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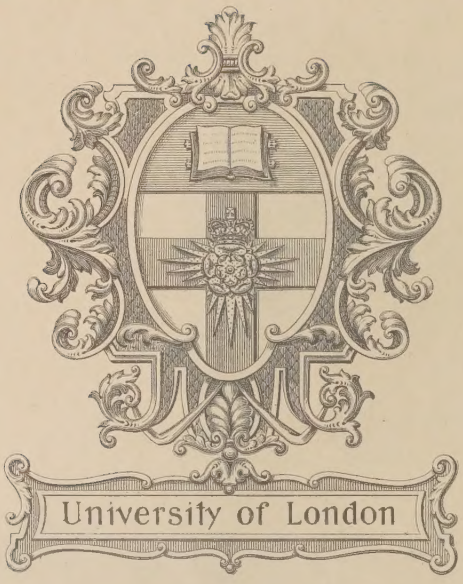

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(Office of Works.)

REPORT

FROM THE

Commissioners of Inquiry into the Conduct of Business in the

OFFICE OF WORKS;

Appointed by ACT of 52 GEO. III. Cap. 41.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
3 *June* 1813.

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To the Honourable The COMMONS of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in PARLIAMENT assembled.

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS appointed by an Act of the fifty-second year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled,

"An ACT to amend and continue until the twenty-fifth day of "March one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, an Act of the "forty-fifth year of His present Majesty, for appointing Commis-"sioners to inquire into the PUBLIC EXPENDITURE and the "conduct of the public Business, in the Military Departments "therein mentioned; and another Act of the fifty-first year of "His present Majesty, for continuing and extending the same "to Public Works executed by the OFFICE of WORKS and "others."

OFFICE OF WORKS, &c.

OUR present Authority for inquiring into "the Public Expenditure "and Conduct of Business in the OFFICE of WORKS," and also "into the mode and system pursued in the conduct and execution of "Public Works, the expenses of which are specially voted by Parliament, "and are not included in the Estimates of any Public Department," is derived from an Act of the last Session, which received the Royal Assent on the 20th of April 1812. A similar authority was given to us whilst we held the situation of Commissioners of Military Inquiry, by the Act of the 51st of the King, cap. 19; but we were so entirely occupied, during the continuance of that Act, by our inquiries into certain Military Departments; and after its expiration, in reporting the result of them; that we were unable to commence our inquiries into the subjects of the present Report, until a considerable time after the date of the Act now in force.

This Report will be divided into,—1st, A View and Consideration of the mode observed in conducting Business under the Office of Works;—and, secondly, A Statement of the modes observed in the execution of the other Public Works alluded to.

We have thought it convenient, in our inquiries on the former of these heads, to ascertain in the first place, under what controul, and in what manner, the same business was conducted previously to the Civil List Act, or the 22d Geo. III. chap. 82, under the authority of which the present constitution of the Office of Works was established. The great care with which the Official Documents relating to this Department have been preserved, and the exact order in which the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Controuling Authority have been kept, as well antecedently as subsequently to the new constitution, have enabled us to acquire this information without difficulty.

Office of Works.

We collect from a Book intituled "Patents," that from the 12th October 1705, in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Anne, to Lady Day 1715 in the following reign, the Board consisted of a Surveyor, a Comptroller, a Master Mason, and a Master Carpenter, of whom three, the Surveyor or his Deputy being one, were necessary to constitute a Board; that a Paymaster, a Purveyor, six Clerks of the Works, and the same number of Labourers in trust nominated by them, and for whom they were to be answerable, and three writing Clerks attending the Office, formed the remaining part of the Establishment; and that the Regulations under which the Department was conducted during that period, direct a meeting of the Board once in every week at least, and another on the second Tuesday in every month; at the last of which meetings the Clerks of the Works, together with the Purveyor and Paymaster, were to attend and to produce their Accounts of the houses to which they respectively belong for the preceding month, but with blanks for the prices, which were to be filled up by the Board "according to contracts, precedents, or the current rate of things of like nature." These Books, when so filled up, were to be signed by three of the Board, and by the Clerks of the respective houses to which these Books belonged. These Regulations also directed that in cases in which her Majesty might give her verbal commands to the Surveyor for any Work, if it were a chargeable repair, an alteration, or new building, the Board was to prepare and to present an Estimate of the same to the Treasury, for their Warrants to authorize the work; and they also directed that no alteration or repair should be made by the Clerks of the Works, except in such cases as admitted of no delay, without the Orders of the Board under their hands, to be entered in the Books produced by the Clerks of the Works at the monthly meetings; and it was further directed that no materials should be procured of any Officer or Tradesman having standing pay or entertainment from her Majesty, except of the Smith, Pavior, Plumber, and Glazier, but that they should be provided by the Purveyor under Warrants from the Surveyor, in which the prices of them, not exceeding the market prices, were to be specified, "for nothing was to be left to be rated after the same was brought into store or to the work." These materials were to be placed under the care of the Clerks of the Works, who were to keep fair Books of the stores brought in, as well as of old materials fit for service, and to state to whom and for what use delivered out, and of the remains of both, and to produce the Account to the Board at the monthly meetings; and once in every year the Purveyor, with the consent of the Surveyor, might sell such of the old materials as were of little use, the money arising being delivered to the Paymaster. The duties of the Paymaster, under these Regulations, were, to make such Payments every month, without preference, as were ordered by the Board; to render Accounts of the same to the Board every month, and to the Auditor within three months after the termination of each Account. The duties of the Clerks of the Works, in addition to those before mentioned, were to measure all works to be measured, being assisted, "for the more security and exactness," when any great work was going on, by some person appointed by the Surveyor; and to make up the Bills for Works from the Books of Dimensions which were to be then delivered to the Board, and to be kept in the Office, for the purpose of occasional examination. The respective duties of the Clerks attending the Office, were also distinctly described in these Regulations.

App^x N° 1.

Another of these articles, reciting that the Officers of her Majesty's Works were Servants in constant attendance, and therefore had lodgings in Scotland Yard, directs that no Officer do let or lend his lodgings to any person, or for any term, without the concurrence of a majority of

App^x N° 1.

of the other Officers, in which case, care is to be taken that her Majesty's Service be not prejudiced. The general controul over this Department appears to be given to the Treasury, with power to make such alterations or additions to the Regulations as they might think proper. Office of Works.

The orders issued at the commencement of the following reign, vary considerably in some respects from those already referred to, for they direct, first, that the Board do consist of the Surveyor, Comptroller and Paymaster of His Majesty's Works, of the Secretaries of the Treasury, of the Surveyor General of Crown Lands, and of the Surveyor General of Woods on both sides of the Trent, or of any four of them, (afterwards altered to three) the Surveyor or the Comptroller of Works being always one, and presiding at the Board. Secondly, that the Paymaster do make application (by direction of the Board) for all monies wanted for the service of the Works, and that he distribute the same, when received, under the same directions; but it is not ordered that these payments be made monthly, as was the case under the former Regulations. It is provided however, that if the Bills be not paid within six months after their dates, they shall carry interest from that time, at the rate of 5 per cent. New directions are also given respecting the course to be observed in ordering work; 1st, by restraining the Board from undertaking work in the lodgings or apartments of any Officers or other persons within the Royal Palaces or Houses, but such as was necessary to keep out the weather, unless the Royal command for the same were signified by the Lord Chamberlain to the Lords of the Treasury, who were then to cause an Estimate to be made of the same, which, if approved, was to be returned to the Board of Works, with directions underwritten thereon, "that the charge do in no case exceed the Estimate;" 2dly, that no new Work or Building be undertaken before the Royal command be signified to the Treasury in the same way, and a Plan of the same, prepared by the Surveyor under their directions, be approved of by His Majesty, by underwriting the same; the Treasury were then to direct the Board to make publication for persons to send in Proposals for contracting to execute the said new Work, and to report on that which they deemed most advantageous; and when the Treasury had given their approbation of the Proposals, then the Board might make the Contract, but not otherwise. More precise directions are also given for the taking of measurements: these are to be made by two Clerks jointly, who are to sign, and certify the same, and these are afterwards to be checked by the Comptroller. These new orders, with the exceptions before mentioned, and of an addition to the Establishment of a Clerk of the Works for Windsor, the reason for which will presently appear, and of a reduction of it in the case of one of the Clerks attending the Office, are the same as those of the year 1705.

It was a short time afterwards directed by another Warrant, that no Officer or other person occupying lodgings in the Royal Palaces or Houses, should be permitted to make any alteration, addition or embellishment in them, even at his own expense, until the Surveyor had reported thereon, and the Royal pleasure respecting the same had been communicated to him through the Lord Chamberlain. By a Warrant of the same year, it was directed that the Works in the Castle at Windsor, which had been under a separate account and inspection, should be placed under the management of the Office of Works, according to the Regulations then lately established; and by other Warrants of the following year, the offices of Surveyor and of Comptroller of the Works at this Castle, were suppressed, a Clerk of the Works established, and the fees and allowances previously paid to the former Officers entirely abolished.

By another Warrant of the last named year, the care and inspection of the Gardens and Waters belonging to the Royal Palaces, were given to a new

Office of Works.

new-appointed officer, styled Surveyor of His Majesty's Gardens and Waters, who by his instructions was to act in conjunction with the Board of Works, and in conformity to their Regulations, in respect of such matters as were proper to be performed by that Board. By another Warrant of the year 1717, the officer styled the Keeper of the King's private Roads and Bridges, and Conductor of the Royal Progresses, was made a Member of the Board of Works, and the business relating to his Office was directed to be united and annexed to the general business of that Board.

The Warrants and Regulations already noticed, sufficiently evince the laudable attention which existed at the times of their dates, to controul and diminish the expenses of the Royal Works of all descriptions; but two other Warrants of the next year (1718) require to be particularly noticed, as having that object more particularly in view in the expenditure on the Royal Palaces and Houses. The first of these, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, commands them to signify to the Officers of Works, that the Crown will be at no charge for repairing or furnishing any Houses, Apartments or Lodgings in the Royal Palaces, inhabited through His Majesty's grace and favour only, without having legal right or interest therein; and the second directs, that after a day named, the expenses of the Office of Works be limited to fourteen thousand four hundred pounds per annum, or one thousand two hundred pounds for each calendar month; which sum was to defray all wages, salaries and other certain annual allowances paid in the Office, and all charges for works and repairs, and for all stores and materials used therein, within all the Royal Palaces, Buildings and places under the care of the Office, with the exception, however, of all new Buildings or other extraordinary Works which His Majesty might think fit to be done, so as his pleasure with respect to the same were signified by Warrant under the Sign Manual, countersigned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

£. 14,000.
£. 1,200.

It must also be particularly noticed, that by a Warrant of the same date with the last alluded to, the Board of Works constituted at the commencement of this reign was dissolved, and the new set of Instructions then given, together with all subsequent Instructions, were superseded and revoked, and those which were established in the fifth year of the preceding reign were revived, and directed to be observed. The separate Establishment for managing the Royal Works at Windsor, seems also to be revived by another Warrant dated a few days subsequently.

We have given this statement of what appears to have been the constitution of the Department of Works, and the Instructions by which its proceedings were regulated at this distant period, principally for the purpose of showing that, even at that time, the concerns of the Department attracted much of the notice of Government, with a view to diminish its expense. We shall therefore merely add to this account, that we have collected from a book, intituled, "Constitution of the Office of Works," that the Paymaster had certain Allowances, which, in 1742, were commuted for a salary of four hundred pounds per annum, in addition to a fee of ten shillings per hundred pounds on the money passing through his hands; and, from the Book of Patents, that a salary of one hundred pounds per annum was given to the Clerk of the Works of Whitehall, in consideration of his acting as Secretary to the Board; and that for the greater part of the period referred to, Sir Christopher Wren held the office of Surveyor of the Board of Works, and Sir John Vanbrugh that of Comptroller, both of whom were professional men; but that early in 1718 Mr. William Benson (who was not of the profession) was appointed to the office of Surveyor, in whose patent of appointment was the singular clause, "that he should hold the Office until he should be in possession of one of the two offices of Auditor of the Imprests, or Auditor of Foreign Accounts, or until he

£. 400.
10s.

should accept of some other office or place." It must be noticed, however, that Mr. Benson had, by his patent, a power to appoint a deputy, and that he appointed Mr. Colin Campbell to that situation, whom we believe to have been an Architect of eminence. Office of Works.

It appears from the book, intituled, "Constitution of the Office of Works," that very little alteration, except in Salaries, was made in the Establishment of the Department from the year 1718 to the commencement of the present reign. The office, however, of Surveyor General ceased to be held by a professional person from the first-mentioned date, and a Deputy Surveyor, receiving one hundred and eighty pounds per annum salary as such, is one of the Officers enumerated in the List during this period. Soon after the commencement of the present reign, two Architects, with a salary of three hundred pounds per annum to each, were added to the Establishment, and the offices of Surveyor of the Royal Gardens, and of the private Roads, whose salaries had been considerably increased some years before, ceased to be held by professional persons, and His Majesty, in the seventh year of his reign, was pleased to establish a new set of Regulations and Instructions for the government of this Department. In general they may be said to be combined of the two sets already spoken of; but in some particulars they differ from both. The Board was made to consist of the Surveyor General, the Comptroller General, the Master Mason, the Master Carpenter, and the two Architects, or of any three of them, the Surveyor General or Comptroller General being always one, and acting as President. Weekly and monthly Boards, at the last of which the several Clerks of the Works were to attend with their monthly Accounts, were directed in these Instructions, as had been directed in those of the year 1705; but it was further directed that those Officers should lay before *every Weekly Board* a state of such Repairs as should appear to them to be wanting, with Estimates of the Expenses thereof, that Orders might be given by the Board for such as they should judge necessary; which Orders, when entered in a book and signed by three of the Board, and not otherwise, were to be a sufficient authority to the said Clerks for directing, and to the Artificers for performing such Repairs. The directions respecting such Work, for which His Majesty might give his verbal orders to the Surveyor General, are nearly the same as in the preceding Instructions, for they are to be signified to the next Board and entered in the Office Books, and if likely to be attended with considerable expense, Estimates were to be prepared and presented to the Treasury, and their Warrants obtained for the performance. They are nearly the same also respecting new Works, and respecting Works within the Houses, Apartments and Lodgings of Officers and others, and the letting or lending of any such, as in those first referred to; and they contain an article also, which, in conformity to an Order of the year 1718, is intended to limit the expenses of the Office of Works; but in these Instructions, the amount is fixed at the yearly sum of twenty-two thousand pounds, and is directed to comprize all Wages, Salaries, Annual Payments and established Allowances, together with all charges for ordinary Works and Repairs, and for the Stores and Materials used in the same.

£. 180.

£. 22,000.

The duties of the Clerks of the Works are the same, under these Instructions as under the former, and they have the same power of appointing Labourers, in trust for whom they were to be responsible. The duties of the Paymaster also are nearly the same; but no provision is made for allowing Interest on Bills not paid within a prescribed period, and it is not specified at what times he was to lay his Accounts before the Board or to render them to the Auditors. It appears also from those Instructions, that there was a Secretary attending the Board, and that three Writing Clerks were employed in the business of the Office, whose duties were similar to those

Office of Works.

those enumerated in the preceding Instructions. But the duties of the Comptroller, in these Instructions, were not, as under the former, to check the Admeasurements, &c. in the Bill delivered by the Clerks of the Works, but to keep short entries of the numbers, dates, names and sums of the Bills made out and signed by the Board, and of the payments thereupon, and to transmit to the Treasury quarterly states of the Building, Repairs, and Alterations, together with the payments, and to sign all Memorials for monies necessary for the Office. It is to be observed that those Instructions give no directions respecting the previous provision of materials, or for making Contracts for the execution of any new Work, as had been directed in the Instructions of the year 1715. The only other particular which we think it necessary to notice in these Instructions of the 7th year of the present reign is, that power is given to the Lords of the Treasury, as was before given, to make such alterations, explanations, and additions to them, as they might judge necessary and fit for His Majesty's service.

The observations which have occurred to us, on an inspection of the Minutes of the proceedings of the Board, subsequently to the date of these Instructions, are, that the weekly and monthly Meetings were regularly held, at the last of which, the Accounts for the preceding month were passed; that three at least of the constituent Members were always present (the Surveyor General Mr. Worsley, who was not a professional person, and the Comptroller General Sir William Chambers, being most generally of the number;) and that the directions respecting the undertaking the different descriptions of Works in the Royal Palaces and Houses, were precisely attended to, as far as the Board was concerned; but that it appears from a Minute of 16th September 1774, and from another of the 13th of March 1778, that the Clerks of the Works were in the habit of ordering repairs, before Estimates of the same were laid before the Board, and their authority for the same obtained, for orders are entered on those days, that His Majesty's instructions in this respect be strictly observed. It seems also that the directions respecting the restriction of expense on the Houses and Apartments in the Royal Palaces, &c. occupied through favour, had not been fully complied with, for an Order of the Treasury was transmitted to the Board on 30th April 1773, directing that no work be done at the charge of His Majesty in such Houses and Apartments. And it further appears, that even as early as the year 1773, the sum which had been limited for the ordinary Accounts of each year, by the Instructions of 1767, was often greatly exceeded, and a very considerable debt incurred. It does not appear that the Board was at this time controuled by the Treasury in fixing the prices of work and materials.

It is no part of these Instructions, that the Officers of the Board should make general surveys of the Royal Palaces and Houses, &c. yet we find from the Minutes that these were generally made every year; that the Surveyor General himself sometimes attended them; and that statements of what had been observed on those surveys, as well as what directions had been given, were commonly entered in the Minutes. We collect also from these, that during the period to which they relate, the money arising from the sale of old Stores, was not inconsiderable in Amount, for it is stated on the 13th March 1778, that on an examination of the Paymaster's Account on this head, there was found a balance of four hundred and sixty-four pounds one shilling and three-pence in his hands. The Board seems to have exercised its own discretion in the disposal of this fund, and to have applied it on some occasions not strictly proper, for they order the Poor Rates on the Surveyor General's house, a bill for Newspapers, and an Office entertainment to be paid out of it. The duties of the Board during this period were not entirely confined to the ordinary business of the Department, for it appears that the Accounts of Sir William Chambers, who had the special

£.464. 1. 3.

special superintendence of the Works at Somerset Place, were occasionally referred to them for examination and settlement, according to the Office prices, and the Secretary at War on one occasion referred the Bills for work carried on under the direction of Mr. Rice, the Surveyor of the Guards, to their consideration, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the rates of Charges made therein were usual and proper. Office of Works.

We may notice also, that it appears from these Minutes, and from the Memorial Book of corresponding dates, that Sir William Chambers was allowed only two and a half per cent. by deduction from the Tradesmen's Bills, for his trouble and expense in superintending the Works at Somerset Place, and in keeping and making up the general Accounts of the same during a part of the period; but that on a representation to the Treasury of his loss by this service, he was allowed to charge in addition two and a half per cent. on the expenditure; and that on the occasion of the new Works, and considerable repairs executed at the public Prisons subsequently to the Riots in 1780, the Clerks of the Works immediately superintending these Services, were allowed under the authority of the Treasury two and a half per cent. on the amount of the Bills, for their trouble in making plans, in attending the execution of the work, and in measuring and making up the Bills for the same, agreeably to the prices of the Office of Works; but that it was directed that this per-centage should be deducted from the Bills so settled, and not be charged over and above the same; for the Public was not to be put to any additional expense. 25th Decr 1777.

We shall notice, lastly, from these Minutes, that it appears from the entry of a return to an Order of the House of Commons in 1780, requiring the Board to state the amount of any Salaries or Fees received from the Civil List, by any Members of the House of Commons holding offices in the department of His Majesty's Works, that

The Surveyor General, Mr. Keene, received clear per ann.	£.	687.	16.	4½.
The Surveyor of private Roads, Mr. Fane, - - D° -		730.	11.	—
And the Paymaster, Mr. Selwyn - - - - - - D° -		1,017.	11.	7½.

The Paymaster's advantages arose, as we find from the Book of Abstracts of the Debt of the Office, from a Salary, and three-pence in the pound on all payments made by him.

It appears also from the Book of Abstracts containing the state of the Debt of this Department, that the Establishment of the Office, including the above Salaries and Fees, and some inconsiderable expenses, amounted for the preceding year 1779, to three thousand seven hundred and eighty-two pounds; and that the amount of the ordinary account for the same period, including that Establishment, was thirty thousand two hundred and five pounds eighteen shillings. In order that the state of the Department subsequent to the Regulations of 1767, may be better understood, we have given in the Appendix a Copy of a Paper, which shows what matters were under the management of the Office, and what was the expense of the extra Works on each of them from 5th of January 1769, to 5th of January 1777; the grand total of which amounted, it will be seen, to one hundred and sixty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy pounds nineteen shillings and nine-pence farthing. £.3,782. £.30,205. 18. 0. Appx N° 2. £.168,970 19. 9¼.

The Act of the 22d of the King, chap. 82, which suppressed the principal Offices of this Department, together with other Establishments and Offices paid out of the Civil List Revenues, and under the authority of which the present constitution of the Department is established, recites, that the object of the suppression was to enable His Majesty to discharge the Debt on his Civil List, and to prevent the growth of a like Debt in future, as well as for the better security of the liberty and independency of

Office of Works.

of Parliament; and it declares, that if any Office of the same name, nature, description, or purpose, as those thereby abolished, should be thereafter established, the same should be taken as a new Office.

The provisions of the Act, so far as they are particularly applicable to the Department of Works, direct that all His Majesty's Buildings which had been under the management of the Board of Works, should thenceforth be under the direction of some one person, who was to be constituted and appointed by His Majesty, during his Royal pleasure, Surveyor or Comptroller of His Majesty's Works (the said Surveyor or Comptroller being *bonâ fide* by profession an Architect or Builder) with such Officers and Clerks under him as His Majesty might from time to time direct and appoint. The rule and method which were to be thereafter observed in regard to all Works previously done by the Board, were also laid down, viz. that if His Majesty should order any new Work or Repair, the expense of which might exceed one thousand pounds, a Plan (if a Plan of such Works were usual) and an Estimate of the expense of the same, were to be laid before the Lord Chamberlain, who was to certify the same to the Treasury, if the said Estimate appeared to him to be reasonable; and the Commissioners of the Treasury, if they approved of the said Estimate, (and His Majesty, by Warrant under his Sign Manual, so directed) were then to authorize the Surveyor to execute the same. If the Estimate of the said Work were likely to exceed five thousand pounds, the Treasury was to direct the Surveyor to contract for the execution of the same, but not conclusively, until the contract was approved by them. The Surveyor was to controul the execution of these Works, and to report on the same as often as he might think expedient, or he should receive orders from the Lord Chamberlain for the purpose; but he was not to make any addition to the expense exceeding one thousand pounds above the Estimate, until approved by the Commissioners of the Treasury. It is enacted by another clause, that in all Works, if the expense thereof were under one thousand pounds, the Surveyor, previous to his receiving payment, was to produce the Vouchers of the expenses actually made, together with the reasons and grounds for his having incurred the same, to the Lord Chamberlain, who, if he approved the same, was to certify the amount to the Treasury from time to time for payment. Under the provisions of this Statute, therefore, the Commissioners of the Treasury were to have an opportunity of considering on all Works the expenses of which were likely to exceed one thousand pounds, and their sanction was necessary to authorize the execution of the same; but Works of less probable expense might be undertaken by the Surveyor's own authority, subject to such controul as the Lord Chamberlain, to whom he was to produce the reasons and grounds for incurring the expense comprized in his Accounts for the same, might be pleased to exercise over him.

£. 1,000.
£. 5,000.
£. 1,000.
£. 1,000.
£. 1,000.

Another clause in this Statute, which is applicable to the Department of the Lord Steward and Master of the Horse, as well as to that of the Lord Chamberlain, authorizes the Commissioners of the Treasury to appoint persons to prepare and lay before them for their approbation, methods accommodated to the several reforms and alterations made by the Statute, and also to appoint Officers for carrying such plans into execution, under the direction of the great Officers before named; and it provides also for quarterly Estimates of the several articles of expense within their distinct Departments, being laid before the Treasury within fifteen days of the commencement of each Quarter, and for the quarterly payment of the Bills in each department. Under the authority of the former part of this Clause, Mr. Gilbert, who had been Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House of Commons, was employed by the Treasury to

App^x N° 3.

258. prepare

prepare those Instructions for the Office of Works by which it is now regulated, and which we shall now proceed to consider. Office of Works.

The first observation which occurs to us on an inspection of these Instructions, is their apparent want of conformity to the provisions of the Statute; for notwithstanding the directions for suppressing the principal Offices of the Board of Works, and for appointing one professional person to have the management of whatever had been previously under that Board, yet the second and other articles speak of proceedings which were to be considered and sanctioned at the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings of the "Chief Officers of His Majesty's Works," at which also a new description of Officer, styled "Superintendant and Paymaster," or, in his absence, another new Officer, styled "Inspector," was to have full power to assist. It is certainly not very easy to collect from the Instructions what Officers are intended to be included in the description of "The Chief "Officers of His Majesty's Works;" for in respect of passing the Accounts, the Resident Clerk, as well as the Examiner or Examining Clerk, appears to be joined with the Surveyor, and in other proceedings, the Inspector, and not the Resident Clerk, is joined with him; yet the immediate authority for directing Works, as well as the general controul over all the Officers and business of the Department, seems to be confined to the Surveyor alone; and it is to be further noticed, that the first of the new Officers alluded to, whose duty, in addition to his attendance at these Meetings, under the Instructions, would have been to consider the Quarterly Accounts of the Department after they had been made up and signed by the Surveyor and Examining and Resident Clerks, and to report his observations on the same to the Lord Chamberlain, and when they had been approved by his Lordship and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, to pay the money due thereon, was never appointed; and that the Inspector formed no part of the Establishment of the Department of Works, but was understood to have been appointed for the purpose of seeing that the reforms directed by the Statute were carried into execution in the Departments of the Lord Steward and Master of the Horse, as well as in that of His Majesty's Works: Mr Jones, however, who held this Office, appears, from the Minutes, to have very generally attended at the different Meetings of the Officers of Works, and to have sometimes accompanied the Surveyor on the periodical Surveys directed in the Instructions; and we find also that he occupied a house in Scotland Yard, which was considered as appropriated to the Department of Works. On his death, four or five years ago, the office of Inspector seems to have been discontinued.

It may be next observed of these Instructions, that the directions in them respecting the authority requisite for undertaking the different descriptions of Work, do not entirely accord with the provisions of the Civil List Act; for these seem to make the previous sanction of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury necessary in the case only of the expected expense exceeding one thousand pounds, the execution of all Works, the estimates of the expense of which fell short of that sum, being left to the discretion of the Surveyor, controuled as it might be by the examination of his Accounts for the same by the Lord Chamberlain; but the Instructions direct that Estimates of all Works be made, and that if they exceed five hundred pounds, or even one hundred pounds, they be submitted to the Lord Chamberlain, and be certified by him to the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give the immediate orders to the Surveyor to execute the Works; in both cases limiting consequently the discretion of the Surveyor to Works not exceeding one hundred pounds.

£.1,000.

£.500.

£.100.

£.100

The

Office of Works.

£.100.

The practice at the Office we find, has been to consider that Works not exceeding one hundred pounds in the Estimates, might be directed at the meetings of the Board, and that the orders for Works not exceeding five hundred pounds in the Estimate, might come immediately from the Lord Chamberlain, the authority of the Treasury being deemed requisite in the case only of the Estimate exceeding this last sum. The Instructions conform with the Statute nearly in directing that Works, the Estimates for which shall exceed certain specified sums, should be executed by contract; but in one case, the approbation as to the propriety of this mode of executing the Work, is given to the Lord Chamberlain, and in another, the orders for executing the Work in this mode are to come from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. We cannot find in fact, that any Work in this Department was ever executed by a contract in gross, *i. e.* at a fixed sum for the whole, it being supposed, as is stated in a Paper addressed to the Treasury by the present Surveyor and Examiner, which we have seen, that but little of the Work done in this Department, admitted of this mode, as it consisted chiefly of repairs and alterations, and not of entire new Buildings. Another instance in which these Instructions do not appear to be sufficiently explicit, respects the Patronage of the Department, or the power to appoint to the different situations attached to it.

The appointment of Clerks of the Works is reserved to His Majesty, but no directions are given respecting the appointment of Labourers in trust, and of other inferior Officers: these we find have been always nominated by the Surveyor. The directions laid down in all other parts of these Instructions, seem to be full and precise. The duties of the Examining and Resident Clerks who belong to the Office, and of the Clerks of the Works and Labourers in trust, will appear in the following summary of those Instructions. Estimates for Works are to be prepared in all cases, and the Orders for the actual execution of them, are to be given at the Meetings in writing. When no Contract in gross is made for the Work, it is to be executed on the principle of measure and value, by such persons as shall be appointed by the Surveyor, at prices for each sort of Work, which have been previously fixed and ascertained, as far as the nature of them will admit, by the Surveyor and Examining Clerk, and approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and these prices are directed to be entered in a Contract Book to be kept in the Office of Works, and to be shown to every person undertaking any Work by prices, who must agree to be bound by them before he is to be employed; and if there be any Work which cannot fall within the description of the prices so settled, such allowance is to be made for the same, as in the judgment of the Surveyor, Inspector and Examiner, may be just and reasonable. The actual superintendence of the Work is to be in such Clerks of the Works or Labourers in trust, as the Surveyor may judge proper; but it is directed in the case of any new Works or considerable alterations or repairs, that frequent inspections be made by the Surveyor, Inspector and Examiner, to see that the Clerks of the Works, or persons under whose immediate care the Buildings shall be, give due attention thereto, and that the materials are good and the manner of employing them by the Workmen proper. The Clerks of the Works, who are to be allowed a convenient habitation or apartment at the place of their appointment, in which they are constantly to reside, are directed, in addition to a diligent inspection of whatever Works may be carrying on, to keep an Account of the quantities or weight of the new materials delivered, and of the old returned, as well as of day time, for the purpose of checking and correcting the Accounts of the Tradesmen. The admeasurements of such Work as is measurable, are also generally

to

to be made by them, or in their presence, but six days notice previously to every considerable admeasurement is to be given to the Resident Clerk, in order that he may signify the same to the Surveyor, Examiner and Inspector, so as that they, or one of them, or other person appointed by them, may be present at the time. The particulars of these admeasurements are to be entered in two Books and signed by the persons attending, and one of these Books, together with the Abstract collected by the Clerks of the Works thereupon, is to be sent to the Resident Clerk, to be by him kept in the Office, for the purpose of future reference; the other Book being kept by the Clerk of the District where the Work is performed. The Abstracts, when transmitted to the Office, are to be compared with the dimensions contained in the Book of Admeasurements by the Examining Clerk, and to be attested by him, before the Bills made out from those Abstracts are to be allowed and passed. The Tradesmen are directed to deliver in their Bills within ten days after the end of each Quarter, under the penalty, in case of their neglect, of payment for the same being postponed until another Quarter; and all the Accounts of the Department, including those Bills and the salaries and allowances of the Officers, are to be made out quarterly, and a general Abstract of the same, signed by the Surveyor, Examiner, and Resident Clerk, laid before the Superintendant and Treasurer, as we have already stated, within fifteen days after the end of each Quarter; and when the Lord Chamberlain certifies the same to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, he is to lay before their Lordships an Estimate in the gross of all the probable expenses under the same heads, for the ensuing Quarter, as far as the same can be calculated and computed. These Instructions direct further that the Surveyor, Inspector, and Examiner, do in the month of April in every year make a general Survey of His Majesty's Palaces, Houses, and Buildings, where any new Building is carrying on, or where repairs may be thought necessary, taking to their assistance the Clerks of the Works; and the proper steps having been taken to set about the Works, they are to make a general Survey in the month of July, to observe the progress, and another in the month of October, to satisfy themselves as to the execution of such Works as have been completed. The remaining Articles of these Instructions direct that no Officer of the Department shall be himself concerned in, or derive any advantage from, the execution of the Work, or the supply of materials; that no near relation of a Clerk of the Works or Labourer in trust shall be employed either as Master Workman or as Contractor, in any Work or Building under his care or inspection; that no Place or Office in the Department shall be sold; and that no fee or perquisite whatsoever shall be taken by those who are to pay the Salaries, Allowances, and Bills, or by any person employed in the Office of Works.

Office of Works.

We shall not stop in this place to notice the particulars in which these Instructions differ from those already referred to, but shall proceed to state in what manner the business of the Department has been conducted subsequently to their date; for opportunities will occur, in the progress of this statement, of noticing such differences, if material, as well as in what respects the directions in the Instructions have not been observed.

We have collected our information on this head of inquiry, from the Minutes of proceedings and other written Documents, and also from a personal examination of almost every Officer belonging to the Department.

There has been but little alteration in the Establishment of the Department, either in the description and number of the Officers belonging to it, or in the amount of their Salaries and Allowances, since that authorized shortly after the date of the foregoing Instructions. At the first period the Establishment consisted of a Surveyor, an Examining Clerk, a Resident

App^x N° 4.

Office of Works.

sident Clerk, and two Assistant Clerks, an Office Keeper and Messenger; of six Clerks of the Works, appointed to as many separate Palaces or Districts; of ten Labourers in Trust, four Carpenters and Joiners, two Tradesmen, and eight constant Labourers, with some inferior Officers: whose Salaries and regulated Allowances, including a payment of one hundred and fifty pounds to the Proprietors of Chelsea Water Works, and of eighty pounds to the Ranger of St. James's Park, amounted to rather more than three thousand eight hundred pounds per annum. And the only alterations in the Establishment of the year 1812, are an addition of fifty pounds per annum to the Salary of the Clerk of the Works for St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster, on account of his having the superintendence of the repairs, &c. at the Exchequer Offices; an appointment of a Labourer in trust, with a Salary of sixty pounds per annum; and of a Carpenter and Joiner, with a Salary of forty-two pounds per annum to Carlton House; and of an addition of one hundred pounds per annum to the Rent paid to the Proprietors of the Chelsea Water Works; but the annual increase of Expense on this account, in consequence of two or three of the inferior Offices being designedly left vacant, does not much exceed one hundred pounds. Neither, as far as we can learn, have the contingent expenses of the Office increased during this period. It is evident, therefore, that a considerable saving has been made in the expense of the Establishment of the Department, by the regulations adopted in consequence of the provisions of the Civil List Act; for the Establishment which we have stated to have amounted in the year 1779, to three thousand seven hundred and eighty-two pounds, was that of the Office alone, whilst that which we have just noticed includes the Salaries of all the other Officers of the Department, as well as of those attached to the Office. We shall presently show that some saving has also been made in the expense of two or three of the contingencies of the Office, in consequence of the new system of management established under the Civil List Act.

£.150.
£.80.
£.3,800.
Appx N° 5.
£.50.
£.60.
£.42.
£.100.
£.100.
£.3,782.

We shall now proceed to notice such particulars, in the actual situation of some of the Officers of the Establishment, as may, we think, assist towards the forming of a right judgment on the mode in which the business of the Department is conducted.

Mr. Wyatt, who is at the head of the Department, has a Salary, including an allowance of ten pounds for Stationary, of five hundred and ten pounds per annum: he holds the public situations, also, of Architect to the Ordnance, with a Salary of two hundred and eighty pounds per annum; and of Surveyor to Somerset Place, with a Salary of two hundred pounds per annum; and he has been much employed in superintending as an Architect some very expensive Works carried on under special votes of Parliament; and he has moreover, as is well known, very extensive private practice as an Architect. The duties which he has executed as Surveyor of the Department under our immediate notice, will appear in the progress of this statement; those which he executes as Architect of the Ordnance are detailed in his Examination, given in the Appendix to the Fifteenth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry; and those as Surveyor of Somerset Place, and of the Works executed under special votes of Parliament, will be described under the second head of this Report.

Appx N° 5.
£.10.
£.510.
£.280.
£.200.
Appx N° 6.
15th Report Com. Mil. Inq. Appx N° 5.

Mr. Wyatt states that he has never received any extra remuneration for the regular duties of Surveyor of the Office of Works, where the expenses have been paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office out of the Civil List, except on the occasion of Lord Nelson's Funeral, when he charged for his attendance; but that for all new Works at Somerset Place, and for the Works carried on under votes of Parliament, he has received a commission of five per cent. on the expenditure.

Office of Works.

Mr. Wyatt considers himself to have the appointment of the Labourers in trust, the constant Labourers, the Gate Keepers on the King's Road, the Office Keeper, and Messenger, and of the Tradesmen. He has appointed also the constant Artificers; but he states that he has found this description of Officer to be so unnecessary, that he has filled up no vacancies since the appointment of one at Carlton House, which was made soon after he came into office.

The Office of Examiner or Examining Clerk (for the titles are used indiscriminately) is held by Mr. Craig, who has served in the Department in different capacities about thirty-seven years. His Salary, including an allowance of five pounds for Stationary, is three hundred and fifty-five pounds per annum. He has never received any extra pay or gratuity for any services, except on the occasions of Lord Melville's Trial and Lord Nelson's Funeral, for each of which he received fifty pounds. Mr. Craig acts as a Surveyor to different public Bodies, and has private practice in that branch of the profession: his duties in the Department of Works, as collected from the Instructions, are to attend the periodical Meetings and Surveys, to assist in directing the Works whilst proceeding, and to inspect the Measurements if required, and more particularly to examine all the Accounts; and Mr. Wyatt adds, in his description of the duties, "as "Head Clerk, to have a general superintendence of the other Clerks;" but it appears from Mr. Craig's statement of the business actually performed by him, that he has acted as Secretary to the Office, and that in the absence of the Surveyor from the Meetings or Boards, he has directed Works and executed other parts of that Officer's duties. It is admitted by Mr. Wyatt that no such authority is given to the Examiner by the constitution of the Office; but he appears to explain his own conduct in permitting it, in the common business of the Office, by what he states to have been the practice of his predecessor Sir William Chambers. We find, however, as well from the Examination of Mr. Craig as from an inspection of the Minutes, that Sir William Chambers's attendance at the Meetings, until prevented by infirmities in the latter part of his life, was regular and constant, which it appears from the same Evidence has not been the case since the appointment of his successor. We make the observation, because we believe that much inconvenience has arisen from the circumstance; for the Civil List Act having directed that the business theretofore under the management of the Board of Works should be placed under the controul of the Surveyor alone; and the Instructions being for the most part conformable to this direction; the orders of the Examining Clerk of the Office have not been at all times readily submitted to by the Clerks of the Works.

App^x N° 7.

£. 355.

£. 50.

App^x N° 8.

App^x N° 7.

App^x N° 8.

Mr. Hiort, the Resident Clerk, has a Salary of one hundred and seventy pounds per annum, and he has an allowance of twenty-one pounds per annum for supplying books, paper, and stationary for the Office and for the Clerks of the Works, and twenty pounds for supplying candles, brooms, and all other incidents for the Office. The Expenses for this Service in the year 1780, previously to the suppression of the Board of Works, are stated in the Account before referred to, to have amounted to two hundred and sixty-two pounds seven shillings and nine-pence; a considerable saving therefore was made by this arrangement. It is stated however by Mr. Craig, who held the situation of Resident Clerk for some years antecedently to the appointment of Mr. Hiort in 1794, that he found these allowances very inadequate to the consumption in his time, since which, he adds, "the "prices of the articles are very much increased, and the business of the "Office is four times as great probably as it was on the first establishment "of the allowance." Mr. Hiort does not now supply stationary to the Clerks of the Works for their official business, but he has found, he says, that

£. 170.
£. 21.
App^x N° 9.
£. 20.

App^x N° 10.
£. 262. 7. 9.

Office of Works.

that the allowances are very inadequate to his expenses, and that the coals cost him last year upwards of fifty pounds. It appears to be but just therefore to add to these allowances, if on a consideration of the actual situation of the Resident Clerk, his whole advantages from it may not be thought an adequate remuneration for the duties executed by him. We learn from the Surveyor and Examiner that it has been usual to divide about two and a half per cent. on the amount of the Bills for any new Works paid for out of the Civil List, amongst the Clerks of the Works, the Resident and two other Clerks in the Office, and the Messenger and Office Keeper, of which about one per cent. has been given to the Clerk of the Works, in whose department the Work was executed, and the remainder amongst the other Officers; their Salaries, Mr. Wyatt says, being considered as for the common duties of the Office, viz. for repairs or ordinary accounts. This practice prevailed, it is said, under the former Board of Works, and seems to have been brought under the notice of the Lords of the Treasury, and to have been sanctioned by them in September 1810; and it is added that the amount of it is distinctly stated in the Book of Bills as a part of the expense of such new Works. The share of it which the Resident Clerk receives is therefore one of the advantages of his situation beyond his Salary; another is derived, as will presently appear, from the rent of a house and premises in Scotland Yard. Mr. Hiort does private business as a Surveyor, and he has been employed by Mr. Wyatt, with the knowledge, as he states, of the Treasury, at a Salary of one hundred pounds per annum, to measure the Work executed under his direction at the Houses of Parliament and Speaker's House, and to make up the Bills for the same according to the prices of the Office of Works.

£. 50.

App^x N°s 8 & 7.

App^x N° 7.

App^x N° 9.

£. 100.

Mr. Hiort's duties will appear in the account of the manner in which the business of the Office is conducted. The First Assistant Clerk has a Salary of eighty pounds, and the Second, of sixty pounds per annum. They have both some share in the allowances made under the authority of the Surveyor for assisting to examine and make up the Accounts for new and additional Buildings; by which last expression is meant such Buildings as have been put under the management of the Office of Works by special authority from the Treasury; and they both act as Surveyors in private practice.

App^x N° 5.
£. 80.
£. 60.

App^x N° 11.

The Office Keeper has an annual salary of forty pounds, and the Messenger, of thirty-two pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence. The first resides in the Office House in Scotland Yard. The second has apartments in the same yard, but resides in Mary-le-bone; he states, however, that he attends at the Office at the days of Meeting; that he goes to the Office on most days to enquire for letters, and carries out all official letters.

£. 40.
£. 32. 17. 6.
App^x N° 5.
App^x N° 12.

There is another light in which the actual situation of some of the already enumerated Officers must be viewed. The Instructions by which the Department was regulated previously to the commencement of the present reign, direct that the Officers of Works being Servants in constant attendance, should have lodgings in Scotland Yard, and those of the year 1767, recognizing that several of the Officers had houses and lodgings by virtue of their Offices, direct that none of them do let or lend the same without authority first obtained from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or from the Lord Chamberlain, or Lord Steward, if the same were within their respective Departments.

The present Instructions of the Department contain no directions in either of these respects; yet we find the Examining and Resident Clerks in possession of houses and different premises in Scotland Yard, where the Office is situate, which they let without any known authority; and

that

that the first of these Officers has been lately urging a claim to the Treasury in right of his office, to another house in the same yard, which had been occupied by two or three successive Clerks of the Works for the Whitehall Department, and which the present Clerk of the Works also claims as belonging to him in right of office. It became necessary therefore to investigate the matter in the best manner we could. On referring to a Report to the Treasury in 1783, prepared by Mr. Gilbert, with the assistance, as he describes, of Sir William Chambers, on the subject of such houses and buildings as in consequence of the changes recently adopted in the Civil List Establishments, it might be proper to dispose of, and to the plan which accompanied the Report, copies of which were furnished to us by the Office of Works; we collect that the Surveyor General had possessed in right of office two extensive houses and premises in Scotland Yard, another at Hampton Court, and another at Kensington; and that the Comptroller General, the Master Mason, the Master Carpenter, and the Secretary, had official houses and premises also in Scotland Yard. The Report notices that the Inspector, Mr. Jones, was at the date of it in possession of the house and premises which had belonged to the Comptroller, and that the Examining Clerk had possession of another house adjoining; and after pointing out such houses and premises as it would be proper to dispose of, recommends the house belonging to the Master Glazier under the former constitution, to be used as the Office; and the house adjoining to it as extremely convenient for the Resident Clerk, because it would lay his house and the Office together. In further prosecution of this enquiry, we have learned from Mr. Crocker, who appears to be very accurately informed of the state of the Department long previously to the change in the constitution of it, that the house in Scotland Yard, which Mr. Craig claims as attached to his office of Examining Clerk, always belonged to the Clerk of the Works for Whitehall, Westminster, and St. James's; and that the circumstance of the new Officer, styled the Examining Clerk, being found in the possession of this house when Mr. Gilbert made his report, was owing to an arrangement which had been made some few years previously to the dissolution of the former Board of Works, by which Mr. Couse, who had obtained possession of this house as Clerk of the Works for the district, was suffered to continue in it after he became successively Secretary and Examining Clerk, and Mr. Wolfe, his successor, as Clerk of the Works, occupied the Secretary's house. It is further stated by Mr. Crocker, that this arrangement continued until Mr. Couse's death, but that Mr. Soane occupied this house himself, when, on the promotion of Mr. Wolfe to the office of Examining Clerk, he was appointed Clerk of the Works, as did also his successor Mr. Groves. We think it clear, therefore, as far as relates to any question between the Examining Clerk and the Clerk of the Works of the district, that the house in dispute is attached to the last officer; and we believe that the only foundation for the claim of the Examining Clerk to any residence in Scotland Yard, rests on the circumstance of the same person being made the Examining Clerk who held the office of Secretary under the old constitution, and occupied a house as such. But whatever may be thought of this claim, we find that the present officer has never occupied that house, which can alone be presumed to belong to him, but has let it and the premises attached to it, or (which is the same thing) has given it up to the Resident Clerk, and taken in lieu the rent that could be made of that officer's house. His actual emoluments therefore as Examining Clerk are, the salary formerly mentioned, and the rents which he receives for that house. It must not be omitted to be observed, that this Officer has occupied until lately the house

Office of Works.

App^x N°s 7, 8 & 9.

App^x N° 13.

App^x N° 14.

Office of Works.

house described as the Inspector's, and that he paid about one hundred guineas rent per annum for the same to Mr. Jones; but that since Mr. Jones's death, which happened above four years ago, he has paid no rent for it. We consider therefore that the rent accruing during this last period, is now subject to the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury*.

The arrangement which was proposed by Mr. Gilbert, in respect of the house to be converted into an Office, never took place, but a large house in another part of the Scotland Yards, was fixed on for that purpose. No provision, however, seems to have been made at the same time for accommodating the Resident Clerk in that house, or at least for requiring his inhabiting it, as must have been contemplated, we suppose, at the time that an Officer so designated, was put on the Establishment, and the house which Mr. Gilbert recommended, as adapted for this Office, on account of its proximity to the intended Office, has from the date of that Report been considered as belonging to, although never occupied by him. Mr. Hiort, the present Resident Clerk, receives one hundred and three pounds per annum for the rent of it, and of the premises attached to it, and therefore his Salary must be considered to be increased by that amount. The Messenger lets his Apartment also, the Rent received of twelve pounds per annum, is therefore to be added to his Emoluments.

£. 103. App^x N° 9.

App^x N° 12. £. 12.

The Report alluded to, makes no mention of any Allowance to be made to Sir William Chambers, in consideration of his losing the house which belonged to him as Comptroller, under the former constitution of the Board of Works; but Mr. Wyatt states, that he has understood he was allowed one hundred and fifty pounds per annum in lieu of a house; neither is there any recommendation in that Report for retaining a residence for the person who was to be at the head of the Department, although there were two houses in Scotland Yard, and two others at Hampton Court, and at Kensington, which belonged to the Officer holding the situation of Surveyor General under the old constitution; Mr. Wyatt occupies however an Apartment in the Castle at Windsor, which he seems to consider as attached to his situation of Surveyor of the Office of Works, and to have belonged to the Surveyor General of the former Board of Works, as far back as Sir Christopher Wren's time. We must observe on this claim, in the first place, that there is nothing in the Act of Parliament which abolished the former constitution of the Board of Works, or in the Warrant establishing the present constitution, which gives to the Officer appointed the Surveyor or Comptroller of His Majesty's Works, the rights and privileges which the Surveyor General used to enjoy; and in the next place, that it was probably whilst the Castle at Windsor was under a separate Establishment, as we have shown it was during the early part of the last century, that Sir Christopher Wren, who was the Surveyor under both Establishments, occupied this Apartment. But this Establishment, as we have further shown, was afterwards put an end to, and a Clerk of the Works acting under the directions of the Board of Works, was appointed to that District. It should seem consequently, that as the necessity for such a residence at Windsor had ceased, so also should the claim to it. Mr. Wyatt admits that there are no peculiar duties to be executed by the Surveyor at Windsor, but adds, that his attendance is more required where the King resides, in order to give His Majesty information respecting the Works carrying on in

App^x N° 8.

App^x N° 30. £. 77.

* N. B. Since this part of the Report was prepared, we have learned from Mr. Craig, that he has occupied a Stable in right of his Office; and has let Stables and other Premises, which he also claims in right of Office, for seventy-seven pounds a year.

in other places. It was perhaps for this reason that residences were assigned to the Surveyor General at Hampton Court and Kensington; these Palaces having been formerly the residences of Kings William the Third and George the First. We have been the more particular in our Inquiries and Statements on this subject of Official Residences, and of the propriety of the claims to them, because it appearing that there have been many discussions with the Treasury relative to it, we wished to furnish the information requisite for determining on what is fit to be done in each case.

Office of Works.

THE Clerks of the Works, whose names are next enumerated in the List of the Establishment, are appointed, as is directed by the Instructions, by the immediate authority of His Majesty, and have Salaries varying from two hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds per annum. But these Salaries do not appear to be regulated, at present at least, by a consideration of the quantity of business under their respective management, for the Clerk for the Department of Richmond and Kew, whose duty is greatly reduced, has a higher Salary than the Clerks for the Departments of Whitehall, St. James's, and Westminster, and of Kensington, the Mews, and Carlton House; in each of which, the business has very greatly increased of late years. There has been a considerable change also in the extent of the duty of the Clerk for the Tower Department, since the date of the present Establishment; for this Officer used, in addition to that District, and the Palace at Newmarket, to have the care of the Ranger's House and Offices, and other matters at Greenwich, and of the King's House at Winchester, both of which are now given up.

Clerks of the Works.

£.250.—£.100.

Appx No 14.

The statement which is generally applicable to the situations of all of these Officers is, that with the exception of the Clerk of the Works for Windsor, they were all educated for the higher branches of their Profession; and with the same exception, carry on private practice in those branches, to a greater or less extent, according to the opportunities permitted them, as they state, by their official engagements; and that they have all residences within their respective Departments, as is directed by the Instructions; which, with the exception of the Clerks for Westminster, Whitehall, and St. James's, and of the Tower, are occupied by themselves. The peculiar circumstances in the situation of each of them individually, are next to be stated.

Mr. Browne, who has the care of the Department of Richmond and Kew, has been the Clerk of the Works also for Somerset Place from the commencement of the Works, in right of which Office, he has a Salary of one hundred pounds per annum, and some Apartments there, which he occupies himself; and he has received, on the occasion of the building some new Hothouses at Kew, a special remuneration, by the direction of the Surveyor of the Office, of about two per cent. on the expenditure; and when there has been a large alteration at Somerset Place, he has had, by the authority of the Treasury, a special allowance also for his extra superintendence. Mr. Browne holds the situation also of Examiner of Bills and Accounts under the Ranger of Windsor Great Park, and he has been employed under the Orders of the Treasury, in rebuilding the Marshalsea Prison, for which service he has received about two per cent. on the expenditure, as well during the period that the money for paying the Tradesmen employed on this Work was issued to Mr. Wyatt, as since it has been issued to himself; this Allowance being, as he states, usual for Works of that nature.

Appx No 15.

£.100.

Mr.

Clerks of the Works.

App^x N° 16.

£. 35.

Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works for Kensington Palace and Gardens, the King's private Road to Fulham, the Queen's Palace, a part of St. James's Park, Carlton House, and the King's Mews, has, in addition to his official house at Kensington, a small house in the Mews; part of which, together with some other premises attached, he lets for about thirty-five pounds per annum. This Officer does not appear to have ever received any special remuneration, in consideration of the very large expenditure which has been incurred for some years past, in one or two of the Districts under his care; he holds the appointment also of Surveyor to Greenwich Hospital.

App^x N° 13.

£. 250.

Mr. Bacon, who has had the care of the Departments of St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster, from October 1811, has not hitherto occupied any official residence, for the Examining Clerk thought proper, as we have already stated, to set up a claim to the house in Scotland Yard, which had been considered as belonging to the Clerk of the Works for those Departments. We have already expressed our opinion on the validity of this claim, and therefore the remaining question connected with the subject is, whether Mr. Bacon be entitled to any allowance in consideration of his having been kept out of this house. On this subject we must suggest, that as he has not resided in his District, except on occasion of his superintendence of some extra business on it, for which, as will be presently seen, he has received, or expects to receive a remuneration beyond his Salary, but has resided at some distance from London, there does not appear to be any proper claim, for the business of his Office has been transacted, although inconveniently, in some official rooms at the Exchequer and in Cotton Garden. The extra Works of which he has had the management, are stated to be those at the two Houses of Parliament, the Installation and the new Stationary Office. For the first of these, Mr. Bacon says he expects to receive the same Salary as had been allowed to his Predecessor Mr. Groves, viz. two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, but that his remuneration for the other Works will depend on the pleasure of the Surveyor of the Office, probably because these will be paid for out of the Civil List Revenue. This last remuneration falls therefore within that description of allowance which the Surveyor under the new constitution has assumed, to distribute after the rate of about two and a half per cent. on the expenditure, amongst the Clerks of the Office, and the Clerk of the Works, under whom the extra Work was carried on. We must not omit to notice a circumstance or two, relating to Mr. Bacon, previously to his appointment of Clerk of the Works, because they serve to elucidate the irregular manner in which the persons placed in situations of trust in the Department of Works, have at times been paid for their services.

Mr. Bacon was employed as Labourer in trust at the Speaker's House and the Exchequer Offices, for some years previously to his present appointment; and during about three years of this period, he received beyond his Salary a guinea and a half a week, described to be for his constant attendance, and for making working and other Drawings. This extra Allowance, which was given to him by the authority of the late Mr. Groves, who acted as the Clerk of the Works for those Works, was not charged in any Account, in a way so as that its existence might be known to, and considered by, those whose duty it was to controul the expenditure of the Department; but was inserted in the Labourers Bill under the general head of "Days" or "Expenses;" which Bill was first certified by himself, and afterwards included in the same form in the quarterly Account transmitted by Mr. Groves to the Office, it no where consequently appearing that this money had been personally paid to Mr. Bacon. There is at present

present a person employed as Labourer in trust for the Speaker's House and Exchequer Offices, for notwithstanding that no new Works are now carrying on at either, Mr. Bacon is of opinion that it is requisite such a confidential Officer should be attached to the District, but Mr. Bacon, whose duty it now is to make out the Accounts of the Department in which this District is included, has directed that this Officer's Allowance of one pound per week, although included, as his own was, in the Labourer's Bill, should be expressly charged as paid to the Labourer in trust, and for what purpose. Clerks of the Works.

The other circumstance to which we allude is, that Mr. Bacon, on the occasion of his payment of two Bills for Work executed in the Speaker's Garden, deducted two and a half per cent. from the same, upon the ground that these Bills were included in the Labourer's Bill, which was not subject, like the other Bills, to the deduction of two and a half per cent. accounted for to Mr. Wyatt. The knowledge that such proceedings have existed, will justify us, we trust, in the recommendation that if any extra remuneration is to be hereafter allowed on any occasion, its consideration shall be submitted to the controuling authority of the Department, and its existence distinctly stated in the Accounts. Appx No 13.

Mr. Matthew, the Clerk of the Works for Windsor, was educated as a Carpenter, Joiner and Builder, and had been employed as a Clerk of the Works under the Ordnance at the Tower, for many years previously to his present appointment. He lets a Stable, part of the premises attached to his Office at Windsor, for ten pounds per annum, as he states his Predecessor had done before him, and he has received about two hundred and thirty pounds extra pay for his Services about new Works carried on in his Department, which he was given to understand was customarily allowed previously to his accepting of the Situation. Appx No 17. £. 10. £. 230.

Mr. Hardwicke, the Clerk of the Works for Hampton Court, lets also a part of the premises belonging to his residence there, and he has received an extra Gratuity on occasion of some new work executed in his Department. Appx No 18.

Mr. Crocker, the Clerk of the Works for the Tower and Newmarket, does not reside in his official house at the former place, but lets it and some other premises for about thirty-five pounds per annum. This Officer has been occasionally employed in assisting in the execution of the great repairs at Windsor, and as acting Clerk of the Works at the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, and at the House of the Master of the Rolls, for which services he has received distinct remuneration; and he is now employed in making out the Accounts for certain extra Works executed under the direction of the late Mr. Groves, and which ought to have been brought forward by him. Appx No 14. £. 35.

THE twelve Labourers in trust who are on the Establishment, have Salaries varying from eighty pounds to fifty pounds per annum: they have been appointed by the Surveyor; but it is held out to them in the Instructions, as an encouragement to a right discharge of their duties, that such of them as have given proof of their integrity and abilities to act in an advanced situation, will not be overlooked in the appointment of Clerks of the Works. Their proper duties seem to be to have the custody of such Depôts of old and new materials as are formed in the Districts to which they are appointed, and to receive and deliver out the same, to give continual attention to the Work whilst going on, to see that the materials and workmanship are good, and to keep an Account of the "day-time," for the purpose of a check on the charges made for it by the Labourers in Trust. £. 80.—£. 50.

Labourers in Trust.

Tradesmen. It is obvious that a right execution of such duties requires that this description of Officers should be well acquainted themselves with all the details of Work, and should be constantly resident in their several Districts. The information which we have collected respecting their actual situations is, that all the Labourers in trust, except those for Carlton House and the Mews, have residences within their Districts, which they occupy themselves; and that all, with the exception of the first of these, have been themselves Workmen in different branches of the building line. The other peculiar circumstances in the situations of any of these Officers of which we have been informed, are, that Mr. Lewis Wyatt, the Labourer in trust at Carlton House, follows private practice, in the Architectural line: that he has not given that attendance in his District, and taken that account of the Workmen employed on day-work, or of the materials used, and paid that attention to the conversion of materials, which seem to be the proper duty of such an Officer; these services being left to be executed by another description of Officer called the Constant Carpenter, who has a residence in the District; that a similar description of Officer having a residence in the Mews, generally executes the same services there, for the Labourer in trust is prevented by the state of his health from a regular attendance; and that the Labourer in trust for the department of Whitehall and Westminster has apartments in both Districts, but lets the former for twenty pounds per annum; that this Officer has occasionally done business on his own account as a Builder, and has had the superintendence of many considerable extra Works in his Districts, being assisted, in his ordinary duties at least, by the constant Carpenter attached to the Whitehall District. He states also that he has received some extra pay on two or three occasions, and that he was allowed by Mr. Groves, the Clerk of the Works for the Department, to receive for above a twelvemonth, whilst he attended the extra Work at the two Houses of Parliament, a weekly pay of one pound eight shillings, which was inserted in the Labourer's Account under the head "Labour;" but that this allowance was discontinued in consequence of Mr. Wyatt thinking this mode of payment irregular; and that he now considered himself as entitled to ten shillings per cent. on the expenditure for the extra Work in the Whitehall Department, and to a Salary of one hundred pounds per annum for his extra services about the Houses of Parliament. This Labourer in trust has received also from some of the Tradesmen employed in his Department, a gratuity at Christmas of about twenty pounds per annum on an average, which he considers to have depended in some degree on the quantity of Work executed by the Tradesmen during the year, and to have been given to him for the attention which he has paid to their Workmen, particularly when employed on measured Work, for on such occasions he says that his duty is only to see that the materials are good and the work properly executed. We have noticed the receipt of this species of gratuity particularly, because all receipts of the kind are expressly forbidden by one of the articles of the Instructions, and because it is obvious that they may tend to bias the conduct of the Officer in his attention even to the particulars described by him.

App^x N°s 19 & 20.

App^x N° 21.

App^x N° 22.

£. 20.

£. 1. 8.

£. 100.

Constant Carpenters.

THERE are on the Establishment at present only four of the persons called Constant Carpenters and Joiners, for Mr. Wyatt, who has the appointment of them, considers them as so unnecessary, that he has not filled up any vacancy occurring of late time. His conduct appears to be proper in this respect, for whatever might have been the original intention of putting those persons on the Establishment, we find that they are no longer employed in any manual work, but execute the duties of the Labourers in trust of their Districts. They have about forty pounds per annum Salary, and

App^x N° 6.

£. 40.

and residences in the Districts to which they are attached. But we have learned that three of them have derived other advantages from their situations, and such as cannot but be deemed to be irregular, for they are not necessarily brought under the notice of those who are to controul the Accounts of the Department, and they may tend, as in a former instance, to give an improper bias to the Officer receiving them. In the first of these cases, John Stone, who is the Constant Carpenter for the Whitehall District, has been in the habit of receiving from the Tradesmen executing the Carpenter's and Joiner's work in his District, an allowance, which Mr. Watts, who now executes this work, describes to be "four days per week "at four shillings and five-pence per day during the year round, and an "addition of one day per week at the same rate when his men work seven "days in the week;" and he states that his charge on this account is included in his weekly notes of "days," which do not specify the names or the numbers of Carpenters employed; and that he was desired by Mr. Groves, the Clerk of the Works for this Department, to make this payment to Stone. We are sorry to be obliged to add to this account, that Stone himself, when first examined as to this matter, thought proper to deny on his oath that he had ever received such payment from the Master Carpenter, but that he admitted the fact on a subsequent day.

Constant Carpenters.

App^x N°s 22 & 23.

4s. 5d.

App^x N° 24.

The second case is that of William Lush, who has held the situation of Constant Carpenter at Carlton House for about five years. This person has received from Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, who executes the carpenter's work at Carlton House, an Allowance, which he describes to be "on an average "about twenty-eight shillings a week, sometimes more, sometimes less, "for working under him;" and he adds that he has been actually employed under him. On referring to Mr. Lewis Wyatt, the Labourer in trust, on this subject, he states that he "had heard that Lush did receive "such pay from Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, but that he does not recollect ever "seeing him work as a Carpenter." The impropriety of this proceeding is the greater in the present case, because it has been left to the Constant Carpenter in this District to see that the different Workmen do their duty, to examine the materials, to direct the conversion of them agreeably to the Drawings furnished to him, and also to take an account of the people employed, and to sign the weekly notes; the Labourer in trust not thinking these services to be any part of his duty.

App^x N° 21.

App^x N° 19.

App^x N° 21.

The third case is that of John Benson, who is stationed at the Mews. He has received an Allowance, described as "two days a week at two "shillings a day," from Mr. Meredith, who does the Paving Business for the Office of Works, and supplies Labourers and Cartage to most of the Departments; which Payment Mr. Meredith says he has made and inserted in the weekly notes for Labour, by the authority of the Clerk of the Works of the District. We have found that similar Payments have been made to some of the eight persons denominated constant Labourers in the list of the Establishment, and who receive in that capacity an annual Salary of about thirty pounds per annum. Edward Gurney, one of these persons, receives in addition to this Salary six shillings per week all the year round from Mr. Watts, who does the carpenter's work for the Whitehall District, but which is made a distinct charge in Mr. Watts's Quarterly Bill, and is not covered, as in the case of stone, under the item of "days." Edward Gurney receives also from Mr. Meredith, the Tradesman before named, when employed to attend to check the Cartage about Whitehall, an allowance of seven shillings, which is entered in that Tradesman's weekly notes as "three days and a half:" one or two others of these constant Labourers receive, as we learn from Mr. Lee, similar Allowances. The impropriety of this mode of remunerating these persons, if such extra pay were requisite, is further shown by the circumstance that Mr. Meredith

App^x N° 25

£.30.

App^x N° 23.

App^x N° 25.

App^x N° 22.

Constant Carpenters.

Meredith used to receive, as he states, twenty per cent. on these Payments, and still receives not less than fifteen per cent. on them by an addition made to each day's pay. It is also worthy of remark, that in the cases of the extra Works carried on at Kensington Palace, and the King's Bench and Marshalsea Prisons, the Labourers in trust employed on the part of the Crown were paid by Mr. Meredith, who was authorized, as he states, by the respective Clerks of the Works, to charge the same in his Bill for two of the Payments, at least as eighteen days labour in each week, and to add to the same five-pence per day on his profit. The only other payment included in the Establishment which it is necessary to notice, is that of thirty-eight pounds two shillings and nine-pence to Mr. John Holroyd, the Plumber for Kensington Palace, which is given, he imagines, for looking after the Waterworks there, and which he pays over by a weekly allowance to a person who resides in the Reservoir House, and executes this service. Mr. Holroyd has a fixed Allowance also of one hundred and fifty pounds per annum for keeping in repair certain Works, and a length of pipe of about eleven or twelve miles, conveying water to Hampton Court.

£.38. 2. 9.

App^x N° 26.

£.150.

Having now given such an Account of the Establishment of the Department of Works as will be sufficient, we trust, to show what are the actual situations of the different Members of it, and what their probable efficiency to execute the duties respectively required of them, we shall proceed to state the mode in which the business of the Department appears to have been really conducted. We deemed it expedient, in the prosecution of this branch of the subject to be very minute in our inquiries, and to question many of the different descriptions of Officers to the same points; but we do not think it necessary to give in this place more than a general summary of what we have learned; and we refer to the several Examinations for more detailed information.

App^x N°s 9, 8 & 7.

The business of the Department is carried on in a house in Scotland Yard, which is occupied by the Office Keeper alone. Yet it must have been intended, as is apparent from the very denomination of the Officer called Resident Clerk, that he should reside in this house, for the purpose doubtless of taking care of the Official Books and Documents, and of giving such information as might be wanted in the intervals of the meetings of the superior Officers. Mr. Wyatt agrees as to the expediency, on this account, of the residence of this Officer, or of some confidential Clerk. We think therefore that such an arrangement should be made, and that the accommodation of the Office Keeper's family should be a secondary consideration. When such an arrangement can be offered to the Resident Clerk, his claim to any other residence, or to any Rent derivable from it, ought to cease.

It appears from the Books of Minutes, and from the evidence of Mr. Craig, that the Office has been opened for business very regularly once a week, from the first establishment of the present constitution, as well as at other times, when the business made it requisite; and that Sir William Chambers most generally attended the Meetings, together with the Inspector and the Examining Clerk; but that the present Surveyor of the Office has been frequently absent, in some cases for many months, and in the year 1807, for fifty successive weeks. One consequence of this absence is said to have been, that some of the business of the Department has been delayed or interrupted, owing to the doubt which the Examining Clerk had of his powers to put it forward; and another, as we have already stated, has, we believe, been, that some of the Officers of the Department have not willingly attended to directions from a Board constituted of the Examining Clerk alone. It is not required, it is said, that

that the Resident and two Assistant Clerks should give daily Attendance at the Office, but it is stated that they all attend regularly every Friday, and that they do the business allotted to them, generally speaking, in due time. The Resident Clerk adds, that "his business would occupy the "usual hours of office every day, were he not to employ a Clerk of his "own, as his Assistant." The first Assistant Clerk states, that "there is "now so much additional business in the Office, that his time is nearly "wholly occupied; and that it is understood, they must be always in "readiness to prepare any Paper or examine any Accounts which may "be required of them."

Constant Carpenters.

App^x N° 11.

The business transacted at the Meetings or Boards, has been the consideration of the directions to be given relative to the execution of Works, and the settlement of the expenses of the same. The Works carried on under the superintendence of the Office of Works, are divided by the practice of the Office into "Ordinary," and "Extraordinary," the first being described to be such as the Surveyor, and in his absence the Examiner consider themselves as competent to order, if the Estimate of them do not exceed one hundred pounds for what is called "one place." This expression is explained by Mr. Craig in the following words: "As far as my recollection goes, the department of each Clerk of the Works has been divided under different heads or places; and there are separate Estimates and separate Bills made out for each place; as for example, Carlton House, the Queen's Palace, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, the Mews, and part of the King's Private Roads, are all under the care of one Clerk of the Works, and are considered in the Office of Works as so many separate places."

£.100.

The second description of Works are those of greater amount in the Estimate, which the Officers are directed to carry into execution by the King's Sign Manual, or by the Orders of the Lord Chamberlain, or of the Lords of the Treasury. The power of the Officers before named to order the first description of Works, is not expressly given by the Instructions, but may be inferred from their not being directed by those Instructions to receive the authority of the Lords of the Treasury, or of the Lord Chamberlain for putting forward Works, unless the Estimate of the Expense of the same exceed one hundred pounds. The course of proceeding in respect of this description of Works, has been for the Clerks of the Works to lay before some weekly Meeting a statement of the Repairs wanted in certain named places, with Estimates of the Expenses of the same; and for the Meeting, if they approve of the application, to order the Repairs to the extent of their authority, that is, to the amount of one hundred pounds.

£.100.

£.100.

It is understood that the Repairs thus applied for by the Clerks of the Works, should be such only as they deem to be immediately necessary, or, in the language of Mr. Wyatt, "what is necessary to be done from week to week," and which cannot in propriety be deferred until the coming of the Surveyor and Examiner on the general Survey, at which time these Officers might themselves judge of the expediency of the Repairs from their own inspection; but the Clerks of the Works add to the Estimate no Certificate to this effect, as we think they ought to do. It is obvious that by allowing the Board to direct Work at every weekly Meeting, to the extent of one hundred pounds for each place, in the Departments of the several Clerks of the Works, the amount of which has been calculated at one hundred and fourteen thousand pounds per annum, the provisions of the Civil List Act for diminishing the Expense of this Department of Works, might be in great measure frustrated. The Lords of the Treasury thought proper therefore, by an Order of October 1806, to direct that the Expenses of the Works under the immediate controul of the Office

£.100.

£.114,000.

Constant Carpenters.

£.8,000.

Office of Works, should not exceed eight thousand pounds per Quarter. The apportionment of this sum amongst the several Departments, was left to the suggestion of the Office of Works, and was made by the Examining Clerk, the Surveyor not being present at the time that the suggestion was required by the Treasury. In the opinion of Mr. Wyatt, the apportionment which has been adopted is imperfect, and the different Statements on this head, which we have received from the several Clerks of the Works, lead us to form the same opinion; it might be proper therefore to give directions for a new suggestion to be communicated to the Treasury, for the Surveyor does not think that he can of his own authority make any alteration in the division of the sum allowed. We see no reason, when a new apportionment is made, for limiting the amount of the authority to be given by the Board to one hundred pounds for a "place" at one sitting, if they are assured, on the representation made to them, that the Repairs suggested are immediately necessary, and the sum allotted to the Department will allow of it.

Appx N° 15.

But it was a matter of more serious moment to find that the Expenses actually incurred in a Quarter by the Clerks of the Works, have frequently exceeded the sums authorized at the weekly Meetings; and that notwithstanding the practice of the Clerks of the Works themselves, in keeping back the excess in one Quarter, in bringing it forward in the ensuing Quarter, and of the Examiner occasionally taking off such excesses from the Accounts, and directing them to be brought forward in the next Quarter; it appears from the "Account of the Outstanding Debt of the Office of "Works, made up to 5th January 1812," that the Exceedings on the Ordinary Account amounted at that time to upwards of ten thousand pounds*. Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works for Kensington, Carlton House, &c. in whose Department nearly half of this outstanding Debt appears to have been incurred, explains the circumstance, by saying that "the Arrear has been progressively accumulating, and has arisen from "the increased price of labour and materials, and the increased quantity "of Work." Mr Wyatt too states, that "these Exceedings are the accu-"mulation of many years," but accounts for their existence at the time mentioned, by saying, that "the Clerks of the Works have not brought "them forward in the Quarterly Accounts, because they were in excess of "the Estimates allowed at the Office." And this seems to be the opinion also of Mr. Craig the Examining Clerk.

Appx N° 7 (A.)

£.10,000.

Appx N 16.

Appx N° 8.

It is agreed, however, that no blame attaches to the Tradesmen in this respect, and therefore Orders have been very properly given to the Office by the Treasury, to collect these, as well as all other outstanding Accounts, in which the Office of Works has been concerned, and to make them out and transmit them to the Lord Chamberlain. The only considerations consequently, which now remain are, first, whether it be requisite to increase the allowance for this first description of Repairs; and secondly, in what manner they who have the direction of them may be best restrained from exceeding their authority.

We learn on the first point, that Mr. Wyatt thinks the present allowance generally sufficient; and we see no reason to doubt but that it would be found to be so, if its application were strictly confined to those immediately necessary Repairs for which it was intended, and the superior Officers made complete general surveys of the Buildings, &c. every year, in the manner we shall presently describe.

Our

* N. B. Since this part of the Report was prepared, we have learnt, from the examination of Mr. Craig, that an excess to the amount of about two thousand pounds has been incurred, in the last year, on the Common Account in the Department of Whitehall, St. James's and Westminster.—Vide Appendix, (No. 30.)

Our suggestion on the second point is, that it be made an article of Instruction to the Clerks of the Works, or other persons having the immediate superintendence of the several Departments, under the penalty of the dismissal of the Officer disobeying, that every charge incurred in the Quarter, be invariably brought forward in the Accounts, and be certified under the signature of the Officer to be so done, although the amount of the whole may exceed the authority given for the Department or Place; and that the cause of the excess, when any exists, be stated on the Accounts and be referred to the Lords of the Treasury, with the observations of the superior Officers on the same, before the Accounts are transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain. Constant Carpenters.

It may sometimes happen, undoubtedly, that without any blame in the Officer having the superintendence of a Department, the expense of the immediately necessary repairs may from various causes exceed his estimate, and consequently the authority given him; but it is most essential that an opportunity should be had of judging of his conduct at the time the excess has been incurred, and that the Account should be regularly rendered and examined, and the Tradesmen paid at the usual time what is due to them.

The first branch of the Extraordinary Works which we shall notice, are those directed by the Lords of the Treasury, in consequence of what are called the General Surveys. These Surveys are directed by the 14th Article of the Instructions, to be made by the Surveyor, Inspector and Examiner, three times in every year; viz. in April, July and October, at the Palaces, Buildings, and Houses where new Buildings are carried on, or where repairs may be thought necessary; the first, to view what Works may be necessary to be done; the second, the progress of such as have been ordered; and the third, the state of such as may have been completed.

It has never been the practice, we believe, to make all the three Annual Surveys; but we collect from the Books of Minutes, and from the evidence of Officers long acquainted with the business of the Department, that the first Survey, or that in the early part of the year, was seldom if ever omitted during Sir William Chambers's time, except at the more distant Palaces of Winchester and Newmarket. The same regularity does not appear however to have been observed of late years. When they have been made, the present Surveyor states, "that it was a general inspection "of the state of the Buildings; but that particular attention was paid to "those parts pointed out by the Clerks of the Works, who have books, "in which they enter every matter that seems to them to be necessary, "previously to the general Survey, and which books are produced at the "time, with an Estimate of the expense of each Item;" and the Surveyor adds, that "he frequently endeavours to ascertain at such times, whether "the Works directed on the representation of the Clerks of the Works "at the weekly Meetings, might not have been postponed to the general "Survey; and particularly to ascertain also the quality of the Workman-"manship and of the Materials used in the Work directed at the weekly "Meetings, or in consequence of the general Surveys;" and he is confirmed in this last statement by the evidence of two or three Clerks of the Works. This course of proceeding therefore seems to be proper, as far as it goes; but we have imagined, that were these Annual Surveys regularly held, at a certain fixed season of the year, and that the Officers employed on them were uniformly to inspect as of course all those external and internal parts of the Buildings which are usually inspected when the general state of repair is wanted to be known, and what was then deemed necessary to be repaired were effectually done, the general expense of repairs would

App^x N°s 7 & 16.

App^x N° 8.

App^x N°s 13 & 18.

Constant Carpenters.

would probably be gradually reduced; for it is to be presumed, that in such case many of those defects which are now represented in the application of the Clerks of the Works to the weekly Meetings, would be prevented; and that at all events, none but absolutely necessary repairs would be undertaken, except under the direction of the superior authority. This object would also be further attained by occasional Surveys made by the superior Officers, expressly for the purpose of ascertaining what repairs were immediately necessary, the expense of which would fall within the limit of their authority.

It occurred to us that such a general examination was particularly requisite in the case of the Apartments and Houses belonging to the Crown, which are occupied through favour or in right of office, and we find ourselves supported in this impression by the Lord Chamberlain, who was in office in the year 1787; but it is stated in an answer of Sir William Chambers to his Lordship's inquiries on the subject, "That the "Officers of Works never think it expedient to go into the Apartments of "individuals, unless particularly pressed thereto, as the consequence "would be, a number of solicitations for things to be done not necessary "for the preservation of the Building;" and we believe that an apprehension of the same sort may have some influence at the present day. We have seen a suggestion however by the present Surveyor of the Office, communicated to the Treasury on the 15th May 1806, recommending that the Clerks of the Works of the Districts should make such an annual Survey of the Apartments occupied through favour, at least for the purpose of ascertaining their internal state; and Mr. Hardwicke, the Clerk of the Works for Hampton Court, in which Palace there are upwards of fifty families occupying separate Apartments through favour, states that he has made such a Survey. Mr. Bacon too, the Clerk of the Works for St. James's, in which Palace there are many Apartments occupied in right of office, considers it to be his duty to make such a periodical Survey, although his other public business has not allowed him time for the purpose hitherto. We do not anticipate consequently the inconvenience which has been apprehended from the measure, especially if it were a rule strictly observed that no alterations, and no internal repairs in what are called Official Houses and Apartments within the precincts of the Royal Palaces, were to be undertaken but with the express sanction both of the Lords of the Treasury and of the Lord Chamberlain; and that no alteration or internal repair in the Apartments of the other description of Occupiers, be done at the expense of the Crown, but at the expense of the Occupiers, and under the directions of the Officers of the Works, and by the Office Tradesmen.

Letter Book belonging to the Office of Works, June 29, 1787.

App^x N° 18.

App^x N° 13.

When the general Surveys, of the description first spoken of, have been made, a statement of what has appeared to be necessary to be done, and Estimates of the expense of the same, are transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain, in order that the same may be laid before the Lords of the Treasury, and that their Lordships Warrant may be obtained for undertaking the Work, after which the usual directions are given to the Clerks of the Works, to see to its execution. There is no general direction for limiting the annual amount of the expense to be incurred under this head, as there is under the other. It does not appear indeed to be necessary, for the superior Officers of the Department are responsible, that only such Work is recommended as is expedient to be done, and the Treasury has an opportunity of judging whether the state of the demands on the Civil List Revenue will allow of the expense contained in the Estimates. Our only additional suggestions therefore on these branches of the present system are, that the Clerks of the Works be furnished with Lists of the Apartments and Dwellings in the precincts of the Royal Palaces, which are occupied through favour,

App^x N° 13.

favour, or in right of office; that they have previous notice of the intended Surveys by the superior Officers, and that they be required to be prepared to point out what is wanting, and to give precise and well considered Estimates of the expense of the same. Constant Carpenters. App^x N° 16. App^x N° 7.

But the most considerable part of the Expenses of this Department, of late years, has been on account of the extraordinary Works executed, as the Surveyor describes. "under the Orders of His Majesty and the Prince "Regent, and of those originating with the Lords Commissioners of the "Treasury, the Lord Chamberlain, and other public Officers under the Civil "List." The Surveyor states, that in those cases "where the Works could "be distinctly ascertained, Estimates of the same have always been formed, "if required, and transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain, or to the Treasury, "and the Treasury authority always obtained when the amount of the "Estimate has exceeded the Lord Chamberlain's authority." The Account however of the Outstanding Debt of the Department of Works, contains items to a large amount, under the head of "Works executed without any "regular authority having been issued for the same." With respect to the expense of two thousand three hundred pounds and upwards, charged under this head, "for fitting up the Auditor of Land Revenue's Office," Mr. Wyatt states that this Work was executed under the directions of the late Mr. Groves, and no intimation of any kind was received at the Office till after the Work was completed; and with respect to the Works at Carlton House, the expenses of which are comprised under this head, "that he had "opportunities of communicating to the Treasury that such Works were "going on, and of intimating, as nearly as he could guess, what would be "the cost of them." It appears also from the evidence of Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works for Kensington and Carlton House Palaces, that he has very often been under the necessity, after consulting with the Surveyor of the Office of Works, to proceed with Works where no regular Estimate had been formed and laid before the Office of Works, although Estimates of some of the Works at least were subsequently prepared by him and submitted to the Office.

App^x N° 8. App^x N° 7 (A.) £.2,300. App^x N° 16.

But the more material inquiry at present, relative to these and other extraordinary Works already executed, the Expenses of which are a charge on the Civil List Revenue, was to ascertain under what controul they were carried on, and what was the check consequently on the items of charge. On this point we have learned, in respect to the instances to which allusion has been made, that the Labourer in trust for the Whitehall Department, had a written authority from Mr. Groves for executing the Work at the Land Revenue Office, but which was not accompanied by any Estimate, or any specification of the Work to be executed; neither was any Estimate prepared after the Labourer in trust had ascertained the repair that was necessary, and had formed a Plan and Elevation of the alterations required. The Work was executed, however, by the Office of Works Tradesmen, and the measurable Work measured partly whilst the Work was going on, and partly about a month after it was completed, by a Clerk of Mr. Groves, and the notes of day-work were regularly made out and signed by the Labourer in trust, and transmitted to Mr. Grove's Office. All other proceedings are stated to have been precisely the same as are usual in carrying on Works in the Department of Works.

App^x N° 22.

Much difficulty has unnecessarily occurred, we think, respecting the payment for this Work, the investigation of which occupied some of our attention: but it is needless to state the result, for the Expense is now considered as part of the outstanding Debt of the Office of Works, and the Clerk of the Works for the Tower has been employed by the Surveyor to

App^x N°s 8 & 14.

Constant Carpenters.

to make out the Accounts for this Work, as well as to collect all the other outstanding Accounts of the late Mr. Groves, and the whole will be examined and passed at the Office in the usual way.

App^x N° 16.

The extraordinary Works at Kensington Palace are said by the Clerk of the Works attached to it, to have been regularly inspected by him and his Assistant in the course of their progress, and the Accounts regularly brought forward by him; but he adds, that this has not been the case in respect of the extraordinary Works at Carlton House, for there having been no authority for this Work coming through the Office of Works, the Clerk of the Works did not conceive himself, he says, as called upon to do it. This Work is stated, however, by Mr. Wyatt, to have been all executed by the Tradesmen belonging to the Office of Works, and that the same course will be observed in fixing the prices for it, as is observed in respect of Works executed under regular authority. We may add to this statement, that although some of these Works have not been executed under Orders communicated through the Office Labourer in trust attached to this Palace, or under the directions of the Clerk of the Works, yet that the Constant Carpenter says, he attended many of these Works, and took an account of the day-work and of the materials sent in for them, with the same attention as for those Works there which were executed under the direction of the Clerk of the Works and of the Labourer in trust; and that a similar Account of the remainder was taken by a person specially employed by the Surveyor of the Office; and further, that the dimensions of the measurable Work were taken by another person at the same periods, and with the same accuracy as of those other Works. The information communicated also by one of the Tradesmen employed, is to the same effect. It may be assumed therefore, we believe, that Mr. Yenn, whom Mr. Wyatt states to be now employed in bringing forward the Accounts for these Works, will be furnished with sufficient Documents for the purpose.

App^x N° 19.

App^x N° 21.

App^x N° 26.

The manner in which the Estimates are prepared is also of considerable importance, and it is peculiarly requisite that this measure should be executed with all possible accuracy for all Works the Expenses of which are to be paid by the Public; first, because it affords the means of judging on the expediency of incurring the Expense, as well as opportunity of making provision for it; and secondly, because it gives easy and practicable means of ascertaining the propriety of the charges actually made for a Work, and of the conduct of the Officers employed in superintending it. The Estimates for the Ordinary and General Survey Repairs in this Department, are prepared by the Clerks of the Works or Labourers in trust; and those for extraordinary Works, by the Surveyor of the Office, or by such persons as are specially appointed to make them. We have no further observations to make respecting the first description of Estimates; but our attention has been directed to inquire what were the causes that the cost of one or two of the extraordinary Works, which have been executed of late years, have so much exceeded the Estimates sanctioned by the Surveyor of the Office. One of these Works is the alteration at Whitehall Chapel, the Estimate of which is said by Mr. Wyatt to have been about six thousand pounds, and the expense about fifteen thousand pounds. The causes of this great difference, he states, and he is confirmed in the statement by the Labourer in trust employed on the Work, to have been the changes made in the original plan during the progress of the Work, the decayed state of the timbers, which had not been foreseen, and the extraordinary increase in the prices of materials and of labour subsequently to the date of the Estimate; and the same causes are alleged for the excess above the Estimate of the cost of the Work at Dorset House, with the addition that the late Mr. Groves, the Clerk of the Works, presumed

App^x N° 7.

£. 6,000
£. 15,000.

App^x N° 22.

sumed to make alterations in the designs, without the authority of Mr. Wyatt, which, as the Labourer in trust says, added considerably to the expense. We have already suggested, in the case of the Ordinary and General Survey Repairs, that when the Cost exceeds the Estimate, and consequently the order given for the execution, that the causes of the excess, and in what branch of the Work it has occurred, should be stated on the face of the Account, and be certified by the Officer under whose direction the Work was executed, and that the Account be submitted to the Treasury before it be passed; and we more particularly recommend the same proceeding in respect of the Accounts of extraordinary Works. It might also be required, as an additional means of producing attention in the persons who prepare the Estimates, that whenever the Cost falls short of the Estimate, the causes should also be stated, and certified in the same manner. This course has been followed by Mr. Saunders, the Surveyor to the British Museum, by indorsing on the Abstract of the Bills, the several items of the Estimates, and the correspondent Costs, and by adding explanatory observations of the differences either of increase or diminution, and may be adopted therefore, we imagine, in a similar form, without difficulty, in the Department of Works. This attention to the accuracy of the Estimate, cannot but be very greatly enforced also, by an adherence to that Order of the Treasury, made in the beginning of the year 1810, which directs that Contracts shall be made with the different Tradesmen, by which their Charges shall not exceed the sums specified in the Estimates for the Work of each, and shall be subject to be reduced according to the measurement, after the Work is completed. This Order, by the terms of it, is applicable to such Works only as are ordered by special Warrant; but the Surveyor of the Office seems to think, that it is applicable also to the Work directed by the Board at the weekly Meetings. The consequence of an adherence to this Regulation will be, that the Tradesmen themselves must necessarily take a part in making the preparatory measurements of an intended Work, and in valuing its different parts, and that both matters will be discussed between them and the Officers of the Department when the Estimates are prepared. We do not find that much Work has been hitherto executed under this species of Contract, but it is stated by the Labourer in trust for Whitehall, that the new and old Council Offices have been so executed; and that the Stationary Office now in hand is carrying on under the like Contract. It is his opinion, that there is no inferiority either in the quality of the materials or of the work in those Works, as compared with those executed according to the general practice of the Department under which the Tradesmen's charges depend on the prices to be allowed at the Office. Mr. Wyatt too states that the Work executed under this species of Contract, is as good as that executed under the other practice, and that the measure generally has been attended with beneficial consequences.

Constant Carpenters.

App^x N° 27.

App^x N° 31.

App^x N° 7.

App^x N° 18.
App^x N° 22.
App^x N° 27.

The Instructions of the Department, in conformity to one of the provisions of the Civil List Act, direct, that at the commencement of every Quarter an Estimate in gross of all the probable Expenses of the Department for the Quarter, shall be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. This proceeding seems to have been regularly observed during Sir William Chambers's time, and for some years of the present Surveyor's appointment, but has been neglected of late years. The difficulty of making such an Estimate is obvious with respect to the repairs of such numerous and extensive buildings; and the purposes intended by the direction may be sufficiently attained, we imagine, by continuing to limit the Sum to be allowed for ordinary repairs, and by requiring that the general Surveys be regularly made in the early part of every year, and that strict attention

App^x N°s 7 & 16.

Constant Carpenters.

attention be given to prepare and to forward to the Treasury the Estimates of the Expense of such Work as may be then judged necessary to be executed.

The next subject to be noticed in this view of the mode in which the business of the Department of Works has been conducted, is the course observed in executing the different descriptions of Work. We thought it expedient to be more particularly minute in this branch of our inquiries; but it will not be necessary, as we found the practice to be pretty uniform, to enter into much detail in describing it.

The Civil List Act and the Instructions also contemplate that it might be proper in certain cases to let the Work be executed by a Contract for the whole or in gross; but we cannot find that such a mode of executing Work has ever been adopted since the establishment of the present constitution of the Department. The reason that it has not been adopted is suggested, in a Paper communicated to the Treasury from the Office of Works in 1806, to be, "that there is but little Work to be performed in "this Department which would admit to be done by such a Contract, for "that it consists chiefly of repairs and alterations, and not of entire new "buildings."

Another description of Contract pointed out in the Instructions is by price, according to the quantity and measure of each sort of Work, in respect both of the workmanship and of the materials. And it is directed that these prices shall be fixed by the Surveyor and Examining Clerk, and when approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, shall be entered in a Contract Book, and be shown to every person undertaking any kind of Work under the Office of Works by price; and that he shall agree to be bound by the same before he shall be employed. And it is further directed, in case it shall happen, on the settlement of the Tradesmen's Bills, that any Work has been executed which cannot fall within the description of the prices so fixed, that such allowance shall be made for the same, as in the judgment of the Surveyor, Inspector and Examining Clerk, shall be just and reasonable. This is the mode which we find to have been generally adopted, as well in respect of such Work as is measurable as of day-work, including the rates of labour, and prices of materials employed in the same, until the new regulation to which we have alluded, which directs in effect, that the Contract made with the Tradesmen shall be, that their several charges, ascertained in the mode described, shall not exceed the amount specified in the Estimates. There is no formal Contract however entered into with the Tradesmen to accept of such prices as are contained in the Book or are settled at the Office; and it is stated by the Examining Clerk that it has always been the practice to allow them opportunities of appeal.

App^x N° 7.

The circumstances to be considered in executing Work according to the mode which we have found to be generally established in the Department are, the fixing the prices in conformity to the variations of the times; the taking the dimensions of such Work as is measurable, the check on the labour and materials charged in day-work, and the general controul and inspection which are at all times exercised over the Work.

We have learned on the first point, that on the formation of the present constituted Office of Works, a Book of Prices was made out for all descriptions of Work, and that during Sir William Chambers's time such alterations in the prices as were suggested were referred to the Lords of the Treasury for their approbation; but that since Mr. Wyatt has been in office, whenever applications have been made for an increase of prices, or he has seen occasion to reduce them, he has directed the Clerks of the Works

App^x N° 8.

Works to take the subject into their consideration, and to report to him thereon; and that having communicated to the Treasury the mode which he had adopted for ascertaining the variations in prices, he had received authority, through one of the Secretaries of that Board, to make the alterations according to the information thus obtained. And we learn from the Examining Clerk, that when any description of Work occurs for which there is no rate affixed in the Contract Book, the price for the same is settled at the Meetings when the Bills are passed, "by comparison with "other prices, by precedent or otherwise;" and that this proceeding generally takes place in the presence of the Clerk of the Works in whose department the Work was executed, and who is referred to on all material points. The information which we have obtained from the several Clerks of the Works, fully corroborates this statement. It would be in some degree more satisfactory, we think, if Tenders were occasionally called for of the prices at which persons would execute certain descriptions of Work, or supply specified materials, the advantages of which course were proved in the Ordnance Department. But the present described practice of the Office of Works, is perhaps as unobjectionable as any which can be imagined, as long as it is the rule to employ none but the established Tradesmen to execute the Work, and to supply the materials wanted in the Department. The only suggestion therefore which we shall propose on this point is, that the several Clerks of the Works be instructed to add a Certificate to the Quarterly Account which they transmit to the Office, stating whether there has or has not been any alteration in the prices of Work or of Materials since their last Account, and if there has, in what respects, and to what extent such alteration has occurred; and that when a Work has occupied some time in the execution, care be taken to ascertain the existing prices at the periods at which the several parts were executed.

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App^x N° 7.

13th Report, Com. Mil. Inq. App^x N° 14.

We inquired of course what opinion was entertained by professional persons of the prices allowed at the Office of Works. It is necessary to premise, before we state the result, that there are deductions (the circumstances of which we shall explain hereafter) to the amount of three per cent. made on the payment of all the Tradesmen's Bills passed at that Office. With this consideration, and another which the Examining Clerk suggested, viz. "the frequency that the Bills were not paid for a great "length of time after the Works were performed, on account of their "having been begun without proper authority," we found that the opinions of all the Officers of the Department, many of whom have very extensive practice in different branches of the building line, were nearly uniform; that these prices were as low, and in some instances lower than those usually charged to individuals for similar Work and Materials. This is also the opinion in general of Mr. Saunders, who has been employed under the orders of the Treasury in examining many large Bills made up according to these prices, and who was the only Architect unconnected with the Department whom we examined, who had sufficient acquaintance with these prices to speak decisively on the subject of them. It must be understood that the prices thus allowed are intended to be for the best workmanship and materials of their several kinds; and it is generally said by all whom we examined, that such are in fact used, and that if the Tradesmen were to employ any other, a representation would be made of the circumstance. It would prove however, that the different Officers superintending the execution of Work, or the delivery of Materials, had directed their attention to the subject, if it were required of the Labourer in trust in the first place to annex a Certificate to the day notes and other Vouchers of Work and of Materials delivered, which they sign and hand over to the Clerks of the Works, and of those Clerks to add a Certificate at the foot of the several Accounts they transmit

App^x N° 7.

App^x N° 27.

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transmit to the Office, purporting that the Work and Materials severally charged are of the best quality.

The dimensions of measurable Work are directed by the Instructions to be made by or in the presence of the Examining Clerk or of the Clerks of the Works, or other persons specially appointed, and to be entered in two books, which are to be signed by the persons attending the measuring; and one of those books is to be kept in the Office by the Resident Clerk, for the purpose of reference, and the other by the Clerk of the District where the Work was performed. We have found, in the progress of our inquiries, that these directions are not entirely observed at present, for the dimensions are seldom taken by or in the presence of the Clerks of the Works, but are taken by one of their Clerks, or more generally by the Labourers in trust, and sometimes the account of them is taken from the Tradesmen's own books of measurement; but it is said, in this last case, that the dimensions are always proved.

App^x N° 16.

We have no reason to doubt but that this service has on the whole been performed with sufficient care. It is most essential, however, that they who have the settlement of the prices for measured Work, should be entirely satisfied in respect of the quantity as well as of the quality of the Work charged, and therefore we suggest, that with a view of ascertaining these points, they should occasionally direct a remeasurement of Work by other Officers, a proceeding which the Examining Clerk says is never directed at present. The circumstances of the measurements of the extra Work at Carlton House, not having been made under the superintendence either of the Clerk of the Works, or of the Labourer in trust of the District, and of the necessity which Mr. Crocker, who has been employed to make out the outstanding Accounts of the late Mr. Groves for the Whitehall District, felt himself under of remeasuring all the Work which had been already brought into bill by that Officer's Clerk, evinces, we think, the propriety of this suggestion. Another matter deserving attention, on the subject of the measurement of Work, is, that the principles on which it is conducted be uniform, and be so considered to have been at the time the prices are settled at the Office; for we have understood that there are different modes of measurement amongst professional men, the result of which will occasion a difference in valuing of Work. It seems to be expedient consequently that some instruction should be laid down on these points, for the direction of those employed in the Department; and we believe that it would conduce to some public benefit, if the opinion of the Office, founded, as it no doubt would be, on a consideration of the subject by the respectable professional persons belonging to the Department, were generally made known.

App^x N° 7.

App^x N°s 19 & 16.
App^x N° 14.

It is stated to be a rule in the Department, that all Work which can be made the subject of measurement, shall be paid for according to measurement, and that no day-work shall be charged, if it can be avoided. So much however of the Work carried on in the Department, consists of mere Repairs, that day-work, including Materials used in it, must make a very considerable part both of the ordinary and general Survey Accounts. It is therefore highly expedient that every practicable means should be used to check the charges made on this Account. The Instructions direct that the Clerks of the Works shall see that the Materials of every sort furnished by the Tradesmen be good, and that they shall check and keep an Account of the quantities or weight of the new, delivered, and of the old, returned, as well as of day-time; all which particulars they are to enter daily, in proper Books, in order to enable them to correct the Accounts of the Tradesmen: And it was on this account that convenient habitations were to be allowed to these Officers within their Districts, in which they were required

App^x N° 9.

quired constantly to reside: but their present duties are described by Mr. Wyatt to be, to inspect the Buildings under their care, to make Estimates and Reports to the Surveyor of the Office, to give all directions whilst Works are in progress, to measure the Work, and to make out the Accounts, and generally to act as Surveyors in the Districts under their charge, for the duties prescribed for them by the Instructions, are now executed by the Labourers in trust, and in some instances by the persons called Constant Carpenters. The right execution therefore of these duties, requires that the persons employed should be such in whom confidence may be placed, as well for honesty of conduct as for experience in the quality of Materials, and in the detail of Work, and that they be constantly attendant on the spot where any service connected with their employment is carrying on. The mode in which some branches of these duties have been executed in one or two of the Districts, described by the Labourer in trust for Westminster and Whitehall in these words: "For the Work included in the "common Account and general Survey Account in the Westminster "District; the Tradesmen send me every Tuesday or Wednesday weekly "notes, containing the quantity of Materials furnished by them, and the "time of the men employed by them during the preceding week; these I "check from the observations I have myself made during the week, and "by the Vouchers of Materials which were given me at the time of their "being delivered: I abstract these notes into a Book for my own satisfac-"tion, and send the notes to the Clerks of the Works every Quarter, or "whenever called for: and the course is the same in the Whitehall Dis-"trict, only that I am there assisted by the Constant Carpenter." And in respect of the Charges for Cartage and Labour in the Whitehall District, he says, "The Master Labourer" (the Tradesman so called) "gives me in "weekly notes of the quantity of Cartage performed, and of the number "of Labourers employed by him, and I check these by the notes which "I have given on Saturdays for the payment of the men, and by the notes "of the Cartage received from the Constant Carpenter, who makes them "out from the quantities he receives from the Constant Labourer; but at "Westminster I judge from my own observation." The practice seems to be nearly the same in the Departments under the care of the other Clerks of the Works, except that in the Windsor Department there are regular calls of the men employed on day-work, twice a day, and entries made in a Cheque Book of the names of those who attend, which entries are compared with the Tradesmen's weekly notes, before they are delivered to the Clerk of the Works of that Department.

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Appx No 8.
Appx Nos 16 & 22.

Appx No 22.

It is to be observed, that there are Depôts of old and new Materials in the Districts first named, as well as in almost all the other Districts under the management of the Office of Works; that in the Whitehall District the Constant Carpenter before named, has a key of the Depôt, and delivers out Materials, and sometimes gives the orders for sending in new Materials; and that both he and the Constant Labourer have been in the habit of receiving a very considerable part of their Salaries, under the denomination of "days," from the Tradesmen, on whose charges they alone furnish the checks.

Appx No 22.

It must be further observed, that the same Labourer in trust acted in the same capacity for the considerable extra Works at the Houses of Parliament, at Whitehall Chapel, Dorset House, and the Land Revenue Office, to which some allusion has been already made; and that he states, that "he himself took the account of the Materials and time charged in the day-work at those several places," which service he was able to attend to, he says, "conveniently, as well as to the ordinary duties of his "Department, in consequence of living on the spot." It has been already noticed,

Appx No 22.

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noticed, that the Labourer in trust at Carlton House, did not conceive that it was any part of his duty to attend to the receipt and conversion of Materials, or to take an account of day time, but that this Service was executed by the constant Carpenter employed there, who received a weekly pay much exceeding his official Salary, from the Tradesmen performing the Carpenters Work at that Palace, such pay being, as he describes it, "for working under this Tradesman." The only other Department of which we have had information, in which it may be doubtful whether from circumstances, such entire confidence can be placed in the check on the Charges for day-time and Materials supplied, as is so peculiarly requisite in Works carried on at the expense of the Public, is the District of the Mews; for in this District the Labourer in trust does not reside on the spot, and he is incapacitated by the state of his health from very regular attendance; and the constant Carpenter, to whom he makes an allowance for doing his business, is stated to be also infirm, and in a bad state of health; and moreover receives a weekly pay of two days a week from the Tradesman who furnishes the Labourers, whose attendance is to be checked by him.

App^x N° 21.

App^x N° 20.

App^x N° 25.

We have alluded, in a part of this last statement, to the circumstance of there being Depôts of old and new Materials in several of the Districts. Having observed that in the Regulations established in the reign of Queen Anne, very particular directions were given for the keeping of Books, in which entries were to be made of the Stores both old and new brought in, and to whom and for what use delivered out, and of the remains of both; which Account was to be produced by the Clerks of the Works at the monthly Meetings; we were naturally led to inquire whether any such Account is now kept, or in what other way any proper check is established on the right application of these Materials. We learned that there is no such Store Account now kept; and that no attempt is made either by the Clerks of the Works, who make out from the weekly notes the Abstracts of day-work, in which the Materials taken from the Depôts are occasionally used, or in the subsequent examination of these Abstracts at the Office, to ascertain in what manner and to what extent the new Materials admitted by the Clerks of the Works in these Abstracts to have been delivered to them by the Tradesmen, or the old Materials received into Store, have been actually applied. Such a check on the consumption is described by one or two of those whom we examined to the point, to be scarcely possible to be made, on account of the many minute occasions in which the articles taken from the Depôts are employed: It is admitted, however, by the Labourer in trust for the Whitehall and Westminster Districts, that there would be no great difficulty in stating in the weekly notes of day-work, what quantities of the Materials included in them are taken from the Depôts, and therefore we cannot but suggest such an alteration in the form of these notes; for although the Resident Clerk states, that it cannot happen that the same articles will be twice charged, if the Labourer in trust does his duty in seeing that the articles charged in the weekly notes which he signs and hands over to the Clerk of the Works, are actually delivered by the Tradesmen, and are not taken from the Stores; yet we think it will excite attention to the subject, if it were directed that the fact of any of the articles included in the notes having been taken, or not taken from the Stores, were certified under the signature of the Officer whose note it purports to be. It might not be improper to add also to these notes, that none of the articles charged in them have been employed in the measurable Work, to the knowledge or belief of the Officer signing them: such a misapplication of them is endeavoured to be prevented, as the before-named Labourer in trust states when Work of both

App^x N°^s 7, 9, 18 & 20.

App^x N° 22.

App^x N° 9.

both descriptions is carrying on at the same place, and at the same time, by depositing the respectively appropriated Materials in different parts of the Building, and by giving particular attention that the day-work Materials are not used in the measured Work. Constant Carpenters.

It would still be necessary, as a check against the embezzlement of Stores, that some account of the articles in the Depôts should be occasionally furnished, and therefore we cannot but approve of an Order which was made at a Meeting at the Office on 7th March 1800, when Mr. Wyatt, the Surveyor, was present; which, reciting that a Labourer in trust had been dismissed for embezzlement, directs that the Clerks of the Works do require of the Labourers in trust employed under them, to make a Return to them, at the end of every Quarter, of such Stores as may be under their care, in order that the same may be delivered to the Office with their Quarterly Bills. This Order should have added, that the Clerks of the Works would be held responsible for those Accounts and for the state of the Stores, for such Instructions would oblige them to make a frequent inspection and examination of the Depôts.

We must add to this account of the Depôts, that although there is at present no fund arising from the actual sale of old Materials, as we have shewn used to be the case under the former constitution of the Office, yet it is stated that such of the old Materials as are fit for use are again applied, and that old Lead, Iron, and Brass, when returned to the Plumber or Smith, are credited in their respective Accounts. App^x N° 9.

The statement respecting the remaining two divisions of this branch of the Report may be presently made, for it may be collected in some degree from the details already given, in what manner the execution of Work is superintended during its progress, and by whom and in what manner the Accounts are made up and brought forward. In general, it may be stated that the Clerks of the Works do inspect the Work whilst it is carrying on; but it has appeared, that in one or two of the Departments, this part of their duty, through an inability on their part to attend to all the services required of them, has been executed by the subordinate Officers. App^x N°s 13, 16 & 22.

The Account also of the Works for which there are regular authorities, with the exception of those of the late Mr. Groves before noticed, if not altogether made up by the Clerks of the Works, have been always, we believe, properly examined by them before they have been forwarded to the Examining Clerk. These Accounts are in the form of a blank bill for all the Items, but the Clerks of the Works transmit at the same time the corresponding Bills of the Tradesmen, having the prices fixed, and the Abstract signed by them, both of the measured Work and of the Weekly Notes, or the Vouchers for the quantities included in the Items. They transmit also the Book of Dimensions, from which the former Abstract is taken, but we do not find that these are generally signed by them, as is required by the Instructions, with the view probably of shewing that they had themselves attended at the Measurements, or had at least proved them. Neither do we find that they transmit the Weekly Notes, from which the other Abstracts are prepared, or that it is even a regulation that they should be preserved by the Clerks of the Works for some limited time after the date of the Accounts to which they relate, which course should, we think, be observed in both respects. It is directed by the Instructions that the Accounts should be made up and transmitted within fifteen days after the end of every Quarter. It is seldom, we believe, that this direction is observed at present, even with the ordinary Accounts, or those for common Repairs: the Examining Clerk, indeed, thinks that it is generally impracticable to observe it, and that it would not be useful to His Majesty's Service, particularly in cases where there are extras. The expediency App^x N°s 9 & 11. App^x N° 16. App^x N° 7.

Constant Carpenters.

diency, however, of an early and regular delivery of Accounts of this description, even with a view to an efficient check and examination of the quantities contained in them, as well as to the means thereby afforded of fixing the prices, with reference to the Markets alone, and not with reference also to the delay of payment, is such as to require the adoption of every measure that may produce this diligence. The Examining Clerk says, that when either the Surveyor or himself has observed that there has been dilatoriness in bringing forward the Accounts, the Officers whose duty it is, have been informed of the matter. We suggest that a limited period for the production of the Accounts, better adapted to the state of the business of the Department than the present, being established, an entry should then be made in the Minutes of the names of the Defaulters; and that if a sufficient reason for the delay be not given on the next Board Day, a list of those names be communicated to the Treasury. A distinction is to be made, however, between the "Ordinary Accounts," and the "Accounts for Extra Works." The rule suggested, it is obvious, cannot in general be applicable to this last description, and it is in respect of these Accounts probably that the inconvenience, against which we wish to guard, is chiefly to be apprehended; for if these Extra Works are long in progress, the difficulties of an accurate examination and check of the quantities charged, and of affixing adequate prices to the Items, are considerably increased. It seems, from what is stated by the Clerk of the Works for Hampton Court, that there are no directions for making up the Accounts for such Works, either annually or at distinct stages, and that they are not in fact made up until the Works are completed. That the making up such Accounts annually, or at distinct stages, is not uncommon amongst professional men, appears from the course observed by Mr. Saunders, the Surveyor of the Museum, by Mr. Smirke, the Surveyor to the Mint, and by Mr. Hiort, who has been appointed to measure the extra Works at the Speaker's House and two Houses of Parliament, and to make up the Accounts for the same; and therefore we suggest further, on the subject of bringing forward the Accounts, that some regulation, conformable to this practice, be adopted in the Department of Works.

App^x N° 18.

App^x N°s 28, 29. Ditto N° 9.

It appears from the Instructions that it was contemplated that delay in producing the Accounts might be owing to the Tradesmen, for it is directed, that "if any Tradesman or other person shall neglect or refuse "to deliver in his Bill within ten days after the end of every Quarter, "the payment thereof shall be postponed to another Quarter." That there has been ground for complaint in this respect, may be inferred from a Minute in the Month of December 1806, directing that a Notification to the Master Tradesmen be stuck up in the Waiting Room, requiring them to deliver their Accounts in proper time; and from the Statement of the Clerk of the Works for Westminster, Whitehall and St. James's, that some of the Tradesmen in his Department have delayed to send in their Weekly Notes, and that their Bills have been sent in long after the Account should be closed. This Officer adds, that he has represented these Omissions to the Surveyor of the Office, who directed him to pursue any measures he should think proper to prevent a recurrence of the evil. The most effectual remedy probably would be, to require of the Clerks of the Works strict attention, representing such delays to the Office, and of the Tradesmen an Engagement, at the time of their Appointment, that they will consent to allow such a per Centage deduction from the amount of their Bills, as the controuling power of the Department shall direct, whenever in the judgment of that power, the representations of the Clerks of the Works respecting such delay, shall appear to be well founded.

App^x N° 13.

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The manner in which the Accounts are examined and passed at the Office is next to be stated. It has been said that they are addressed to the Examining Clerk, and that the Documents transmitted with them are the Abstracts of Day and measured Work, and a Book of Dimensions, together with the corresponding Bills of the Tradesmen priced and cast up. The Authorities and Contracts for the Works contained in them, if any exist, as well as the Estimates, should be found at the Office. The Authorities for the Works contained in the Ordinary Accounts, are the Orders given at the Weekly Meetings, or that general authority at least which limits the Expenses under this head to the portion of eight thousand pounds per Quarter, which has been allotted to the respective Departments. All other Works are called "Extraordinary," and the Authorities for any of these should have reference to the Provisions of the Civil List Act, and to the Instructions which profess to be prepared in conformity to it. By the Civil List Act, it is directed that if the estimated expense of a Work shall exceed one thousand pounds, the Orders to the Surveyor for carrying it into execution shall be given to him immediately by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, even if the command for the Work originated with His Majesty; but the Orders to the extent of one thousand pounds might originate with or pass through the Lord Chamberlain. Under no other immediate authority therefore than that of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or of the Lord Chamberlain, can the Surveyor of the Office legally direct any Work, except those necessary Repairs comprised in the Ordinary Accounts. The Instructions do not differ from these Provisions of the Civil List Act, except that they seem to limit the authority proceeding from the Lord Chamberlain, to the amount of five hundred pounds for each separate Work; and in the 20th Article, which is in the following words, they expressly refer to the Civil List Act, and point out what ought to be the duties of the Officers of the Department of Works. "It is Our further will and pleasure, and "We do hereby order and direct, that no Work whatsoever shall be "undertaken or carried on by any of Our said Officers at Our expense, "without observing and complying with the Provisions of the said Act, "and the Orders, Instructions, and Directions hereinbefore given."

App^x N° 11.

£. 8,000.

App^x N° 7.

£. 1,000.

The Statement of the out-standing Debt of the Office of Works, made up to the 5th of January 1812, shews that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the Charges on the Civil List Revenue, which it was the object of the Act and of the Instructions alluded to to impose, many very expensive Works have been undertaken without regular authorities, and that in many instances also the authorities properly given have been greatly exceeded. The same observation may be made on an inspection of the Minutes of the Board for some years past; and we have learned from a late Examination of the Examining Clerk, that not only the whole of the Debt which had been incurred without regular authority at the date referred to, was not included in that Statement, but that much expense is still going on, the Orders for which have not passed through the Office of Works. We mention these matters in this place in explanation of the conduct of the Examining Clerk, who has declined in many instances to take up the examination of Accounts for such Works, for we agree with him in thinking that distinct authorities should be given to him in every case of this kind to proceed in the examination. And we add to this opinion, that such Order ought to come from the Treasury or the Lord Chamberlain, and not from the Surveyor of the Office, who may probably himself have called upon to sanction some of these irregularities pointed out, and have given the immediate directions for the Works. It is expedient, however, in every view of this subject, that there should be no delay in making up these Accounts, and in transmitting them to the Office, and as we have already suggested, in laying the circumstances before the Lords of the Treasury for

App^x N° 30.

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for their directions in respect to the examination of them, if they shall resolve that the Expenses contained in them shall be a Charge on the Civil List Revenue.

The usual course of proceeding with the Accounts when the examination of them is taken up to be collected from the several statements of the Examining Resident and first Assistant Clerks, may be stated as follows: The first Assistant Clerk sees, in the first place, that the Abstracts are correctly cast; next, he and the Examining Clerk ascertain whether the amounts of the Abstracts are correctly transcribed into the Book of Bills transmitted by the Clerks of the Works, and reference is made by the two Assistant Clerks, in the presence of the Examining Clerk, to the Book of Dimensions, when the quantities in the Tradesmen's Bills differ from those produced by the Clerks of the Works; but no other use is made of this Book, for it is presumed, as the first Assistant Clerk says, that both Bills are made out from the Abstracts taken from the same Book, after the Dimensions contained in it have been agreed upon by the two Measurers employed, namely, one on behalf of the Clerk of the Works, and the other by the Tradesman. We have before stated that the Weekly Notes of day-work are not transmitted to the Office, and therefore they have no means of checking the quantities in the Abstracts of this description of charges. The first Assistant Clerk says, that many corrections are made in the Bills by the examination already described, but that none is ever made in favour of the Tradesmen, unless sanctioned by the Clerks of the Works. The next step is to put the prices in pencil in the blank Bills, as taken from the Office Book of Prices, leaving blanks or making queries where these do not apply; in which the Examining Clerk is assisted by the Resident Clerk.

App^x N°s 7, 9 & 11.

The Bills in this state are produced at the Board, at which the Surveyor of the Office, the Examining and Resident Clerks, and the Clerk of the Works, under whose direction the Work included in the Bill under consideration has been executed, should all attend; and the Bills are then read over article by article, by the Resident Clerk, and the prices to each affixed. The several Items are then computed, according to these prices, by the two Assistant Clerks; and after the Resident Clerk has examined this computation, the amounts of the Items are added up by the Assistant Clerks, and the castings proved by the Examining and Resident Clerks. The sums total of each Bill are next entered by the Resident Clerk in an Abstract Book under the heads of the different departments or places, from which is made out the aggregate Quarterly Account transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain; the Bills are then fairly engrossed in a Book to be also transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain, together with a Pay List containing alphabetically the names of the Tradesmen, with the amounts of their respective claims, in which the deductions which we shall presently describe, are made on account of the Civil List and Stamps; all which different Accounts are signed by the Surveyor and the Examining and Resident Clerks. The only part of the original Accounts and Vouchers which are preserved as documents, are the Bills produced by the Clerks of the Works, for the Tradesmen's Bills, which are also kept, are not considered as such, and the Abstracts and Dimension Books are returned to the Clerks of the Works.

App^x N° 11.

Admitting that the manner of taking and verifying the Dimensions, and of ascertaining the proper prices for Materials and Work, on which we have already made some observations, is sufficiently satisfactory, we think that the course of proceeding just described, with the exception of the quantities in the Abstracts of measured Work not being compared in every instance with the quantities in the Dimension Books, which seem to be directed

directed by the Instructions (requiring the Examining Clerk to attest the Abstracts) and of the Abstracts of day-work, &c. not being compared at the Office with the Weekly Notes, is deserving of every commendation, for there appears to be a proper check established in every stage of the proceeding. It is to be observed, that the Instructions direct, that two Books of Dimensions be transmitted to the Office; and that one of them, together with the Abstract of the same, be preserved amongst the documents; but this direction does not appear to have been ever observed. The intent of this direction is declared to be, that such dimension may be inspected and further examined at any future time, if found necessary. It may be useless probably to observe this direction to the full extent, but it is fit, we think, that the Book, if returned to the Clerk of the Works, should, together with the Abstracts, be preserved by him for some limited time, in the same manner as we have suggested respecting the Weekly Notes of day-work.

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App^x N° 9.

With respect to the regularity of the examination of the several Accounts, we learn from the first Assistant Clerk, that it has occasionally occurred, that they have not been able to get through the examination of the Quarterly Accounts, and to transmit them to the Lord Chamberlain in the manner described, before the expiration of the subsequent Quarter, but that this has not lately happened so often as formerly; and he adds that, generally speaking, whatever the Assistant Clerks had to do with them, has been got through in due time. And we learn from Mr. Craig, with respect to the Accounts included in the statement of the out-standing Debt, that they have all been made up and transmitted to the Office, but that owing to the pressure of business and other circumstances, the examination and passing of the whole had not been completed at the beginning of February in the present year.

App^x N° 11.

App^x N° 30.

We have now completed that Account of the Establishment of the Department of Works, and of the mode in which the Business under its management has been conducted, which we proposed to give; and in the progress of this Account we have made such observations as the matters immediately before us seemed to call for. Our remaining duty is to suggest those more important alterations in the constitution of this Department, or in the mode of carrying on its concerns, which may render it more efficient and more extensively useful; but it will be convenient to state in the first place, in what respects the Lord Chamberlain now exercises any controul over the Office of Works, and what is the course of proceeding with the Accounts subsequently to the transmission of them to his Lordship's Office. We have obtained this Information from Mr Mash the Chief Clerk, and from Mr. Browell, the Superintendent of Payments, both of whom have been long attached to the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

App^x N°s 32 & 33.

There is no branch of the Establishment whose duties are particularly confined to the business of the Office of Works, but that Establishment has been increased in consequence of the Provisions of the Civil List Act, by the addition of a Superintendent of Payments, of an Inspector of the Wardrobe Bills, and of three Assistant Clerks, whose Salaries amount together to five hundred and sixty pounds per annum. But it is said, that in consequence of the appointment of the three additional Clerks, the Lord Chamberlain gave up the patronage of the Resident Clerkship of the Wardrobe, and that this Office being abolished, a saving was made to Government of about forty pounds per annum, for that Officer's Salary exceeded by that amount the total of the Salaries paid to the three Clerks.

£. 560.

£. 40.

In respect of the Lord Chamberlain's actual controul over the business of the Department of Works, as distinct from that connected with the

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£. 500.

Accounts, Mr. Mash states, that the Estimates for the Repairs recommended in consequence of the General Survey, are submitted in the first instance to the Lord Chamberlain; that his Lordship sometimes directs Works not exceeding five hundred pounds according to the Estimate; that no repairs or alterations can be executed in the Apartments in the Royal Palaces which are occupied through favour, except for keeping them Wind and Water tight, unless sanctioned by his Lordship; and that in case of any requisition being made to his Lordship for extra Works, either from the Royal Family or any other quarter, the Office of Works is directed to make a Survey and to prepare an Estimate of the expense, the particulars of which are submitted to the Lords of the Treasury for their approbation and authority. It must be observed, that many extra Works are performed under the immediate orders of the Lords of the Treasury, without any communication with the Lord Chamberlain, and that it has already appeared, that many other considerable Works have been undertaken without the authority either of the Lord Chamberlain, or of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

App^x N° 8.

The Lord Chamberlain's duties in respect of the Accounts of the Office of Works, are not very distictly pointed out, either in the Act of Parliament or in the Instructions so often alluded to; but it is to be inferred from the 10th section of the Act, that at least with respect to the Works, the expenses of which were under one thousand pounds, there was to be a complete examination in his Lordship's Office, for the vouchers and grounds for incurring the expense are to be produced to him previously to any Payment being made for the same. And the Instructions direct, that after a general Abstract of the whole quarterly Debt shall have been made out and signed by the Surveyor and the Examining and Resident Clerks, the same shall be laid before the Lord Chamberlain by the Superintendent and Paymaster, with his observations, and his Lordship was then to certify the same to the Lords of the Treasury, if on inspection he should approve of this state of the Debt. From this direction therefore it may be further inferred, that the Lord Chamberlain was expected to exercise some controul over all the Accounts of the Department of Works; that which he does exercise over them at present, is to call on the Office to produce their Accounts if not sent in, in proper times, for they form a considerable part of the expenses of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, and the general Accounts could not be made up without them, or Money procured from the Treasury for the payment of his Lordship's Department; but there is no examination of the Office of Works Accounts there, except to ascertain that the total charge in the ordinary Account does not exceed the sum allowed per quarter, and that the charges in the extra Accounts do not exceed the different authorities, it being, it is said, considered that the quantities and prices are under the peculiar and immediate direction of the Surveyor of the Office of Works. It is added however, that instances have occurred, in which objections have been taken to certain Articles charged, as Cabinet Work, and fitting up of Rooms, which belong it is conceived to another Department; and that when the Bills have exceeded the authorities, and an application has been made to the Treasury for Warrants to cover the excess, and that Board has required an explanation of the causes of it, the Lord Chamberlain has communicated such requisition to the Office of Works, but unless a requisition be made by the Treasury, it is described not to be the practice of the Lord Chamberlain's Office to call for such explanations.

£. 1000.

App^x N° 32.

Another circumstance, which shows how small is the controul now exercised over the Accounts of the Office of Works in this Office, is, that it is not considered to be the duty of the Superintendent of Payments,

whose ordinary business is said to be to see that there are proper authorities for the charges, to inquire whether that species of Contract has been made with the Tradesmen for executing extra Works, as is directed by an Order lately referred to, or whether the amounts stated in the Estimates, on which such Contracts are founded, have been exceeded; although that Order was communicated to the Office of Works through the Lord Chamberlain's Office. Constant Carpenters.

When such matters as have been described are ascertained in his Office, a state of the Bills of the Department, including those of the Office of Works, is laid before the Treasury every Quarter. During the existence of the former Board of Works, the Money for defraying the expenses of the Buildings and Repairs, chargeable on the Civil List, was issued as we have shown to the Paymaster belonging to the Establishment at that period, and he made the payments on the Warrants of the principal Officers constituting that Board. A similar course of proceeding seems to have been intended when the present Instructions for the Department of Works were prepared, but the appointment of a Superintendent and Paymaster never took place, and the Money for the Service of the Department of Works, since the date of the Civil List Act, has been issued to the Lord Chamberlain, together with the Money for the other Services placed under his management by that Act.

Since the present Lord Chamberlain has been in Office, the Money thus issued to him has been deposited at the Bank of England, but his predecessors used to keep it at their private Bankers; and it is said, that notice is always given to the Tradesmen and other Persons entitled to receive any Money, immediately on the issue of it, and that an early day is appointed for the Payment. Appx No. 32.

The Salaries of the Persons belonging to the Office of Works are paid without any deduction, which is conformable to the directions contained in the Warrant of Establishment; but the Tradesmen's Bills are subjected, as we have already noticed, to certain deductions, the circumstances of which we shall endeavour to explain. They are described to be two and a half per cent. on account of the Civil List, and one-half per cent. as being the Paymaster's Fee of the Old Board of Works, and the Receipt Stamps, which vary of course according to the number and amounts of the Sums to be paid to the several Tradesmen. It is not known at the Office on what authority the first deduction is made, but it is stated, that previously to the Month of April 1809, two and a half per cent. used to be stopped at the Exchequer on all the Issues to the Lord Chamberlain for the payment of these Bills, and of other Services. On reference however to the Acts of Parliament imposing duties on the Payments out of the Civil List Revenues, it appears probable that the practice may have originated from the Words in the Act of the 7th Geo. I. Sess. 1. chap. 27. sect. 19. which authorizes a deduction of sixpence in the pound to be made on all Salaries, Fees and Wages, granted by or derived from the Crown, and "for and upon all other Payments from the Crown whatsoever, or for or upon all arrearages of them incurred, or to be incurred." But if the authority for making this deduction originated in this Act of Parliament, it appears that the Statute, as well as all others relating to this Duty, and to the Duty of one shilling in the pound on certain payments out of the same Revenue, was repealed by the 48th of the King, chap. 2. sect. 17. and that the Duties of one shilling and sixpence in the pound, which were re-established by the same Act, and more distinctly by an Act of the next year, chap. 32. are only applicable to Salaries, Fees, Wages, Pensions and Gratuities, and not to Tradesmen's Bills. Nevertheless, this deduction on the payment of the Tradesmen's Bills, is continued Appx Nos 32 & 33.

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tinued to be made in the Office of the Lord Chamberlain. The only deduction which was taken, as far as we can learn by the Paymaster, under the old constitution of the Office of Works, was his own Fee of one-half per cent.; and this description of Fee is still deducted, under the authority of a clause of the 22d of the King, chap. 82. which directs that the Fees belonging to the suppressed Officers should be continued, and should remain at the disposal of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. But whatever be the authority under which these two deductions are made, we find that the Tradesmen always give Receipts for the gross amount of their Bills, and sign their Receipt for the same in the Quarterly Book of Bills transmitted from the Office of Works; and that this Book so signed, together with the Authorities before spoken of for the extra Works, are the only Vouchers which the Lord Chamberlain afterwards transmits to the Office of Audit, with this part of his annual Accounts. It became necessary therefore to inquire, as the deductions on the Payments in his Office do not appear on these Accounts, in what manner they were otherwise accounted for. It is to be understood, that the applications of the Lord Chamberlain to the Treasury are for the full amount of the Quarterly Debt of his Department, and that he is charged with Issues to those Amounts; so long conseqently as the first deduction, or the two and a half per cent. on the Issues was stopt at the Exchequer, and he made a similar deduction on the Bills paid by him, it is obvious that there could be no surplus remaining in his hands on those Payments, notwithstanding that he took Receipts for the gross amount of the Bills; and that the Account also, which he rendered to the Office of Audit, was a full discharge in this respect. But when it was directed by the 48th of the King, chap. 2. sect. 20. and the 49th of the King, chap. 32. that the Duties imposed on the Civil List Payments should be deducted, assessed and levied, in the same manner and by the same persons, as the tax on Property and Profession, and such deduction consequently could be no longer made at the Exchequer; it is equally obvious, that as the Issues from this time were made to the Lord Chamberlain in full, the sum deducted on account of the Civil List, would be a a Balance in his hands. The fact, as we are informed, is, that directions were given by the Lords of the Treasury, to pay over those deductions to the Receiver of the one shilling and sixpenny Duty on the Civil List, but that this Officer has omitted to call for the Balance, although he has had notice on the subject; and that the deductions of two and a half per cent. made on the payments of the Office of Works Bills since April 1809, have remained in the possession of the Accountant of the Lord Chamberlain's Office. And our information with respect to the deduction of one-half per cent. on account of the Paymaster's Fee is, that it used to be paid over to Mr. Chinnery, one of the Clerks of the Treasury, appointed the Receiver of the Fees of suppressed Officers; but that the Money stopped on this Account since July 1810, has remained also in the hands of the same Accountant. The only other matter to be noticed respecting the Office of Works Bills is, that at the latter end of November in last year, the Bills to the 5th of April of that year, with the exception of part of the out-standing Debt (the particulars of which were not then delivered) had been paid, and that the Quarterly Accounts to the 5th of July, were delivered to the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

It may be convenient also to state the information we have received on another matter connected with the Office of Works, previously to bringing forward our concluding suggestions for the conduct of this Department. This relates to some Rents received by Mr. Craig, the Examining Clerk of the Office, for Houses and other Premises belonging to the Crown,

App^x N° 30.

Crown, in Scotland Yard, exclusive of those to which he conceives himself entitled in right of office. The period at which he commenced to receive those Rents, he states to be so distant (probably near thirty years) that he cannot tell under what authority he has received them, but he presumes that it was by Order of the Treasury at the time he was appointed Resident Clerk. No account, however, of the Rents received during this long period had been rendered to the Treasury, or to any other Authority, until after the commencement of our Examination of this Officer in July of the last year; and it is said that only once during this period did the Treasury recognize that any Rents of this description were due to the Crown, by ordering that the money received should be paid into the Exchequer. But what were the circumstances of this Order, or why it was not obeyed, were not recollected by Mr. Craig. The amount due from him on this Account, was stated to us at the beginning of the present year, to be one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven pounds fifteen shillings, which sum he professed that he was then ready to pay, as he had before professed in his letter to the Treasury in July last, together with a Rent for the House in Scotland Yard, for which, as we have shown in an early part of this Report, he had paid no Rent since the death of Mr. Jones the Inspector.

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October 1806.

£. 1,737, 15.

Appx N° 7.

IT first occurred to us, that the Business now carried on under the superintendence of the Office of Works, might be conveniently transferred to the general controul of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests and Land Revenue, and be conducted by a distinct branch of their Office, in which much similar business is transacted; but although from the inquiries we made it appear that this business is very economically conducted, and according to a good system, yet we found that the other concerns of that Board are so extensive that it would not be advisable to make this arrangement, and therefore we shall proceed, on the supposition that a distinct Department for conducting the business detailed in this Report, is still to be continued.

Appx N°s 34 & 35, & 35. A. & B.

We do not however propose the following suggestions for the future conduct of business in the Department of Works, from an impression that the system under which it has been hitherto conducted is greatly defective, for we think it, on the contrary, deserving of much commendation in most of its provisions; but we offer them through a persuasion that it is expedient to give a greater general efficiency to the Office, and a capability, at the same time, of its undertaking an increased quantity of business. We wish also to ensure a strict observance of all those Regulations which have been or may be established for an economical and properly authorized execution of the matters placed under its management. We have endeavoured to come to right conclusions on these points, by a due consideration of the large mass of Evidence and numerous Documents published in the Appendix to this Report, and of the opinions and practice of some of the professional persons belonging to the Department, and of others who have been employed in similar services.

The result of this consideration in respect of an Establishment for the Department of Works, is a suggestion that the controuling power of the Department, or the Board, should consist of three persons, viz. a Superintendent, who shall be also the public Accountant for the Department, and two Architects. That the person attached to the Office be a Resident Clerk, acting also as Secretary to the Board, and such a number of Assistant Clerks as shall be deemed competent to execute the business, together with an Office Keeper or Porter, and a Messenger. That there be six Clerks of the

Works as at present, but that there be a new arrangement of the Districts to be placed under their charge, viz. one to execute all the present duties of the two Clerks for Richmond, Kew, and Hampton Court, one for Kensington and Buckingham House and the King's Road (so long as that Road is to be maintained at the charge of the Civil List Revenue); one for St. James's and Carlton House Palaces, and the Mews; one for Westminster and Whitehall, and for all the Services in those Districts which have been hitherto executed by the Officer called the Surveyor of the Guards; and one for the Tower (so long as any Services are performed there under the Office of Works;) the Palace at Newmarket, the House of the Master of the Rolls, and Rolls Chapel, the King's Bench, Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons, and Somerset Place, if it should be thought advisable to put that District of Buildings under the care of the Office of Works; and as many Labourers in trust, under those Clerks of the Works, as the controuling power of the Department shall deem necessary; but no constant Carpenter, or other constant Artificer, and no constant Labourer, unless the controuling power should judge an Appointment of this last kind specially requisite in any particular instance.

The Duties, Salaries and Allowances which we propose for the several Officers, are as follow, viz. that the Superintendent should be the head of the Department, and should be empowered to direct the services of the Architects, as well as of all the other Officers; and that his concurrence should be necessary to any act of the Board, constituted of two at least, in determining on Plans, Estimates, mode of executing Work, nature of orders to be given respecting it, and the fixing of prices and settling of Bills, unless special authority should be given to the Architects by the Lords of the Treasury to act in any of those respects, in case of the Superintendent's absence, or of his not agreeing in opinion with them. The patronage also of the persons attached to the Office, with the exception of the Architects, should belong to him; and we propose that all monies for the service of the Department, as well as for all other services which shall be entrusted to the conduct of the Office of Works, be imprested to him, and that he be the Accountant for the same, immediately to the Office of Audit, whereby the Account of the Department will become a Service Account, instead of, as at present, a mere Cash Account. We do not see that any advantage would be gained by appointing an Architect or Surveyor by profession, to this Office; but if such a person be appointed, it should be an indispensable condition annexed to the Appointment, that he undertake no private professional business of any kind; and that he have no special remuneration for any public business on which he may be employed. We propose further, that in consideration of this Officer's dedicating his whole services to the employment, and of his
£. 1,200. being made the Accountant of the Office, he be allowed a Salary of twelve hundred pounds per annum, but with no allowance for Stationary or House Rent.

The Architects of the Office should be men of eminence in their profession, and they should execute all those duties in the business put under the management of this Office, which are usually executed by Architects; but as the whole of their time cannot be required in the ordinary business of the Office, they may be allowed to follow private practice, as far as shall be judged by the Lords of the Treasury to be consistent with their duties in the Office, and therefore we propose that the Salary of these
£. 500. Officers be five hundred pounds per annum; and that when employed under the Orders of the Treasury in carrying on any extra Works in Places or Districts not within the care of the Office of Works, they be allowed at the rate of two and a half per cent. on the Tradesmen's Bills, as settled at the Office, and to be paid out of the funds im-

presented to the Superintendent, and not by deduction from those Bills. We think, however, that if the District or Building be under the general care of the Office of Works, as is the case of the Houses of Parliament and Speaker's House, no extra allowance should be made to the Architects, notwithstanding that the expenses may be defrayed under special votes of Parliament, and not out of the Civil List Revenue; and that one of these Officers should always be in attendance, on the requisition of the Superintendent, either for the purpose of making a Board, or of being employed to inspect any Work or Building which he may direct; and that both should attend at the passing of all Bills, and on the general Surveys which may be directed. The Resident Clerk should have a Salary of two hundred pounds per annum as such, and one hundred pounds in addition for acting as Secretary to the Board, with a limited allowance for providing Stationary for the Board room and Clerk's room, and a fixed number of fires in the Office House; but it should be a condition annexed to his Appointment, that he constantly reside in this house. The Assistant Clerks should have Salaries progressively increasing according to their continuance in office, but with no allowance for Stationary or House Rent. It does not appear expedient that either the Resident Clerk or the Assistant Clerks should be restrained from private practice in the different branches of the Building profession; for we agree with Mr. Craig, in thinking that their efficiency in the Office may be probably increased by the knowledge to be acquired from such employment; but it should be understood that the Office has a right to the whole of their time during the usual hours of business.

£. 200.
£. 100.

We forbear to point out what ought to be the respective duties of the Clerks attached to the Office, but we must notice that Mr. Hiort, the present Resident Clerk, thinks that one competent person, with proper Assistants under him, could execute the present duties both of the Examining and Resident Clerks; and that a good Accountant, although not professionally educated, might with proper practice perform this business. The Office Keeper should have a salary of fifty pounds per annum, and twenty pounds in addition, if the Resident Clerk does not find it convenient to admit him to occupy an apartment in the Office House; and the Messenger sixty pounds per annum, but no residence or allowance in lieu of it. The salaries and advantages of the Clerks of the Works, ought to depend on the quantity of business under their care, and on the different situations in which they may be placed. We propose consequently that the Clerk of the Works having the care of Hampton Court, and the Richmond and Kew Departments, should have a salary of three hundred pounds per annum, with a residence at Hampton Court. The Clerk of the Works for Kensington and the Queen's Palaces, two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and a residence at Kensington. The same description of Officer for Windsor, &c. two hundred pounds per annum, and a residence; and two hundred and fifty pounds per annum to the Clerk of the Works for Saint James's and Carlton House Palaces, and the Mews; and three hundred pounds to the Clerk of the Works for the Whitehall and Westminster Departments, according to the arrangement before mentioned, and fifty pounds per annum additional, unless residence can be provided for them; and to the remaining Clerk of the Works, who is to have the care of the Tower, the Rolls Buildings, and the Prisons, two hundred pounds per annum, and fifty pounds per annum or a residence, if Somerset House be put under his care; and we propose that an allowance of five pounds per annum be made to each of these six Officers for Stationary. The appointment of these Officers should rest with His Majesty, as is the case at present. The aggregate of the Salaries and

£. 50.
£. 20.
£. 60.
£. 300.
£. 250.
£. 200.
£. 250.
£. 300.
£ 50.
£. 200.
£. 50.
£. 5.

and Allowances already proposed, would exceed those given under the present Establishment, but the saving which would be made by abolishing the office of Examining Clerk, and giving up all the Residences, and other Premises in Scotland Yard, except an Office House, and the Residences at Kew, the Mews and the Tower, which are possessed at present by different Clerks of the Works, would go far to countervail this increase; and some reduction might probably be made in the Establishment of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, by removing from it the payment of the Expenditure of the Office of Works.

The duties now executed by the Clerks of the Works, are, as we have before shown, rather those of Surveyors; but whilst professional men, of the qualifications and respectability of those now holding these situations in the Department, will undertake the employment in consideration of the Salaries and Advantages hitherto annexed to it, we would not propose any further alteration in this part of the Establishment; neither do we see any objection to their carrying on private business, if in the opinion of the Superintendent such employment does not interfere with their official duties. The propriety of this arrangement must however depend entirely on the competency of the Labourers in trust, to execute those duties which it was intended by the Instructions should be executed by the Clerks of the Works. We think, therefore, that as the Clerks of the Works are to be responsible for the Labourers in trust, they should have the appointment of them, subject to the approbation of the Board, as appears to have been the regulation under the former constitutions of the Department; and subject also to their being suspended or removed by the same authority. They should have Residences in their respective Districts or Places, which they should occupy themselves; and a daily constant attendance should be required of them during the usual hours of Work, unless their respective Principals, the Clerks of the Works, should give them leave of absence; but notice of this leave should be communicated to the Office.

The number of these Officers ought, we believe, to be increased, especially if the constant Carpenters, &c. are to be discontinued; and if any of those now on the Establishment have not that experience in the details of Work, and the quality of materials, so indispensable in this description of Officer, or cannot give that strict attendance to the duties of the employment, which the nature of it requires, they ought to be removed, for in the manner in which the business of the Department is now conducted, the chief reliance for the accuracy of the Bills must rest on the ability and integrity of the Labourers in trust. It is obvious, consequently, that they should be restrained from private business. Their Salaries should depend on the quantity of business placed under their care, £.100. but ought not to exceed one hundred pounds per annum; and whatever remuneration they receive, should be paid to them expressly as such, and should on no account be included in any Bill under any other description, as appears to have been not uncommon in the case of some of the persons belonging to the present Establishment.

There may be a convenience undoubtedly in having the Work of the Department executed, and the Materials supplied by regular established Tradesmen accustomed to the manner in which the business in it is carried on, and those should be appointed by the Superintendent, with the approbation of one at least of the Architects; but it should be understood that the Clerks of the Works being responsible for the quality of the Materials and Work, and for the timely execution of it, should be at liberty to employ others whenever they observe deficiency or neglect in the appointed Tradesmen, a representation of the facts being immediately made to the Office. We have no other suggestion to offer respecting any alteration in the Establishment of the Department.

With

With respect to the matters placed under the superintendence of the Office of Works, there would be much convenience, we think, as well as a saving of expense, if some changes were made. On this head we suggest that the care of the Buildings and Official Houses described in the list as connected with the Civil Establishment in the Tower, should be given up to the care of the Ordnance Department, or to that of the Barrack Department, if any part of them are wanted for the accommodation of the Troops stationed there. That the Houses and Buildings in the three Scotland Yards, with the exception of a House for the Office of Works and of Official Houses and Buildings attached to other Departments, the whole of the Buildings in Hampton Court Park, the Paddocks in Bushy Park, and Saint James's Park, be given up to the care of the Office of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, which has already the superintendence of many of the matters connected with those Buildings and Parks; and that the salary of eighty pounds per annum to the Ranger of Saint James's Park, now charged on the Establishment of the Office of Works, be paid at the Office of Woods, Forests, &c. That the Road from Pimlico to Fulham, commonly called the King's private Road, having ceased, as is observed by the Clerk of the Works for the District, to be private, should be thrown generally open to the Public; by which measure, as the repairs must be then borne by the Public, there would be a saving to the Civil List, according to his statement, of six or seven hundred pounds per annum.

App^x N° 36.

App^x N° 35. (A.) £. 80.

App^x N° 16.

We suggest, on the other hand, that the King's Bench, Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons, and Buildings connected with them, the Buildings at the Rolls, and the Houses of Parliament, and Speaker's House, which are under the superintendence of the Office of Works for the ordinary Works relating to them, should be under it also for all extra Works, whatever may be the Fund out of which the expense of them is defrayed; that the business of this description, relating to the Exchequer Offices, the Court of Exchequer, and all the public Buildings in and about Westminster Hall, which, as appears from the Examination of Mr. Bacon and Mr. Lee, are at present under different managements, be also placed under the care of the Office of Works; that all the Buildings in Westminster and Whitehall, which have been hitherto under the care of an Officer, called Surveyor of the Guards, with the exception of those which relate to the accommodation of Troops, the care of which should be given up to the Barrack Department, should likewise be placed under the same Office, in which case those articles of Furniture, which, as appears from the Eighth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, were provided by this Surveyor, should be provided by the several Departments, and be charged in their respective Contingent Bills; and lastly, that the Buildings at Somerset Place should be placed under the same general superintendence.

App^x N°s 13 & 22.

8th Report of Com. Mil. Inq.

The only objection which we see to such an arrangement, respects the providing for the expense of the new matters to be placed under the superintendence of the Office of Works, for as the Civil List Revenue is limited in amount, the imposing of additional charges on it would only tend to the increase of that Debt on this Revenue, which appears to be continually accruing, but which is not regularly brought under the consideration of Parliament. It occurs to us, however, that this objection may be in a great degree, if not entirely removed, by charging on that Revenue the expenses of the Royal Palaces only, which are now occupied as such, and the salaries of the Establishment of the Department of Works, and by requiring a separate Estimate from the Office, for all the Buildings in and about Whitehall and Westminster, the Rolls, &c. the Prisons, &c. which are at present under their superintendence, or which it is proposed to place

 under

under it, and for the Buildings at Somerset Place, which Estimate should be annually laid before Parliament, and the money specially voted for this service, and be issued to the Superintendent. The advantages of the arrangement would be, that the services now under separate management, would be conducted under an uniform system, and under one sole responsibility, and the expense of management at least, would be considerably less in respect of the Buildings under the Surveyor of the Guards, and the Buildings at Somerset Place as well as of those in and about Westminster Hall, for all the Salaries and Allowances received by any of the persons by whom the business in these Districts is at present conducted, would be discontinued, and no Allowances would be made for any extra Works in the Districts placed under the general management of the Office.

We propose, lastly, that it should be understood to be a part of the duty of the Office of Works to attend to all references connected with their branch of Service, which shall be made to them by the Treasury or other principal Departments of Government.

The mode of conducting the business which has been thus arranged, comes next to be considered; but on this head we have little to offer in addition to what has been already suggested in former parts of this Report. The sum to be expended on the Royal Palaces under the authority of the Office alone (which is comprized in what is called the Common Account), might be limited as at present; but the amount at present allowed, should be reduced by so much as is apportioned to the Westminster, Whitehall, Tower, and King's Road Departments and Districts; and a limit of the same kind might be imposed also on the similar expenditure, which is to be defrayed out of the money to be provided by Parliament, although the expediency of such a limit will not probably be great, if the Estimate which is recommended to be annually laid before the House of Commons preparatory to a vote for this Fund, sufficiently distinguish the several subjects for which the vote is asked. The authorities for undertaking all other Works, or those included in the Extraordinary Accounts, should continue as at present, in respect of the Royal Palaces which are occupied as such; but it is highly expedient that that course of proceeding which His Majesty, in imitation of his Royal Predecessors, has sanctioned, both in the Civil List Act and in the present instructions of the Office of Works, should be strictly adhered to. No extra Works therefore should be undertaken, the expense of which is to be a charge on the Civil List Revenue, even by His Majesty's commands, without a detailed Estimate for the same being previously made, and without the order for making it being communicated from the Lords of the Treasury to the Office of Works, and an order for undertaking the Work coming also from the same authority. The very great expenses which have been incurred without regular authority, noticed in the statement of the outstanding Debt of the Office of Works, made up to the 5th of January 1812, and which, as appears from Mr. Craig's Examination, are still going on, evince, as we have already observed, the propriety of a strict adherence to this regulation. Another most material consideration under this head, is to diminish the extra charge on the Civil List Revenue, which arises from the repairs and alterations of the Apartments in the Royal Palaces occupied through favour, and of those especially which have been granted to branches of the Royal Family. We refer to the Reports of Committees of the House of Commons which were appointed in 1802, 1803, 1804, and 1812, to consider of the charge on the Civil List Revenue, to show how great has been the expenditure in such Works; and we have inserted in the Appendix, a Paper communicated from the Office of Works, from which it appears that the expenses on this account at Kensington Palace alone, have

App^x N° 30.

App^x N° 37.

amounted in the period of ten years to upwards of fifty-four thousand pounds, and that in one or two of the items the charge has greatly exceeded the Estimate. We can suggest no more satisfactory restraint on this description of expenditure, than that recommended by the last of the Committees to whom we have alluded, from whose Report we extract the following paragraph, as fully conveying the sentiments we entertain on this subject; viz. "Your Committee are sensible of the delicacy of interfering with the munificence of the Crown towards the younger branches of the Royal Family, by any specific recommendation; but as the Parliamentary Annuities enjoyed by their Royal Highnesses were considerably increased a few years ago, they think they may be considered as adequate to support the high stations which they fill. The Committee therefore trust that the principle which appears to have been acted upon before in the Lord Steward's Department, may be adopted at least, in a great degree, in that of the Lord Chamberlain; and that the charges upon the Civil List for furnishing or altering the Apartments which their Royal Highnesses may occupy in any of the Royal Palaces, may either be entirely discontinued, or be permitted to occur only on very particular occasions." And we propose that an account of the Expense of the extra Works which are a charge on the Civil List, stating the different authorities for incurring the same, be annually laid before the House of Commons. The immediate authorities for undertaking the extra Works, which are included in the Estimate laid before Parliament, must originate of course with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. £. 54,000.

We have nothing to add on the mode of executing Work carried on under the Office of Works, to what has been already suggested on this head, except that as it appears that the deduction of two and a half per cent. on the payment of the Office of Works Tradesmen's Bills, can no longer be legally made, and that it would be proper to discontinue the deduction of one-half per cent. on account of the suppressed office of Paymaster, it will be necessary to form a new Book of Prices, having consideration to the discontinuance of those deductions; and that we think ourselves justified, from the evidence of Mr. Morgan, one of the joint Architects of the Office of Woods, Forests and Land Revenue, and of Mr. Pilkington, who has been employed under the Commissioners of the Navy Board, in recommending that endeavours be used to have distinct extra Works executed under Contracts in gross, or under Contracts for price, both of which should be offered to competition; and we recommend that the Account of the Department should be made up quarterly or annually, according to the different description of Work, as at present, but under two distinct heads, viz. one for the Establishment of the Department and the Expenses of Works relating to the Royal Palaces, which are to be a charge on the Civil List; and the other for the Works executed under the Estimates presented to the House of Commons: that separate Issues for payment of the same be made under the orders of the Lords of the Treasury to the Superintendant, after the states of these several Accounts have been laid before their Lordships: that the Money thus issued be deposited at the Bank of England, where an Account should be opened in the name of this Officer; that the payments should be made by him without any deduction, by Drafts on the Bank, which should specify whether payable out of the Civil List Fund, or the Fund granted by Parliament, and the entries in the Bank Book should specify the same, although the Account with the Bank might not be so distinguished; and that the Superintendant's separate Accounts be rendered to the Office of Audit with the proper authorities for the expenditure and Vouchers of payment, together with the Bank Book, within three months after the end of every year. App^x No. 35. D^o N° 38.

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If the alterations which we have proposed should be adopted to their full extent, it will be necessary, we imagine, to introduce a Bill into Parliament, for the purpose of repealing that part of the Civil List Act which directs that the person to be placed at the head of the Department of Works, should be an Architect or Surveyor by profession; and perhaps for exempting the Civil List Revenue from the charge of maintaining those Buildings at Whitehall, Westminster, &c. which are at present under the superintendence of the Office of Works; and it will be necessary also to prepare a new set of Instructions for the conduct of the Office.

WE now proceed, according to the arrangement proposed at the beginning of this Report, to give an account of "the mode and system pursued "in the conduct and execution of Public Works, the Expenses of which "are specially voted by Parliament, and are not included in the Esti-"mates of any Public Department." This statement need not enter, we think, into much detail, although with a view to a right understanding of the subject, it became our duty to inquire particularly into all the matters connected with it. Such a statement seems the less necessary, because we found, in the course of our inquiries, that Mr. Saunders, an Architect of eminence, had been for some years past employed under the Orders of the Treasury, in examining the Accounts of Mr. Wyatt, under whose superintendence many of the Works comprized in the description now under consideration have been carried on, and that this examination was nearly closed at the latter end of the last year.

App^x N° 39.

We shall advert first to these Works. They are described in the 7th Report of the Committee appointed to examine into the Checks established on public Expenditure of the Kingdom, to be

The Extra Works at the two Houses of Parliament and Speaker's House.

The Additions to Somerset Place.

The Extra Works at the King's Bench, Fleet and Marshalsea Prisons, and the Lazaretto at Chetney Hill in Kent; for the Expenses of which Works the Issues to Mr. Wyatt have amounted to nearly two hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

£. 220,000.
App^x N° 39.

The places where these Works were executed, with the exception of Chetney Hill, are under the general superintendence of Mr. Wyatt, either as Surveyor of the Office of Works, or as Surveyor of Somerset Place; but as the money for these extra services was provided under special votes of Parliament, the direction for its expenditure rested with the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; and Mr. Wyatt received a special authority in each case, communicated to him, as he says, in the shape of a Letter from one of the Secretaries of that Board. The Plans and Estimates of these Works were generally prepared by him, but not always before the Works were commenced, neither were Plans and Estimates of the alterations, which appeared requisite during the progress of the Work, always prepared previously to the orders being given for the execution, and these last orders did not always come from the Treasury, neither were they always given in writing; but Mr. Wyatt considers all the Works thus undertaken without previous Estimate, or the regular authority of the Treasury, as being sanctioned by the Estimates which were subsequently laid before Parliament every year, and the votes which passed in consequence. It is obvious from this statement, that the precaution of endeavouring to ascertain the whole probable expense of a Work before it is undertaken, has not been observed in these extra Works, which Mr. Wyatt has

App^x N° 6.

has superintended: yet it must be admitted, we imagine, that such knowledge, and the publicity given to it, would form the most efficient check on the undertaking of Works which are not absolutely necessary, and against the adoption of needlessly expensive Plans in such Works as may be thought indispensable. We refer to the 14th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, on the subject of a new Form of Estimate for Works in the Ordnance Department, for a more enlarged statement of what ought, we think, to be the Form of the Estimate of all Works for which a special Vote of Parliament is required.

Mr. Wyatt's authority to commence these Works, was, as we have said, by Letter from one of the Secretaries of the Treasury. But he never received any directions relative to the mode in which the Works were to be executed, and he never called for Tenders to execute any of them. They have been executed, with the exception of the Lazaretto, on the principle of measure, at fixed prices, by Tradesmen selected by Mr. Wyatt, unless others were specially recommended by the Treasury. These prices were regulated by those allowed at the Office of Works, the deductions of two and a half and one half per cent. which are made there on the payment of the Bills, being countervailed in respect of the Bills for these extra Works; 1st, by a deduction of two and a half per cent. as part of Mr. Wyatt's commission; and 2dly, as is considered by him, by the greater regularity of payment of the former Bills beyond that of the latter. The prices for the Work at the Lazaretto, were fixed by Mr. Wyatt, with reference to the circumstances which occurred during the execution, for those of the Office of Works were, as he says, wholly set aside in settling the Accounts for that Work. Mr. Wyatt's conduct in this respect, seems to have been approved by Mr. Saunders, who has been employed to examine these and all Mr. Wyatt's other Accounts, and therefore it is unnecessary, we think, to enter into more detail relative to the mode of executing these Works. App^x N° 39.

In respect of all these Works, Mr. Wyatt performed, he says, all the duties of an Architect; he prepared the original Plans and Estimates, and furnished the working Drawings; he appointed the persons employed in the different lines of duty, and gave such attendance himself as was necessary and usual for an Architect to give, and he made up and brought forward the Accounts, and delivered them to the Audit Office for examination. His remuneration for this service has been a commission of five per cent. on the expenditure, one half of which, except in the case of the Lazaretto, has been received by a deduction from the Tradesmen's Bills, and the other has been charged in his Accounts; but in the case of the Lazaretto the whole commission has been so charged. His authority for receiving the first was, he says, from Mr. Vansittart, during Lord Sidmouth's administration, and, as he believes, in writing; but for the second, he had, he thinks, only the verbal authority of Mr. Rose, which was communicated to him by the directions of Mr. Pitt. App^x No 6.

The Works have all been carried on under the immediate superintendence of a Clerk of the Works at each place, and sometimes of a Labourer in trust, and were measured by persons specially employed by Mr. Wyatt, all of whom were paid by the Public, except in the case of the Lazaretto, where the Measurers appear to have been paid by the Tradesmen. It has not been Mr. Wyatt's practice to require actual admeasurements, or regular Bills, during the progress of a Work, prior to the advance of money to the Tradesmen; but he received Statements from time to time of sums to which they considered themselves entitled, which were referred to the person who had measured the Work, for the purpose of ascertaining whether their claims were within bounds. On these state-

ments Mr. Wyatt grounded applications for money to the Lords of the Treasury, by whom Warrants were granted on the Exchequer for the requisite sums; but when these applications were made subsequently to a first issue, it was not generally his practice to state how much of the former issue had been paid away, or what balance remained in his hands, although he has sometimes done it; and he had no general Instructions from the Treasury to make such a statement, neither was such a statement often called for by that Board. The money so issued was lodged by Mr. Wyatt with his private Banker, and was not always paid away immediately; but Mr. Wyatt states, that seldom any complaints were made by the Tradesmen of their not being paid in due course, and he knows only of one instance of such complaints being made to the Treasury. It is to be observed, however, that no express stipulation was made with the Tradesmen as to the periods of Payment, but Mr. Wyatt was regulated in this respect by the state of the Works, ascertained either by his own inspection or the Reports of the Clerks of the Works.

This mode of proceeding in respect of public Works, as collected from Mr. Wyatt himself, appears to us extremely loose and inaccurate. We deem it essential, in the execution of great Works, such as the Lazaretto, which was between four and five years in hand, and especially where, as in this case, the prices are to depend on the prime cost of Materials, that the Tradesmen should be required to deliver in their Bills at certain stages of the Work, or at fixed periods, for such parts as are at the time completed. This course ensures that the measurements are really made before important parts are covered, and out of sight; precludes all difficulty in settling the prices to be allowed for Materials, occasioned by the fluctuations to which those for Timber especially are liable, and affords an opportunity of giving to the Tradesmen the fullest accommodation in respect of Payment, without risking the public money on the authority of hasty and ill-formed Estimates. The Lazaretto, it is stated, was less susceptible of this sort of arrangement for bringing forward the Bills, than other Works which we shall presently have occasion to notice; but even in this case, there were three stages of the Work, as Mr. Saunders observes, in which Bills might have been delivered, and ought to have been required, viz. the foundation and ground-work, the carcase of the Buildings, and the roof and covering. For want of such an arrangement, it has been necessary, we have reason to believe, to make out Bills for parts of the Work, after they have been taken down and removed.* It is also important that precise arrangements should be made, and agreements entered into, respecting the periods of Payment, from the want of which, and the consequent irregularity in this respect, in the case before us, considerable inconvenience has arisen and is likely to ensue in the settlement of the Accounts. And here we may observe, that the evidence is at variance with that part of Mr. Wyatt's Statement, which relates to the payments to the Tradesmen, for from the Treasury Minutes which have been communicated to us, we learn that the complaints of delay of Payment have been numerous and urgent; and it appears from the evidence of Mr. Saunders, that the Tradesmen have brought forward a claim for interest on account of this delay, which, for reasons to which we shall presently advert, has not yet been attended to, although the Works were completed several years since.

App^x N° 39.

Treasury Minutes, 31 May, 1808.
App^x N° 39.

We

* N. B. It is to be observed, that in the case of the extra Work at the Speaker's House and the two Houses of Parliament, the course we have suggested was followed; for Mr. Hiort, the Measurer employed on this work, states that he was continually employed during the progress of it, in measuring and bringing into bill the different parts as finished, fixing the prices according to the existing prices at the time; and that these bills were usually made up to Lady Day in every year.

We shall now state what we have learned respecting Mr. Wyatt's Accounts, or money imprested to him to defray the expenses of Works carried on by him, to some of which the preceding Statement refers.

The issues of public money to Mr. Wyatt between the 18th of October 1797 and the 5th September 1809, being the whole charge against him, amounted to two hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and forty-six pounds five shillings and eight-pence halfpenny, of which sum about half has been expended on the Lazaretto at Chetney Hill. The first Account of the Expenditure of any part of this sum, was delivered to the Auditors of Public Accounts, and attested on the 18th of May 1809, which Account includes the issues made to him to the 24th September 1806, and amounts to one hundred and eighty-one thousand pounds; the remaining Accounts were attested by Mr. Wyatt in April 1812, and include all the remaining Issues. On the first of these Accounts Mr. Wyatt admitted a balance to be due by him of one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven pounds eight shillings and four-pence farthing, and on the second, of nine hundred and ninety-seven pounds one shilling and ten-pence halfpenny, making together two thousand three hundred and sixty-four pounds ten shillings and two-pence three farthings.

£. 217,146. 5. 8½

App^x N° 39.

£. 181,000.

£. 1,367. 8. 4¼.

£. 997 1. 10½.

£. 2,364. 10. 2¼.

These Accounts were, by orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, delivered over by the Auditors to Mr. Saunders for examination, conformably to what Mr. Wyatt apprehends to have been always customary with similar Accounts. We have, however, no evidence of this practice, or of the necessity of its adoption, in respect of other public Works to which we shall presently refer, and we have therefore examined Mr. Saunders very minutely respecting the state and circumstances of these Accounts, and his proceedings upon them, for the purpose chiefly of ascertaining the necessity of revising and re-examining by a professional man, the Accounts of an Architect of eminence employed by the public, with the full commission of five per cent., for the purpose, amongst other objects, of controuling the Expense and settling the Accounts for Works carried on under his superintendence. The question is of considerable importance as a precedent, and indeed of some moment in the case before us, for as Mr. Saunders's Salary at one thousand pounds per annum since December 1808, amounts already to two and a half per cent. on Mr. Wyatt's Expenditure, it follows that if Mr. Wyatt receives five per cent. for his services, the Public will pay seven and a half per cent. for the performance of those duties which in private practice is universally performed for five per cent. Mr. Saunders was appointed to examine these Accounts by Letter from the Treasury of 20th December 1808, and in March 1809, received special instructions for his proceedings. The Accounts delivered by Mr. Wyatt to the Auditors, were by them transferred to Mr. Saunders on 13th July 1809; but these appear to have been nothing more than Cash Accounts, or Abstracts of his receipts and payments for the Works carried on, with the receipts of the Tradesmen for the Sums paid as his Vouchers. And so little progress appears to have been made by Mr. Wyatt towards making up regular Accounts for the Works, or what are called Service Accounts, that even the Tradesmen's Bills, on which such an Account must have been founded, do not appear to have been in his possession at the time those Accounts were delivered to the Auditors: some of these Bills, Mr. Saunders observes, he received from Mr. Wyatt in May 1809, but many more were wanting, which he has taken great pains to collect: of these, some were subsequently received from Mr. Wyatt, and some from the Clerks of the Works; and so little had been done towards ascertaining the Balances due to the respective tradesmen, that many of those who had been employed on more than one Work, did not know to which Account they were to apply the Sums they

App^x N° 39.

£. 1,000.

App^x N° 39.

they had received, so that the statements of the Claimants, when called for by Mr. Saunders, were often found to differ materially from those of Mr. Wyatt.

The prices to be allowed, have, we apprehend, been generally, if not universally, fixed by Mr. Wyatt; and it does not appear that any material objection to these prices has been made by Mr. Saunders; but a claim has been made by the persons supplying Materials for the Lazaretto, for an allowance of Interest, in consequence of the delay of payment. It does not yet seem to be clearly understood, whether the delay complained of has arisen with Mr. Wyatt, or with the Treasury, for Mr. Saunders thinks that it is not practicable to calculate the Interest, until the whole of Mr. Wyatt's Money Accounts are gone through. There will be great difficulty, we apprehend, in determining this point, for even the Receipts of the parties are not accurate Vouchers to be relied on for such a purpose, it appearing from Mr. Saunders's statement, that many of the receipts bear a date different from the period of actual payment, and that the Sums do not correspond with any specific payment; money having been advanced on account, and Receipts subsequently taken as required, which though collectively agreeing in amount, will individually differ from the Sum paid. Some of the payments to the Artificers, in Mr. Wyatt's first Account, bear date in May 1809, although the last Issue accounted for in that Account, was made to him in May 1806. We may also add, in proof of the inadequacy of the examination which these Accounts had received, that in one of the Bills examined by the Measurer and certified by Mr. Wyatt, an error was discovered in the quantity charged for, equal in value
£. 2,000. to two thousand pounds; and although the error is considered to have been unintentional on the part of the Tradesman, it was readily to be discovered by any person conversant with the Work.

Such being the state of the Accounts at the expiration of three years from the date of the last Issue, granted (according to Mr. Wyatt's statement) on his application founded on the demands of the Tradesmen for Work actually performed, the necessity for such a reference as has been made, is, we conceive, sufficiently made out; but it remains a question, by whom Mr. Saunders's Salary should be paid. It is admitted by all the Architects whom we have consulted, that the settlement of the Tradesmen's Bills, and rendering complete Accounts to the Employer, form parts of the duty of an Architect or Surveyor, to whom a commission of five per cent. on the money expended is allowed. It is impossible to consider Mr. Wyatt as having performed this part of his duty (a very troublesome and expensive one, as we understand) in respect of the Buildings in question; and we therefore think that the expense of this examination should be charged to his Account in abatement of his commission.

We shall only add further on this subject, that the greater part of these Accounts are now passed, and the remainder in forwardness, though from the difficulties experienced in procuring Vouchers from Clerks of the Works, Measurers, &c. Mr. Saunders is unable to fix a period within which they may be completed. The Sums requisite to discharge the Balances found to be due to the Tradesmen and Artificers, have been issued by the Lords of the Treasury to Mr. Saunders, for which an account has been annually passed by him before the Auditors. It was an instruction to Mr. Saunders to report from time to time to the Lords of the Treasury his proceedings on the Accounts referred to him, and he has made, as appears,
App^x N° 39. (A.) about thirty Reports since his appointment, the subjects of which may be inferred from the Titles in the Schedule in the Appendix.

The

The propriety of these observations on Mr. Wyatt's proceedings in respect of the Works put under his special superintendence, will be more readily admitted probably on a consideration of the practice which has been followed in executing some other public Works.

The examinations which we took with the view of obtaining a knowledge of this practice, contain much valuable information on the principles and mode of carrying on Works, in use amongst some Surveyors of great professional eminence and experience, and may therefore be consulted we think with advantage previously to the formation of any general system for the execution of public Works.

New Mint.

App^x N° 29.
£. 300,000.

THE first in magnitude and expense of these Works, is the New Mint on Tower Hill, the cost of which, including Machinery, appears to have amounted to above three hundred thousand pounds. This Work was first carried on under the direction and superintendence of Mr. Johnson, the Surveyor to the Mint, but Mr. Johnson's death before the commencement of our Inquiry, has prevented our obtaining any information respecting the arrangement and consideration of the original plan and design of the Buildings, and the nature of the Estimate of the probable expense of the Undertaking, which was laid before the Committee of Privy Council for Coin: the first point appeared to deserve inquiry, because a considerable portion of the expense has been incurred in the erection of Houses and Apartments for the Officers of the Mint, the propriety and necessity of which, to their present extent, ought to have been deliberately considered. We could get no information on this point from Mr. Smirke, who was appointed Surveyor to the Mint on the death of Mr. Johnson, and who in virtue of his Office has superintended the completion of the Buildings, which he found considerably advanced at the time of his appointment. But he states that ten Houses and six Apartments have been erected for the use of the Officers belonging to this Department, that they have been painted and papered, and provided with every thing usually considered as Fixtures, at the public expense; and that he apprehends that all the Officers to whom they are appropriated, were formerly accommodated at the Tower; how far their residence on the spot is essential to a due discharge of their duty we cannot judge; but from what we have seen at these Apartments, &c. we imagine the accommodation now provided to be of a very superior description to that enjoyed in the Tower.

The principle adopted in the erection of these Buildings, was, that of measure and value on the basis of prime cost, and a profit of fifteen per cent. The Tradesmen employed were mostly those appointed by the Master of the Mint, for the ordinary purposes of that Establishment. The practice of employing the appointed Tradesmen, appears to be generally adopted in cases where new Buildings are erected for the use of public Departments, under special votes of Parliament; but the inconveniences which arise from this practice, are noticed in that part of the 19th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, which relate to the erection of the New Infirmary at Chelsea Hospital; and in the case of the Mint, Mr. Smirke is of opinion, that had it been deemed eligible at the commencement of the Work to proceed on a principle of competition, it would hardly have been consistent with employing the established Tradesmen of the Mint. It is possible therefore, that the adoption of a system so highly advantageous to the Public, in our opinion, and to which Mr. Smirke's opinion is also favourable, has been in this instance prevented, by an unwillingness to interfere with the supposed rights of the Tradesmen.

New Mint

We disapprove also of the principle on which the Work was erected: but some of the disadvantages attendant on this mode have been obviated in the present case by the speedy making up and final delivery of Accounts, which has been accomplished by Mr. Smirke, to whom the Money for the Work was issued, for he has delivered Annual Accounts of his Expenditure, consisting of the Tradesmen's Bills of the preceding year, and a Cash Account of his Receipts and Disbursements. In June 1812, his Accounts for 1808-9 and 10 had been examined and declared by the Auditors, and his final Account for 1811 was before the Treasury in July 1812. It was Mr. Smirke's practice to include in his Annual Accounts such Works only as were completed, that is, in a state to be measured, but by this mode of proceeding, far the greater part of the Works were generally brought into the Annual Accounts, and the final Account was much less in amount than the preceding ones. Although therefore Mr. Smirke in settling the Tradesmen's Bills, had to contend with the usual difficulties attendant on a system of measure and value, viz. fluctuations in the price of materials and circumstances of times and seasons, yet he avoided the additional difficulty of ascertaining facts at distant periods and on protracted Accounts. By the last Account delivered, a Balance
£. 17,000 appeared to be due to the Tradesmen of seventeen or eighteen thousand
£. 18,000. pounds, which had not been issued to Mr. Smirke in July 1812.

Mr. Smirke states that as a Surveyor to the Mint he has a Salary of
£. 20. twenty pounds per annum and a Commission of five per cent. on all new Buildings, and that for this Commission he undertakes the whole business of designing, superintending, measuring and valuing the Work, and of examining and certifying the Tradesmen's Bills. But the Salary of the Clerk of the Works is a separate charge in the Account. It appears therefore that the execution of these Services in the case of the Mint, has been attended with considerably less expense than in the case of the special Works superintended by Mr. Wyatt, for the Accounts have been brought forward in so satisfactory a state, that no further reference of them has been directed, and Mr. Smirke includes measuring as part of the duty which he has executed for his Commission of five per cent. And we
Appx No 28. may observe in respect of this last service, that Mr. Saunders, the Surveyor of the British Museum, has also performed the same in the extra
Appx No 38. Works carried on there in consideration of a similar Commission, and that Mr. Pilkington, who was the Surveyor of the Customs, and has been employed under the Transport Board in erecting the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, considers such Commission as covering the expense of measuring and valuing both public and private Works.

British Museum.

HAVING adverted to Mr. Saunders's practice as Surveyor of the British Museum, in respect of Measurement, we may here add also, that on occasion of the erection of the New Wing to that Building, he required frequent Bills from the Tradesmen to justify their demands for Money, and found no difficulty in obtaining them; and that during the progress of
£. 30,000. this Work, the whole cost of which was under thirty thousand pounds, he received nine Bills from one Tradesman and eleven from another, &c. The work was here carried on upon the principle of measure and prices, previously agreed to in consequence of a limited competition, the method, under all circumstances, the best calculated perhaps for public works. It should be added, with reference to this Building, that the cost did not exceed the original Estimate but in a very trifling degree. Mr. Saunders's Accounts were rendered to the Trustees of the British Museum, to whom the Money was voted by Parliament, and are stated to have been finally delivered and passed immediately after the Work was completed.

Naval Asylum at Greenwich.

OUR information respecting the Naval Asylum at Greenwich, is derived from the examination of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, Auditor of that Establishment, and of Mr. Alexander the Architect, under whose superintendence the Building was erected. There is something unusual in all the important circumstances of this Building, viz. the Plans and Estimates, the principle of valuing and paying for the Work, and the mode of accounting for the Money issued for it, all of which it may therefore be proper to state. App^x N° 40 & 41.

Plans for the intended Work were called for by Advertisement, and two Plans were in consequence received in November 1805; but these not being found satisfactory, Mr. Alexander, who had been strongly recommended to the Board of Commissioners by one of its Members, was desired to send in a Plan, which was approved. An Estimate was then made, which appears to have been founded on Tenders of Prices previously received by the Board. Mr. Alexander was, however, directed to obtain further Tenders from two Tradesmen in each branch of work; these were obtained; and it is stated by Dr. Clarke, that "such was the anxiety and "caution of the Board, that although they placed full confidence in Mr. "Alexander, they directed fifteen Tenders from different Tradesmen to "be referred to Mr. Browne, the King's Architect (or Clerk of the Works) "at Kew." On the united judgment of these two Architects, the Commissioners acted, and directed their Solicitor to form Contracts with the Tradesmen on the terms specified, with respect to Prices, Payments, Materials, and forfeiture of Contract. It is more particularly stated by Mr. Alexander, that the first Estimate given in was with reference to the accommodation of six hundred Children, and amounted to forty-two thousand pounds; but that, although the principle of the Plan has never been altered, the Buildings have been increased to the extent of accommodating one thousand Children; and that the Estimates have amounted altogether to one hundred and thirty-four thousand pounds, and the actual Expenditure to November last to one hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds.

£. 42,000.

£. 134,000.

£. 133,000.

The principle on which the Work was executed, as described by Mr. Alexander, who recommended it, was, that "Contracts should be made "with different Tradesmen for different parts of the Work, to pay them "Quarterly at by measure and prices agreed to, which prices were calculated at ten per cent. profit on a market price, established in the Contract "as a datum from which the prices were to rise or fall, as the Market "Price of the times, either Peace or War, should vary." This recommendation being approved, Mr. Alexander further states, that "different "Tradesmen of responsibility were applied to (amongst the rest all the "Tradesmen of Greenwich Hospital) to each of whom a blank Bill of the "Work to be executed was delivered, which Bill contained a specification "of the various Articles of Work, and they were desired to fill up "the said Blanks, with the Prices at which they would execute "them. This blank Bill also contained a Clause, that all such Articles as were not therein described, should be executed at the "same rate and proportion of Prices, &c." When the Tenders were delivered in, Mr. Alexander was directed to ascertain which was the lowest, according to the quantity of Work to be executed, and his report was, as before stated, referred to Mr. Browne. The prices the Tradesmen were required to state, were to be according to the prime cost of the raw Materials made the datum of the Contract, and in addition, "that as the prime cost of the Materials might vary, the payment should vary according to that price, adding thereto ten per cent. for interest of Capital, and Agency on the same." The market price of the raw Material was, Mr.

Naval Asylum at Greenwich.

Alexander says, ascertained quarterly as the Bills were made out, by Reports from Merchants of respectability dealing in such raw Material. He adds, that the measurement of the Work, in consideration of the smallness of the profit of ten per cent. was to be at the expense of the Commissioners, and the Tradesman was not required to make up a Bill, but was to be bound by the measurement and valuation so made. The agreement with the Measurer, which Mr. Alexander says is at lower than the usual prices, was a gradationary commission of one and a half and two per cent. on the bulk of the Work, and two and a half per cent. on the Painting and some minor Accounts, reference being had to the trouble and time of the measurement. There was also the additional expense of a Clerk of the Works, at seven pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence a month, and eighteen pounds a year Lodging Money.

£.7. 17. 6.
£.18.

It will be considered, doubtless, from this statement, that the Board of Commissioners, to whom the service of providing the Naval Asylum was entrusted, were anxious to perform it in the most economical manner; but there may be a question, we think, whether they adopted the most proper means for attaining this object. The first doubt on this point arises from the mode of fixing the Prices for the Work; for although the form of a Tender of Prices is resorted to, the real benefit of competition is not obtained, inasmuch as the Tradesman's profit is regulated for him at ten per cent. It must be observed too, that by the clause respecting fluctuation of price, the Tradesman's stimulus to exertion, in respect of the price of Materials, is taken away, and he has a positive interest in an advance of price by the addition of ten per cent. profit on such advance on a Quarterly Account; neither can it with any justice be assumed that the prices returned by "Merchants of respectability dealing in the raw Material," are those by which a contractor would be regulated, who is desirous of obtaining employment by competition. In fact, the interest of buyer and seller is here the same.

There is also another ground of objection to the course in which the business has been conducted. The expense of measuring (or of measuring and making up the Bills, as stated by Dr. Clarke) has been thrown on the Public, in consideration, as Mr. Alexander says, of the smallness of the Tradesman's profit of ten per cent.: but from what has been already stated, it appears that the expense of measuring and making up the Bills of a Work ought to be a part of the consideration for which the Architect receives a Commission of five per cent. The Tradesman who agrees to be bound by the measurements taken on the part of his employer, will certainly be relieved of some expense, but we do not think that this circumstance affords a ground for throwing an additional charge on the Public; neither can we consider the agreement made with the Measurer as an economical one in a Work of such magnitude, unless a part of the Commission allowed him was intended for his trouble in making out the Bills, which, in every view of the subject, must be considered as an important part of the Architect's duty.

The Accounts of the Expenditure relating to the Building were generally made up every Quarter. They contain the Bills of the Work performed by each Tradesman respectively, which had been measured and made up by the Surveyor, as he is described by Dr. Clarke, and verified by the Architect. A Committee of the Board examined them very minutely in the presence of the Architect, who was referred to on any points that arose out of the Accounts, and they were afterwards audited by Dr. Clarke and laid before the Board. For the purpose of obtaining Money, an Estimate for the general expense of the Establishment, including the Building, was annually laid before Parliament; which being granted,

granted, the amount, on the application of the Commissioners to the Treasury, was issued to Mr. Samuel Thornton, one of the Commissioners; he immediately invested it in Exchequer Bills, which he deposited in the Bank of England in the name of the Commissioners; and when the Quarterly Accounts of the Building had been passed by the Committee, Mr. Thornton was authorized by a letter signed by three of the Commissioners, to dispose of Exchequer Bills to the amount of the Quarterly Bills. Mr. Thornton's Accounts of Receipts and Payments were rendered to the Committee; and the Accounts of the Commissioners were rendered annually to the Lords of the Treasury, with the Authorities, consisting of an extract from the Minutes of the Committee of Accounts, specifying the amount of the Tradesmen's Bills, and authorizing the payment, together with their Receipts for the same; and they were examined by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cotton, appointed Auditors by their Lordships for that purpose.

Naval Asylum at Greenwich.

This course of proceeding with the Accounts appears satisfactory; but we must observe that the Commissioners have never submitted these Bills to the consideration of any other Architect or professional person, or directed a re-measurement of the Work, they having relied, it is said, on the respectability of their Architect and Surveyor; neither has the Treasury ever directed either of these steps to be taken, and therefore we think the Accounts might have been rendered to the Office of Audit, like those of the Mint and the Lazaretto.

Mr. Alexander furnished the Plan and superintended the execution, also, as Architect of the Prison lately erected on Dartmoor. The principle however on which this Work was executed, differed in some degree from that just noticed, for in this case the Tenders for filling in the blanks with the prices at which the articles measured were to be valued, were called for by public Advertisement; and there was a difference in respect also of the execution of the Work, for Contracts were not made with the different descriptions of Tradesmen, as in the former case, but with one person, who undertook for the whole Work. The only observation we shall make on the subject of this Work, is, that the Estimate for it was about one hundred and twenty-three thousand pounds, and the cost of it, including the Architect's Commission and all other Superintendence, about one hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds.

Prison at Dartmoor.

£. 123,000.

THE Naval Hospital at Yarmouth is another public Work lately erected, of which we have obtained some information; this was furnished to us by Mr. Pilkington the Architect, who had the superintendence of it.

Naval Hospital at Yarmouth.

App^x N° 38.

The principle on which this public Work was executed, differs from any other, concerning which we have had any opportunity to inquire, for it was executed under a Contract in gross. The circumstances connected with the conduct of it, are deserving therefore, we think, of attention. Plans, Specifications, and an Estimate of the intended Building having been prepared by Mr. Pilkington, under the Orders of the Transport Board, Tenders were called for by public Advertisement, to undertake the Work according to those Plans and Specifications at a fixed sum. Five or six Tenders were received, and the lowest was taken. The Tenders differed from each other between twenty and thirty thousand pounds, and the lowest, which was sixty-six thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight pounds, was eight or nine thousand pounds above Mr. Pilkington's Estimate, caused, it is said, by the rise in the price of Materials between the period of preparing the

£. 20,000.
£. 30,000.
£. 66,798.
£. 8,000.
£. 9,000.

Naval Hospital at Yarmouth.

Plans and Estimates, and of making the Tenders. This cause further operated to induce the Transport Board, after the Contract was made, to allow on the Report of the Architect the substitution of English Oak Timber, for Memel and Riga Timber, except in particular parts. No alteration was made in the design during the progress of the Work, though provision was made for such a case in the Contract. Provision was also made for the payment to the Contractor Quarterly of a fixed proportion of the valuation which the Surveyor might put on the Work actually affixed at the several periods. The Work was superintended by a Clerk of the Works, who was paid by the Transport Board two guineas a week; and by the occasional visits of Mr. Pilkington or his Clerks, he found no difficulty in keeping the Contractor to the terms of his Contract in the execution of this Building; and he is of opinion that this Work has been as well executed, as Work executed on the principle of Measurement and value at Prices agreed on.

£.2. 2.

Mr. Pilkington is to be paid for his superintendence of this Work, the usual Commission of five per cent. exclusive of his Chaise-hire to and from Yarmouth; which Commission includes and covers all his services. In the present case, as the Work was undertaken for a specified sum, there was we presume, little or no measuring on the part of the public. We are not aware of the exact extent of the additional trouble and expense to the Architect in drawing out Plans and Specifications with the accuracy requisite as the basis of such Contract, or how far it may be equivalent to the charge of measuring in other cases; but Mr. Pilkington says he never charges for measuring where he receives five per cent. Commission.

WE have now gone through that statement of the mode and system pursued in the execution and conduct of many public Works, the expenses of which are specially voted by Parliament, which was proposed as the second branch of this Report. It will be seen that the modes and systems adopted have been very various.

We have adduced in the case of the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, an instance of a great Work satisfactorily executed by a Contract in gross, made with one person for a fixed sum.

The Naval Asylum at Greenwich was erected under Contracts made with different Tradesmen, to be paid according to measure, and at prices previously settled, in consequence of a limited competition; provision being made for fluctuation in the prices of Materials, and the rate of profit on such fluctuations being fixed at ten per cent.

The Prison at Dartmoor was erected under a similar Contract, but made with one person, in consequence of a public Advertisement.

The new Buildings at the Museum, were paid for according to measure, and at prices previously settled by competition amongst a limited number of Tradesmen.

The Works at the New Mint, and at the Lazaretto, were carried on on the principle of measure and value, according to the price of Materials and a regulated profit of fifteen per cent. And the various extra Works in and about Westminster have been paid for by measure, and according to the prices of the Office of Works.

The opinions of the professional men whom we have examined, differ as to the superior elegibility of any one of these modes. But we may infer from the opinions of Mr. Pilkington, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Alexander, that if there be time to prepare Plans and Specifications,

cations, and those Specifications be well considered, that it would probably be found advantageous to erect a public Building of any plain description under a Contract in gross, especially if expedition in the execution of it be required; because, as Mr. Morgan observes, it would afford the best means of ascertaining the Expenditure, and would prevent all errors in the admeasurement of Works. The advantage of expedition would be obtained by a Contract made with one person after competition to execute the Work by measure at fixed prices, which mode is approved by Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Alexander, provided the Contractor does not make Sub-Contracts. But on the whole, as a general principle, we incline to prefer the system recommended by Mr. Saunders, of measure and prices agreed upon before the commencement of the Work, in consequence of application to a sufficient number of respectable Tradesmen in each line of business, and separate Contracts made with each, as that which will probably prove most satisfactory to the employer, and be most likely, in the words of Mr. Saunders, "by employing persons in the distinct branches of business which each has devoted himself to, to excite good workmanship."

In the concluding suggestions of the first branch of our Report, we have intimated that it was one of our objects to enable the Office of Works to undertake an increased quantity of business; we had in contemplation at the time, that many public Works which have been carried on under special and occasional management, might have been conducted by this Office; and after the view which we have taken of the different systems of carrying on and paying for public Works, we think that there would be great convenience, economy and security as to the public Money, if public Works, the expense of which is specially voted by Parliament, were placed under the controul of the Office of Works, regulated in the manner we have proposed in the first part of this Report.

There is a Work however directed by an Act of the last Session, which, whatever may be thought of our suggestion, cannot be now placed under the management of the Office of Works without legislative interference. We allude to the Penitentiary House to be erected at Milbank, near Tothill Fields, under the direction of Supervisors.

We have no distinct and regular information as to what is intended to be done under this Act; but we see in the appropriation Act of the last year, a vote of thirty thousand pounds towards the erection of this House, and we understand that there was no Plan settled, or detailed Estimate made out, at the time the vote passed: that three Supervisors have been appointed, who have selected Mr. Hardwick as their Architect; and that the Money for this service is to be issued to and accounted for by him; that Plans have been subsequently called for by Advertisement, and that measures are in progress to carry them into effect. Although therefore, what we have recommended in an early part of this branch of the Report, that Plans and Estimates should be brought forward previously to a vote authorizing the commencement of a Work, has not in this instance been adopted, yet there would be a convenience, we think, in now requiring an Estimate of the whole probable expense of the Work, according to the form suggested by the Commissioners of Military Inquiry in their 14th Report, in respect of the Ordnance Estimates. It is the more desirable in this case, because we apprehend the Penitentiary House will be a Work of greater expense than any one of those already erected, which have been noticed in this branch of our Report.

£.30,000

We suggest further, that the principle of a Contract in gross, will be found applicable to many distinct parts of the proposed Buildings, such as the Enclosure Walls, &c. the other parts of the Works being executed according

cording to the system which we last recommended. The Money should be advanced to the Tradesmen on specific Bills delivered, and after the Work has been measured under the direction of the Surveyor; and these Bills should be made up as frequently as possible. The remuneration to the Surveyor should not exceed five per cent., for which he should perform all the duties of an Architect, including measuring and making up the Bills; and his Accounts should be annually rendered to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

N° 17, Buckingham-Street, Adelphi,
15th March 1813.

GILES TEMPLEMAN. (L. S.)
HENRY PETERS. (L. S.)
CHAs. BOSANQUET. (L. S.)
B. C. STEPHENSON. (L. S.)
L. BRADSHAW. (L. S.)

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT of the COMMISSIONERS of INQUIRY

INTO THE

CONDUCT of BUSINESS in the OFFICE of WORKS, &c.

Appointed by ACT of 52d GEO. III. Cap. 41.

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— (A.) Account of part of the Outstanding Demands for Works done at the several Palaces, &c. to the 5th January 1812 - - - - - - - - - - p. 174.
33. - Examination of Henry Browell, Esq. - - 27th November 1812 - ibid.
34. - Questions to the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, with their Answers; 31st December 1812 - - - - - - - - - p. 175.
35. - Examination of James Morgan, Esq. - - 11th January 1813 - p. 176.
— (A.) Instructions from the Office of Woods, &c. dated 3d September 1806, to Messrs. Nash and Morgan, appointed Joint Architect to that Department; with Lists of the Buildings, &c. under their management - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 179.
— (B.) Constitution appointing Messrs. Nash and Morgan, Joint Architect to the Department of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue - - - - - - - - - - p. 181.
36. - Account of all the Palaces and Public Buildings under the Superintendence of the Office of Works - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 182.
37. (1.) Account of the Extraordinary Works done at Saint James's Palace, since 1st January 1800 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 183.
— (2.) D° - - - D° - - at Kensington Palace - D° - - ibid.
38. - Examination of William Pilkington, Esq. - - 21st November 1812 - p. 184.
39. - - D° - - of George Saunders, Esq. - - 26th June 1812 - - p. 186.
— (A.) Schedule of Mr. Saunders's Reports on Accounts for Public Works - - p. 192.
— (B.) Letter from Geo. Saunders, Esq. with his Answers to Questions submitted to him, 15th October 1812 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 194.
40. - Examination of the Rev. Dr. T. B. Clarke - - 2d November 1812 - p. 200.
41. - - D° - - of Daniel Alexander, Esq. - - 16th November 1812 - p. 203.

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

EXTRACTS from the Orders directed to be observed by the Officers of Her Majesty's Works; dated 12th day of October 1705, in the 4th year of Queen Anne.

8. THAT care be taken by the Officers of the Works to make provision of Stores before hand, when and where the same may be conveniently had, rather than be provided at dear rates when they are necessary to be used; and that the Clerk of each house shall have the keeping of the Stores brought in by the Purveyor by warrant; and the said Clerk shall keep faire books of all the Stores brought in, how and when delivered out, to whom and for what use, what remains in store, and what old materials fit for use shall be brought in; and shall give in the said Account to the Board at the monthly Office daies; and the said Clerks respectively shall stand answerable for all Stores that shall be wanting, without good proof that the same have not miscarried through their default or negligence.

9. That no materials be taken or had directly or indirectly from any Officer or Artizan having standing pay or entertainment from Us, to be used in any of Our Works, but the same be provided by the Purveyor at the best rates for Our benefit, except the materials of the Smith, Paviour, Plumber, and Glazier, and other works done by contract; and no materials of any building taken down or altered, shall be esteemed or taken as vails or perquisites of any Officer or Clerk, but reserved in store for Our use, if the Board shall think them proper. And once in every year, if the Stores be cumbered with old materials of little use, the Purveyor (with consent of the Board) shall sell the same to the best advantage, and the money arising thereby shall be delivered to the Paymaster, and be charged upon him in his Accounts.

11. Warrants to the Purveyor for materials, and notes to the Ironmonger for nails and other common iron work necessary for the Stores, be signed by the Surveyor, who shall set down therein an usual rate not to exceed the market price; and nothing shall be left to be rated after the same be brought into the Stores, or to the Work.

19. The Clerks of the Works shall measure all works to be measured, and shall take the weight of lead, iron, &c. and when any great works are going on, the Surveyor shall appoint another person (pro tempore) to assist the Clerk in taking measurements, and casting up dimensions, for the more security and exactness; and when the bills are made up, the Books of Dimensions shall be delivered to the Board, and kept in the Office, to be examined upon occasion.

20. Whereas the Officers of Our Works are Servants in constant attendance, and therefore have lodgings in Scotland Yard; Our Order is, that no Officer lett or lend his lodgings to any person, or for any terme, without the concurrence of the majority of the other Officers; and in that case care is to be taken that Our Service be not prejudiced.

Appendix,

Appendix, No. 2.

PARTICULARS of EXTRA WORKS in the Office of His Majesty's Works, from the 5th of January 1769, to the 5th of January 1777.

1. Carlton House.	2. Private Roads.	3. Kensington Palace and Gardens.	4. St. James's.	5. Windsor.	6. Queen's Palace, &c.	7. His Majesty's Gardener.	8. Westminster.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,599 4 — ¾	2,002 14 4¾	860 6 2	4,566 2 3¾	2,354 2 1	28,506 9 5	44,889 5 —	6,523 2 6¼

9. Bushy Park.	10. Hampton Court House Park.	11. Paymaster's Poundage.	12. Hampton Court Palace.	13. Keeping an additional Fruit Garden at Maestrick.	14. St. James's Park.	15. Tower.	16. Whitehall.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
17,944 17 8¼	1,705 17 4½	1,585 5 3½	4,108 16 11	224 4 4½	13,422 — — ¾	864 13 10	5,006 — 7¾

17. Richmond, Kew, and Kew House, &c.	18. Fleet Prison.	19. Commissioners of Paving	20. Imprests to Call-men's Wages.	21. Rolls, Chancery-lane.	22. Mews.	23. TOTAL.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
22,701 8 7¾	5,328 7 6¾	643 13 7	1,100 — —	606 — 3½	1,435 7 7	168,970 19 9¼	

Appendix, No. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Government of Our Office of Works.

GEORGE *R.*

OUR Will and Pleasure is, and We do hereby direct, that the following Rules, Orders, and Instructions, for the Government of Our Office of Works, be established, and that the same shall from henceforth be strictly observed by Our several Officers, and all other persons concerned therein.

The Office shall be kept at the usual place near Our Palace of Whitehall, where the chief Officers of Our Works shall meet the first Friday in every month, and at such other times as in the course of business it shall be found necessary, at all which Meetings, or as often as he shall think fit, Our Superintendent and Paymaster (or in his absence, Our Inspector) shall have full power to assist. All estimates and other matters which shall have been previously directed by Our Surveyor, shall be produced at these Meetings, and directions given in writing for carrying on the various Works, according to the Orders and Instructions hereby given.

Besides the Meetings before-mentioned, there shall be a Quarterly Meeting held by Our said Officers in the second week of each quarter, when the Accounts for the preceding quarter, which shall be previously collected, drawn out and prepared, shall be examined, the several articles for work by price be fixed, either from contracts and agreements existing with the undertakers for the works, or, where from the nature of the work no contract could be made, according to the fair value of the work, or what it may appear to deserve in the judgment of the above-mentioned officers, or the majority of them, and the same when so made up and perfected, shall be signed by them; a General Abstract of the whole quarterly debt shall then be made out, comprehending all the bills for work done and completed by contract, and for work done by day men, and for materials of all kinds, with an account of all the salaries and allowances due to the officers for the same quarter; which Abstract, when so compared, completed and signed by the Surveyor, Examiner, and Resident Clerk of Our Office of Works, shall be within fifteen days after the end of each quarter, laid before Our Superintendent and Paymaster, who shall inspect and examine the same, and (after having entered it into a book to be kept for that purpose) he shall lay it before Our Lord Chamberlain, with observations (if he may think it necessary to make any) thereupon. Our Lord Chamberlain shall with all convenient speed certify the same, if upon inspection he shall approve it, to the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, who, in case of their approbation, will direct Our Superintendent and Paymaster to pay the money due thereupon, pursuant to Our Instructions. There shall at the same time be laid before the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, an estimate in the gross, of all the probable expenses for the salaries and allowances, and also for the bills, contracts, and disbursements within the then ensuing quarter, as far as the same can be calculated and computed; and if the expenses shall happen to exceed such estimate above five thousand pounds in any one year, Our Lord Chamberlain shall at the end of such year, give sufficient reason for increasing the same.

After each Quarterly Account shall have been so examined, signed and allowed as aforesaid, it shall be entered by Our Resident Clerk in a book to be kept for that purpose.

And it is Our further will and pleasure, that before any Buildings or Repairs shall be undertaken, which will cost five hundred pounds or upwards, an estimate shall be prepared under the direction of Our Surveyor, by such person or persons as he shall think fit to employ, and a plan also (where the work is of such a nature as to render a plan necessary) and after such plan and estimate shall have been examined by such Clerk or Clerks as Our Surveyor, or such person or persons as the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury shall think fit to employ for that purpose, and signed by him or them, they shall be laid before Our Lord Chamberlain; and if the said estimate shall appear reasonable, it shall be by him certified to the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, according to the Provisions of the Act of the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for enabling His Majesty to discharge the Debt contracted upon His Civil List Revenues, and for preventing the same from being in arrear for the future, by regulating the mode of Payments out of the said Revenues, and by suppressing or regulating certain Offices therein mentioned, which are now paid out of the Revenues of the Civil List."

When the plan and estimate shall be approved and determined upon, the work so authorized to be done shall be let by contract for the whole, if according to the judgment of Our Surveyor, with the approbation of Our Lord Chamberlain, it shall be proper to be executed by such contract.

And if the work shall be of such a nature, that it may be thought more advisable, with such approbation as aforesaid, to be done by contract, by price for each particular part of such building or repairs so estimated, in that case it shall be done according to the quantity and measure of each sort of work, both in respect of workmanship and materials, by such person or persons as Our Surveyor shall think most proper, and shall be performed under the

the direction and inspection of Our Surveyor and Examining Clerk, assisted by such Clerks of the Works or Labourers in trust, as shall be judged proper and directed by Our Surveyor.

And in order to prevent imposition and disputes, the prices or rates of each sort of work shall be fixed and ascertained, as far as the nature of them will admit, by Our Surveyor and Examining Clerk, as soon as conveniently may be, and approved by the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, or such person or persons as they shall appoint; which prices, when so fixed and ascertained, shall be entered in a contract book to be kept in Our Office of Works, and shewn to every person who is to undertake any kind of work under that Office by prices, and who shall agree to be bound by those prices or rates before he shall be employed.

If the estimate for the work shall be above one hundred pounds, such estimate shall be laid before Our Lord Chamberlain, who, if he approves thereof, shall transmit the same to the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, who may give directions to Our Surveyor for carrying such works into execution by such contracts, and in such manner as before directed.

That whenever any intermediate application for money to carry on Our Works shall be found necessary, besides those to be made at the end of each quarter, an estimate shall be made thereof, specifying particularly on what account or contract such money is wanted; and the same shall be certified to the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, under the hands of the several persons who are hereinbefore required to sign the quarterly estimates.

But in order to prevent such intermediate application for money to carry on Our Works, as far as may be, the contracts, where money is to be paid by instalments, shall fix the payments within one month after each quarter day, when that can conveniently be done.

A vacant leaf or leaves, as shall be judged necessary, shall be left in the Contract Book, next after the place where each contract upon prices shall be written, upon which shall be entered by the resident Clerk, every sum paid on account of such contracts, the time when paid, and the time when such contract was finished, and when the work was measured, and by whom.

With respect to admeasurements of works done, it is Our Royal Will and Pleasure, and We do hereby order and direct, that every admeasurement of work done by contract, shall be made by or in presence of Our Examiner, or such of Our Clerks of the Works, or other person or persons, who shall be directed by Our Surveyor, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, to attend such admeasurements; and that all the particulars and dimensions contained in such admeasurement, shall be fairly entered by the Clerks then attending, in two books to be provided for that purpose, and called the Books of Admeasurements; and that each of such admeasurements, when completed, shall be abstracted, cast up, and calculated according to the prices so to be settled for work done; or in case there shall be any work which cannot fall within the description of prices so settled, such allowance shall be made for the same as in the judgment of Our Surveyor, Inspector and Examiner, shall be just and reasonable; and when the whole work shall be finished, the total of the money which such contract shall amount to, shall appear at the foot of every such admeasurement, and shall be signed by the persons who shall attend the measuring thereof, in each of the said books; and that one of the said books shall, as soon as conveniently may be after such admeasurement, be sent to the Resident Clerk, and be by him kept in the Office, together with the abstracts collected thereupon, to the intent that such admeasurements may be inspected and further examined at any future time if found necessary, which abstract shall be by the Examining Clerk compared with the dimensions contained in the Book of Admeasurements, and attested by him before the bills shall be allowed and passed; and that the other book shall be kept by the Clerk of the Works for the district where such work was performed.

Six days notice shall be given in writing to Our Resident Clerk, previous to every considerable admeasurement, specifying the time and place of every intended admeasurement, and the work which is to be measured; and he shall signify the same to Our Surveyor, Examiner and Inspector, and they, or one of them, shall attend, or direct some other person or persons whom they shall think fit, to be present at every such admeasurement.

Our Surveyor, Inspector and Examiner shall, in the month of April in every year, make a general survey of our Palaces, Houses, and Buildings, where new building may be carrying on, or where repairs may be thought necessary, taking to their assistance such of Our Clerks as they shall think proper, in order to point out and give directions in writing for the necessary estimates to be prepared, and work to be done, pursuant to the Instructions hereinbefore given; and at some early subsequent meeting, the estimates shall be presented, and after the proper representations shall be made, and the necessary powers obtained, according to these Instructions, the repairs shall be immediately set about, that at the second survey, which shall be in July, their progress may be observed; and the third survey, which shall be in October, such parts thereof as shall be completed may be seen, to the satisfaction of the said Officers who shall attend such survey.

And it is Our further will and pleasure, and We do hereby direct, that whenever any new works are carrying on, or any considerable repairs or alterations making, frequent inspections

tions shall be made by our Surveyor, Examiner, and Inspector, to see that the Clerk of the Works, or person or persons under whose immediate care the Buildings shall be, gives due attention thereto, and that the materials are good, and the manner of employing them by the workmen proper; and our Surveyor shall give such further orders therein, as shall be judged necessary for the effectual prosecution of the business, and for preventing any delay or misconduct in the several persons who shall be employed therein.

And We do hereby strictly enjoin and forbid every officer and person who shall be employed by Us, from being directly or indirectly concerned on his own account, by himself, or by or with any other person, in any contract or agreement for any work, business, or materials to be done, performed, or provided for Us, or from receiving any profit, benefit or advantage to himself, thereby or therefrom. And that no near relation of any Clerk of the Works or Labourer in trust, shall be employed as Master Workman, or as Contractor for any particular Building or Work, of which such Clerk of the Works or Labourer in trust shall have the care or inspection.

It is Our further will and pleasure, that the Clerks of Our works shall consist of persons who have a knowledge in buildings and the measurement of works, and are capable of conducting any works which may be committed to their care and inspection; and they shall constantly reside at the place of their appointment, (unless otherwise directed by Our Surveyor) where a convenient habitation or apartment shall be allowed them; their business shall be diligently to inspect whatever Works may be carrying on within the boundaries of their appointment, to see that the materials of every sort furnished by the tradesmen be good, to check and keep an account of the quantities, or weight of the new-delivered, and of the returned Goods and Materials, as well as of day time, and all other necessary particulars which shall be given to them in charge by their superior officers; all which they shall daily and fairly enter in proper books provided for that purpose, which may enable them to correct the Accounts of the tradesmen and others when they shall be produced, and also to satisfy the Surveyor and other Officers, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, when they shall think fit to call upon them respecting any of the transactions under their care and inspection; which books every Clerk of the Works shall produce to the Officers of Our Works, at every monthly and quarterly Meeting, for their inspection; and it shall be the further business of each Clerk of the Works to attend such measurements of works as shall be directed by the Surveyor and Examining Clerk, and to make out and enter in a book the abstracts of such work, according to the directions heretofore given; and also to attend the monthly, quarterly, and other Meetings hereby directed, and in every respect observe and obey the orders and directions of the Surveyor, or such other superior authority as the Act appoints, for the execution and management of Our said Works; and that Our Surveyor shall have power to reprove or suspend, or finally to dismiss any Clerk of the Works or Labourer in trust from Our service, with Our approbation and the permission of the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, for any improper conduct, neglect of duty, or misbehaviour.

And We do hereby order and direct, that no charge shall be brought upon Us by any of Our said Officers, Clerks or Persons so to be employed, in respect of travelling charges, or other incidental expenses, except at the time of any general survey, when Our Surveyor, Inspector and Examiner, or one of them, shall attend, and except in cases where any of Our Clerks of Our Works or Labourers in trust shall be directed to give any attendance, and do business out of the districts for which they shall be appointed; and in that case they shall have such allowances as shall appear reasonable, and be directed by the said Officers of Our Works at their quarterly Meetings.

And it is Our further will and pleasure, and We do hereby ordain and appoint, that the Clerks of Our Works shall from time to time be appointed by Us from Our own knowledge of the persons, or the recommendations of Our Surveyor; and that in case any Labourer in trust, by a strict attention and discharge of his duty in that capacity, shall have given proofs of his integrity and abilities to act in an advanced situation, his merit shall not be overlooked in those appointments.

It is Our further will and pleasure, and We do hereby order and direct, that no Work whatsoever shall be undertaken or carried on by any of Our said Officers at Our expense, without observing and complying with the provisions of the said Act, and the orders, instructions, and directions hereinbefore given.

And if any tradesman or other person shall neglect or refuse to deliver in his bill within ten days after the end of any quarter, the payment thereof shall be postponed till another quarter.

And for preventing the great inconveniences that must attend the selling of offices, Our express pleasure is, that no place or office shall be sold in the Office of Our Works; and We do hereby require the Resident Clerk of Our Works to administer an oath to each person to be admitted into Our service, whereby they shall swear, that they have neither directly nor indirectly given or promised any gratuity, reward, consideration, or recompense whatsoever, by means whereof they have obtained any such office or place.

Our further Royal Will and Pleasure is, that as we have granted ample salaries and allowances to Our Officers, Clerks and Servants, and have directed that no fees, gratuities, gift

gift or perquisite whatever, shall be received by the persons who are to pay the Salaries, Allowances and Bills; We do hereby expressly enjoin and forbid all our Officers, Clerks and Servants, in every class and of every denomination within Our Office of Works, from taking or receiving any fees, gratuities, gifts or perquisites from any person whomsoever, and also from embezzling, selling or disposing of, or permitting any other person to take, receive, carry away, or dispose of, any Goods, Utensils or Materials, with which they shall be entrusted, in order to convert the same to any other uses or purposes than those for which they were intended and directed, under colour or pretence of custom, usage or perquisite, or any other pretence whatever.

And We do hereby further direct and command, that if any Goods, Utensils or Materials shall be delivered out for any particular use or service, and shall not be employed or consumed for that purpose, they shall be returned to the person who delivered the same, and brought to account, or reserved in the Stores, to be in future applied to Our use; and every person offending in any of the matters aforesaid, shall be dismissed from his office or employment.

And if any Clerk, Officer, Servant or other Person employed in Our Service, shall know of any of the practices hereby forbidden, and shall not immediately make discovery thereof to Our Lord Chamberlain, or Our Superintendent or Paymaster, or Surveyor or Inspector, he shall be dismissed from his employment.

Our further Royal Will and Pleasure is, that besides the books which have occasionally been mentioned in the course of these Instructions, all such other books shall be provided and kept in Our Office of Works, as Our Superintendent and Surveyor shall judge necessary; and such entries shall be made therein, as they may from time to time find proper and direct for the regular management and effectual controul of business of the said Office. Given at Our Court at St. James's this 12th day of March 1783, in the Twenty-third year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
(Signed) *Shelburne,*
W. Pitt,
J. Grenville,
E. J. Eliot.

Entered in the Office of the Right hon. Lewis Lord Sondes, Auditor, the 31st March 1785.
Jn° Wigglesworth.

Appendix, No. 4.

Warrant and Establishment of the Office of Works.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for enabling His Majesty to discharge the Debt contracted upon His Civil List Revenues, and for preventing the same from being in arrear for the future, by regulating the mode of Payments out of the said Revenues, and by suppressing or regulating certain Officers therein mentioned, which are now paid out of the Revenues of the Civil List;" the principal Officers of Our Board of Works are suppressed: And whereas it is by the said Act enacted, that all Buildings which have hitherto been under the management of the Board of Works, shall be under the direction of some one person, who shall be constituted and appointed by Us, during Our pleasure, Surveyor or Comptroller of Our Works, the said Surveyor or Comptroller being bonâ fide by profession an Architect or Builder, with such Officers and Clerks under him as We shall from time to time direct and appoint: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that the following persons shall be and are hereby appointed Officers for the management of Our Works and Buildings accordingly, with the several Salaries and Allowances set against their respective names, to be paid to them nett, without any deductions for Fees or Taxes; and to commence from the tenth day of October 1782, and to be paid from thenceforth quarterly or otherwise as the same shall become due, and to continue during Our pleasure.

	Per Annum: £.	s.	d.
Sir William Chambers, Knight, Surveyor or Comptroller, and to the Surveyor or Comptroller for the time being	500	—	—
To him more for Stationery	10	—	—
Kenton Couse, Gentleman, Examining Clerk, and to the Examining Clerk for the time being	350	—	—
To him more in lieu of Stationery	5	—	—
Richard Ripley, Gentleman, Resident Clerk, and to the Resident Clerk for the time being	170	—	—
To him more for Books, Paper, and Stationery for the Office, and for the Clerks of the Works	21	—	—

To

	Per Annum. £.	s.	d.
To him, more for Candles, Coals, Brooms, and all other Incidents for the Office	20	—	—
George Horsley, Assistant Clerk, and to the Assistant Clerk for the time being	60	—	—
Edward Crocker, another Assistant Clerk, and Assistant Clerk for the time being	60	—	—
Thomas Fulling, Clerk of the Works for Richmond and Kew Houses, Richmond and Kew Gardens, and New Park Lodge, and to the Clerk of the Works for those places for the time being	250	—	—
John Yenn, Clerk of the Works for the Queen's House, Carlton House, Mews, Kensington Palace, and King's Road, and to the Clerk of the Works for those places for the time being	220	—	—
John Wolfe, Clerk of the Works for St. James's, Whitehall, Westminster, and the care of the Pavement about Whitehall and Westminster, and to the Clerk of the Works of those places for the time being	200	—	—
Thomas Tildesley, Clerk of the Works for Windsor Castle, and the Queen's Lodges, and some of the King's Houses in and about Windsor, and to the Clerk of the Works at those places for the time being	180	—	—
William Rice, Clerk of the Works for Hampton Court Palace, Park, Gardens, and Bushy Park, and the care of the Water Works and Longford River, and to the Clerk of the Works at those places for the time being	200	—	—
William Leach, Clerk of the Works for the Tower, Newmarket, Greenwich House, and Winchester, and to the Clerk of the Works at those places for the time being	100	—	—
John Simpson, Keeper of all the Engines, and to the Keeper of the Engines for the time being	40	—	—
Thomas Bastick, to attend and work the great Water Engine at Windsor Castle, and to the person to this service for the time being	30	—	—
Thomas Collier, to lift the Water at the Treasury	10	—	—
To ten Labourers in trust, two at eighty pounds, three at fifty-five pounds, and five at fifty pounds a year	575	—	—
To four Carpenters and Joiners	156	10	3
To be named by the Surveyor or Comptroller. — To One Bricklayer	38	11	3
— One Plumber	38	2	9
— Two Persons as Office Keeper, Messenger and Porter	72	17	9
— Eight constant Labourers	231	11	4
— Gate-keepers on Our Road to Fulham	49	10	—
To the Proprietors of Chelsea Water Works, for supplying Kensington Palace and Gardens with Water	150	—	—
To the Earl of Orford, Ranger, for the care of St. James's Park, and to the Ranger for the time being	80	—	—
£.	3,818	3	4

And for so doing this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's this 1st day of February 1783, in the 23d Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) *Shelburne,*
J. Grenville,
R^d Jackson.

To the Commissioners of Our Treasury.

Entered in the Office of the Right honble. Lewis Lord Sondes, Auditor, the 31st March 1785.

Jno. Wigglesworth.

Officers for the Management of Works and Buildings, £. 3,818. 3 s. 4 d. per annum.

Appendix, No. 5.

SALARIES and ALLOWANCES to the following Officers appointed for the management of His Majesty's Works and Buildings, for one quarter of a year; from the 12th October 1811, to the 6th January 1812, both days inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
To James Wyatt, Esq. Surveyor General, his salary of £. 500 a year, for one quarter, £. 125. To him, more for Stationery, at £. 10 a year, for one quarter, £. 2. 10s. In all	127	10	—
To Charles Alexander Craig, Gentleman, Examining Clerk, his Salary of £. 350 a year, for one quarter, £. 87. 10s. To him, more for Stationery, at £. 5 a year, for one quarter, £. 1. 5s. In all	88	15	—

	£.	s.	d.
To John William Hiort, Gentleman, Resident Clerk, his Salary of £.170 a year, for one quarter, £.42. 10s. To him, more for Stationery, Books, Paper for the Office, at £.21 a year, for one quarter, £.5. 5s. More for Coals, Candles, and all other incidents of the Office, for one quarter, £.5. In all	52	15	—
To John Spence, junior, First Assistant Office Clerk, his Salary of £.80 a year, for one quarter	20	—	—
To George Horsley and To George Russell, Joint Assistant Office Clerks, their Salary of £.60 a year, for one quarter.	5	—	—
	10	—	—
To Robert Browne, Clerk of the Works for Richmond and Kew, Richmond and Kew Gardens, and New Park Lodge, his Salary of £.250 a year, for one quarter	62	10	—
To John Yenn, Clerk of the Works for Queen's House, Carlton House, St. James's Park, Mews, Kensington Palace and private Roads, his Salary of £.220 a year, for one quarter	55	—	—
To Charles Bacon, Clerk of the Works for St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster, and the care of the Pavement about Whitehall and Westminster, his Salary of £.200 a year, from the 23d October 1811, to the 6th January 1812, both days inclusive, being 76 days	43	13	6¾
To William Matthew, Clerk of the Works for Windsor Castle and Queen's Lodges, and some of the King's Houses in and about Windsor, his Salary of £.180 a year, for one quarter	45	—	—
To Thomas Hardwick, Clerk of the Works for Hampton Court Palace, Park, Gardens, and Bushy Park, and the care of the Water Works and Longford River, his Salary of £.200 a year, for one quarter	50	—	—
To Edward Crocker, Clerk of the Works for the Tower and Newmarket, his Salary of £.100 a year, for one quarter	25	—	—
To Thomas Simpson, Keeper of all the Engines, his Salary of £.40 a year, for one quarter	10	—	—
To Henry Smith, to attend and work the great Water Engine at Windsor Castle, his Salary of £.30 a year, for one quarter	7	10	—
To John Gannaway, to lift the Water at the Treasury, his Salary of £.10 a year, for one quarter	2	10	—

Twelve Labourers in Trust; viz.

Robert Charles Kidd, Richmond and Kew; Each of £.80 a year, for one quarter	20	—	—
John Andrews, Queen's House; Each of £.80 a year, for one quarter	20	—	—
Lewis Wyatt, Carlton House, his Salary of £.60 a year, for one quarter	15	—	—
Adam Lee, Whitehall and Westminster; Each of £.55 a year, for one quarter	13	15	—
William Miles Stone, Hampton Court; Each of £.55 a year, for one quarter	13	15	—
Robert Goodworth - Windsor; Each of £.55 a year, for one quarter	13	15	—
John Lawrence - St. James's; Each of £.50 a year, for one quarter	12	10	—
Edward Jarman - Mews; Each of £.50 a year, for one quarter	12	10	—
William Rose - Kensington; Each of £.50 a year, for one quarter	12	10	—
Abraham Penbethy - Tower; Each of £.50 a year, for one quarter	12	10	—
William Alex^r Arnold, Newmarket; Each of £.50 a year, for one quarter	12	10	—
Charles Bacon, Exchequer, his Salary of £.50 a year, from the 12th October 1811, to the 22d October following, both days inclusive, being eleven days	1	11	7¼

Five Carpenters and Joiners; viz.

John Stone, - at Whitehall; his Salary of £.39. 10s. 3d. a year, for one quarter	9	17	6¾
St. James's (vacant).			
Richard Miles - Kensington; Each of £.39 a year, for one quarter	9	15	—
John Benson - Mews; Each of £.39 a year, for one quarter	9	15	—
William Lush - Carlton House, his Salary of £.42 a year, for one quarter	10	10	—

Two Bricklayers.

Hampton Court, Carlton House, both vacant.

One Plumber.

John Holroyd, Plumber for Kensington, his Salary of £.38 2s. 9d. a year, for one quarter	9	10	8¼

Office Keeper.

John Spence, his Salary of £.40. a year, for one quarter	10	—	—

Messenger.

John Temphany, his Salary of £.32. 17s. 9d. a year, for one quarter	8	4	5¼

Eight

Eight constant Labourers; viz.

		£.	s.	d.
John Hurst, - - - Whitehall; his Salary of £.30. 6s. 4d. a year, for one quarter - - - - - - - - - - - - -		7	11	7
Edward Gurney - - Whitehall;	Each of £.28. 15s. a year, for one quarter - - - -	7	3	9
Devereux Brightwell - D°, -		7	3	9
Francis Cobb - - Hampton Court;		7	3	9
One - - D° (vacant.)			—	
Andrew King - - St. James's;		7	3	9
Peter Gamble - - Kensington;		7	3	9
William Biggs - - Windsor;		7	3	9
To the Gate-keepers of the Fulham Roads, at £.49. 10s. a year, for one quarter - - - - - - - - - - - - -		12	7	6
To the Proprietors of the Chelsea Water Works, for supplying Kensington Palace and Gardens with Water, at £. 250 a year, for one quarter - -		62	10	—
To the Ranger, for the care of St. James's Park, at £.80 a year, for one quarter - - - - - - - - - - - - -		20	—	—
		£.978	14	5½

Appendix, No. 6.

Examination of JAMES WYATT, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 5th June 1812.

Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 1. WHEN, and under what Authority were you first employed to carry on any Public Works, the expenses of which were not paid out of the Civil List Revenue?——A. I am not at present prepared fully to answer that Question; but I was so employed by the Treasury.

Q. 2. What Buildings of this description have been carried on under your directions, subsequently to your appointment as Surveyor and Comptroller of His Majesty's Works?——A. That will appear in some Papers with which I will furnish the Board.

Q. 3. Was your predecessor, Sir William Chambers, often specially employed in the same way?——A. I do not recollect any particular Work, in which Sir William was so engaged, except Somerset House.

Q. 4. Have you generally prepared the Plans and Estimates of these Works, which have been carried on under your direction?——A. Yes.

Q. 5. Have the Plans and Estimates of these Works been always submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, previously to any orders being given to you to commence the Works?——A. Not always, I believe.

Q. 6. If in the progress of the Work any alterations or additions are deemed requisite by you, do you always prepare Plans and Estimates of the same, and obtain the authority of the Lords of the Treasury for executing the same, previously to any expense being incurred?——A. Not always. If any alteration occur to me previously to the commencement of the Work, I lay Estimates of the same before the Treasury; but if the alterations occur during the progress of the Work, I have not always laid Plans or Estimates of them before the Treasury; and I have executed them sometimes under a written authority, and at other times in consequence of verbal directions from some of the Officers belonging to the Treasury. (c)

Q. 7. Do you know whether the Lords of the Treasury are in the habit of referring the Plans and Estimates which you have prepared for the Works, of which we are now speaking, to any other professional persons, previously to orders being given to you to commence the Works?——A. I cannot speak with certainty, but I should think not.

Q. 8. What is the nature of the Authority which you receive to commence the Works?——A. It is in the shape of a Letter from one of the Secretaries of the Treasury.

Q. 9. What Instructions are usually given to you, relative to the mode in which the Works are to be carried on?——A. I do not recollect that it has been usual to give any directions respecting the mode of executing the Works, till within the last two or three years, and within this period, but in a few instances. (a)

Q. 10. Have you ever been directed to advertise for tenders to execute any of these Works?——A. No.

Q. 11. After what manner have they, in fact, been executed?——A. By measure, upon fixed prices.

Q. 12. In

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Q. 12. In what manner, and by whom, have those prices been fixed from time to time? ——A. The prices have been regulated by those allowed by the Office of Works.

Q. 13. Explain the mode in which the bills of the tradesmen for executing these Works have been settled by you?——A. The bills being cast at the prices of the Office of Works, a deduction of 2½ per cent. is taken from them as part of my Commission of five per cent. the remainder being paid by the Treasury. The same deduction of 2½ per cent. is made in the Office of Works on the Bills settled there, and called the Civil List Duty. (b)

Q. 14. Do you understand that there are certain other deductions or payments made out of the amount of the last-named tradesmen's bills at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, which are calculated at about half per cent more?——A. I have understood so.

Q. 15. In settling the tradesmen's bills for the Works which have been under your special management, have you taken into consideration that the prices allowed in the Office of Works would be charged with this additional deduction of half per cent. in the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. I do not take this into consideration; and I wish to add, that the payments at the Lord Chamberlain's Office are much more regular, and at shorter periods, than those for the Works of which you are speaking.

Q. 16. In what manner have the prices for work been fixed from time to time by the Office of Works?——A. On the first formation of the present Office of Work, a book of prices was made out for all description of materials and work. I do not know exactly in what manner those prices were fixed, or what alterations were made in them during my predecessor's time; but subsequently to my appointment as Surveyor and Comptroller, whenever applications have been made for an increase of prices, or I have seen occasion to reduce them, the Clerks of the Works have been directed by me to meet at the Office, to take the subject into consideration, and to report to me thereon.

Q. 17. Have you thought it necessary to procure the authority of the Treasury for any increase of the prices which, in consequence of the report of the Clerks of the Works, have been made the prices upon which the bills of the tradesmen have been settled at the Office? ——A. When the mode of fixing the prices was first adopted by me, I communicated the circumstance to the Treasury, and received Mr. Rose's authority to make such variations in the book of prices, as might in this manner be ascertained to be necessary.

Q. 18. Could you furnish us with a Copy of Mr. Rose's Letter, giving this authority? ——A. I believe I can.

Q. 19. Did you ever receive directions from the Treasury, or from the Lord Chamberlain, to advertise for tenders of the prices at which tradesmen would execute certain Works?——A. Never.

Q. 20. Who selected the tradesmen who have been employed in executing the public Works, carried on under your special management?——A. Myself; but always from amongst the tradesmen employed by the Office of Works, except when they have been specially recommended to me by the Treasury.

Additions by Mr. Wyatt, on the 9th June 1812.

A. 9. (a) What I have here said, applies only to the Works executed under the direction of the Office of Works; for I do not recollect any special directions with respect to the other Works.

A. 13. (b) This deduction, called the Civil List Duty, is calculated in the Office of Works, and the bills are paid so much short in the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Further Examination of James Wyatt, Esq. on the 9th June 1812.

Q. 21. You said in your answer to the 5th question, that the plans and estimates of the Works carried on under your special management, had not been always submitted to the consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, previously to your receiving orders to commence them; enumerate the Works which have not been so submitted?——A. I cannot at present enumerate them, but I will furnish a list of them. (d)

Q. 22. At what times, if at any, has the sanction of the Treasury been given to the carrying on of these particular Works?——A. That will be stated in the same account. (e)

Q. 23. Did you consider that you were authorized to undertake any Works of a public nature, not paid out of the revenues of the Civil List, unless expressly sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury?——A. Never, unless I had a communication with some of the principal persons belonging to the Treasury, either written or verbally.

Q. 24. What

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Q. 24. What was the description of the Works, and where were they situated, in which you say in your answer to the 6th question, you sometimes made alterations and additions, in consequence of the verbal directions of some officers belonging to the Treasury?——A. Postponed. (f)

Q. 25. Were the expenses attending these alterations and additions, considerable in any instance?——A. Postponed. (g)

Q. 26. What has been the nature of the authority for incurring expense on account of these alterations and additions, which you have produced as a voucher with your Accounts?——A. Postponed. (h)

Q. 27. What were those directions, which you say in your answer to the 9th question respecting the mode of executing Works, you have received within these two or three years, and from whom did they come?——A. They were given to me by the Treasury; and they were to prepare estimates according to such terms as persons would engage to execute the Works, and these estimates were not to be exceeded; but the Works were afterwards to be measured, and if the value of them fell short of the sum contracted for, the persons contracting were only to receive the value according to measurement.

Q. 28. Were you ever directed upon these occasions to endeavour to excite a competition of offers for executing the Work?——A. Never.

Q. 29. What persons have been employed to execute Works, under the species of contract which you describe?——A. Always the artificers employed by the Office of Works in the Department in which the Work was to be done.

Q. 30. Explain the difference between this mode of executing the work, and that in which the work under the Office of Works is usually executed?——A. In the first case, the estimate is on no account to be exceeded; in the other, the expense depending upon measurement and value, if it exceeds the estimate, a fresh warrant is obtained to cover the excess.

Q. 31. You state in your answer to the 16th question, that whenever applications have been made "for an increase of the prices allowed at the Office of Works, or you have seen occasion to reduce them," you have directed a meeting of the Clerks of the Works belonging to the Office, to take the subject into consideration; have the Clerks of the Works originally suggested at any time, the propriety of such reduction of prices?——A. Not that I know of in a regular form, but it may have been stated in conversation.

Q. 32. Do you see any objection to its being made an article of the Instructions to the Office Clerks, that they should regularly state in writing, at the time of the delivery into the Office of their quarterly accounts of works, whether since the commencement of the quarter to which the accounts relate, any alteration has taken place in the market price of materials or work?——A. Certainly not; and it has been in contemplation to give directions to that effect.

Q. 33. What is your opinion respecting the prices allowed in the Office of Works, as compared with those paid by individuals for similar work and materials?——A. I know no difference, except the addition of 2½ per cent. allowed as a consideration for the deduction afterwards made at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Q. 34. Were you, or was any one nearly related to you, or any partner or connection of yours in business, ever concerned or interested in the supply of the materials, or in the execution of the work of the Public Buildings, or Works carried on under your special management?——A. Yes; my brother was employed as Carpenter to do part of the work at the Lazaretto; and another relation of mine who had a Patent for tinned Copper, supplied that article to the same Building; my brother was also employed on part of the extra Works at Somerset Place, under my management. I wish to add, that my brother was the regular tradesman employed in some of the Departments of the Office of Works, and to some of the Offices in Somerset Place, appointed by Sir Wm. Chambers; the other relation I have mentioned, has no appointment under the Office of Works.

Q. 35. Were you in partnership with either of those relations, or in anywise connected in business with them in executing any part of the Works of which you now speak; or have you derived any benefit or advantage from either of them having been employed on these occasions?——A. In no respect.

Q. 36. What description of persons have been employed under you, in the actual superintendence of these extra Buildings or Works, and by whom have they been selected?——A. A Clerk of the Works at each Work, and sometimes a Labourer in trust, with the exception of the Lazaretto, where I appointed a Clerk of the Works; the official Clerk of the Works, where the Work was carried on, superintended the execution.

Q. 37. What have been their respective pay and allowances, and to whom have they been charged?——A. The pay of the Clerk of the Works at the Lazaretto was two guineas

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guineas a week, which was ultimately charged to the Public; I believe he had no other emoluments. The Clerk of the Works who superintended the execution of the extra Works at Westminster, had extra pay of £. 250 a year; but the Clerk of the Works at Somerset Place had no regular allowance for the extra Works.

Q. 38. Have you any reason to suspect that any of the Clerks of the Works, or any one nearly related to them, or connected with them in business, has been at any time concerned or interested in supplying the materials for, or in executing the work in these Buildings, or has derived any advantage from his situation beyond his pay and stipulated allowances?——A. I do not know of any.

Q. 39. With whom, or with what public Department, did you communicate in the progress of your management of the public Works of which we are speaking?——A. Always with the Treasury, and accasionally with the Officers of the Department in which the Works were carrying on.

Q. 40. Describe the duties you have actually performed in your management of the matters relating to these Works; or in other words, the course of your proceeding in this management, from the preparation of the plans, drawings, and estimates, to the final accounting for the monies issued to you for any expenses attending the Works?——A. I have performed the duties of an Architect generally. In the first instance, after receiving directions from my employers, the plans and estimates were formed, and underwent such observations and alterations as were thought necessary: after receiving authority to proceed with the Work, I appointed the Clerk of the Works, and the different Artificers who were to execute them, and furnished such working drawings as were necessary for their guidance; and from time to time appointed such persons to measure the Work, as were necessary to take an account of what had been executed; and finally, to make up the Accounts, which are now before the Auditors up to Christmas last.

Q. 41. What attendance and inspection did you yourself give during the progress of the Work?——A. Such as was thought necessary, and as is usual for an Architect to give.

Q. 42. What Reports or Returns did you receive from the Clerks of the Works superintending the Works?——A. They received weekly Returns from the Artificers, containing Accounts of the Works executed; these were examined by the Clerks of the Works, and signed by them, and produced at every admeasurement of Works, and as much oftener as they might be called for. I occasionally inspected them, and they were used in making up the Accounts.

Q. 43. Where, and upon what representations, did you receive money for the purpose of paying the expenses of these Works?——A. I received the money from the Exchequer upon Warrants from the Treasury, on representations, stating that I had applications from the tradesmen for certain specified amounts, and praying an issue to that extent.

Q. 44. Did you state in those representations that so much work had been actually executed as justified the applications, or that you believed that work had been executed to the amount of the sum asked for?——A. In some instances I have, but not invariably.

Q. 45. When these applications were made by you for any issues, subsequently to a first issue for any particular Work, did you state how much money of former issues had been actually paid away, and what was the balance remaining in your hands?——A. Not in all cases; but in some I have.

Q. 46. Was it not a general instruction to you from the Treasury always to include such statements in your applications?——A. Certainly not.

Q. 47. Did the Treasury occasionally call on you to state what part of the sums issued to you had been actually paid away, and what balances remained in your hands?——A. They have done it, but not often.

Q. 48. Did you always receive the sums you asked for, in a reasonable time after the application?——A. I believe I did generally, the fees being deducted.

Q. 49. Where was the money which you received, deposited by you?——A. At my banker's.

Q. 50. Did you pay the tradesmen the sums respectively issued to you on their accounts, as soon as you received the money?——A. Not always.

Q. 51. Were any complaints made to you by any of the tradesmen, of their not being paid in due course?——A. Very seldom.

Q. 52. Had you information of such complaints having been made to the Treasury?——A. Never but once, to the best of my recollection, and that was upon the occasion of a long illness, which detained me in Wiltshire about three months.

Mr. Wyatt

Mr. Wyatt.

Mr. Wyatt having attended on the 11th June 1812, desired to amend his Answer to the 6th Question, as follows:

A. 6. (c) I wish to add, that I have also received directions for making alterations and additions in the extra Works carried on under my special management, from Mr. Pitt, Mr. Rose, and Mr. Long, from Lord Sidmouth, when Speaker of the House of Commons, and also from him when Minister; likewise from Mr. Abbot, relative to the Speaker's house, and to alterations in the House of Commons.

Mr. Wyatt delivered in at the same time, the following Answers to the postponed Questions.

A. 21. (d) In several instances, particularly in the Houses of Parliament, plans have been made, and laid before Committees of both Houses, and have been from time to time ordered by those Committees to be carried into execution, the estimates of which, with others of the same year for Works carrying on at the Houses of Parliament, have gone to the Treasury, and have been voted by Parliament; likewise some Works for securing the buildings in Somerset Place, ordered by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and some others by Commissioners of different offices in that building, which have not always had the Treasury sanction previously.

A. 22. (e) I have always conceived a general sanction has been given annually, by the Treasury laying the estimates before Parliament, and the money being voted; as in one or two instances the Treasury have rejected the estimates.

A. 24. (f) This applies chiefly to Works carried on in the department of the Office of Works at the Treasury Chambers new entrance, Secretary of State's former Office, over the Treasury Chambers; and in the Board Room, new Library, &c.

A. 25. (g) I do not recollect that they were.

A. 26. (h) These Accounts have been paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, after having received the sanction of the Treasury.

Further Examination of James Wyatt, Esq. on the 11th June 1812.

Q. 53. Was any express stipulation made with the tradesmen employed to execute the Works under your special management, or was it understood between you and them, at what periods of the Work, advances of money were to be made to them?——A There was no express understanding upon the subject.

Q. 54. How were you regulated, in judging of the propriety of their applications for advances?——A. By the state of the Work, which was ascertained to me either by the Clerk of the Works, or by my personal view.

Q. 55. Within what time after their applications were those advances generally made to them?——A. There was no regular periods for advancing the money to them.

Q. 56. In settling their bills, was any increase on the usual prices of the Office of Works ever allowed to any of the tradesmen, or advantage given to them in any other way, in consideration of the delay in making payments to them?——A. Never.

Q. 57. By whom were the measurers employed on these Works selected, and by whom were they paid?——A. They were selected by me from amongst the officers belonging to the Office of Works, and they were paid by the Public. There are no distinct officers employed as measurers.

Q. 58. After what rate were they paid?——A. The measurer employed at the Houses of Parliament, had a salary of £.100 per annum, in addition to his salary as Resident Clerk in the Office. The one employed at Somerset Place had no regular increase of salary, but he had a labourer in trust employed under him, who relieved him from part of his duty as Clerk of the Works. The person employed to measure the Works of the Lazaretto, was the Office Clerk of the Works for Greenwich, and the Tower; he was assisted by the Resident Clerk of the Works, and by the foreman of the tradesmen; and I think he was paid by the tradesmen, otherwise they must have employed other persons to measure against him.

Q. 59. Do you know at what rate the person employed to measure the Works at the Lazaretto was paid by the tradesmen?——A. I do not recollect, but I will ascertain it.

Q. 60. At what times, and in what state of the Works, were the admeasurements made?——A. That depends entirely on the nature of the Work that is to be measured; it is always necessary to take the dimensions, before the work of one tradesman

Mr. Wyatt.

tradesman is covered by another; as carpenters work, covered by the plaster in ceilings and partitions. It is often important also to take the admeasurement before the scaffolds are struck.

Q. 61. What accounts did you receive from the tradesmen, during the progress of these extra Works?——A. No regular account till the completion of each Work; but I received statements from time to time, of sums which they conceived they were entitled to, which were referred to the person who had measured the Works, for the purpose of ascertaining whether their claims were within bounds.

Q. 62. How long were the Works of the Lazaretto in carrying on?——A. I should think between four and five years.

Q. 63. In what period after the completion of the Work, did you receive the accounts for the same?——A. I cannot speak accurately; but the principal of them were given in within a year and a half.

Q. 64. What time was employed in settling those accounts?——A. I think, about two months at least.

Q. 65. Was there any additional charge on the Public, for settling those accounts?——A. None.

Q. 66. Were there any considerable balances due to the tradesmen on the settlement of their accounts?——A. That will appear in a statement of the Lazaretto Account, which I will furnish to the Board.

Q. 67. Within what period were the balances, if any, paid to the tradesmen?——A. I cannot tell; they were not paid by me, but by Mr. Saunders, who was employed to examine the accounts.

Q. 68. Was there any balance remaining in your hands of any monies issued to you on account of the Lazaretto, at the time of the settlement of the accounts with the tradesmen?——A. At the time of the delivery of the accounts by me into the Audit Office, it appears there was a balance of £. 246 in my hands.

Q. 69. When were your accounts, with the vouchers, of the money issued to you on account of the Lazaretto, delievered into the Office of Audit?——A. On the 18th of May 1809.

Q. 70. Had your accounts been previously examined, or submitted to the consideration of any other person or department?——A. No.

Q. 71. Do you know what was the course of proceeding adopted in the Office of Audit, for the examination of them?——A. They were put into the hands of Mr. Saunders, an architect, by express orders from the Treasury, which, I believe, has been always customary in similar accounts.

Q. 72. What course did he pursue in the examination of them?——A. I cannot tell exactly, but I know that he went down to the Lazaretto to inspect the work, attended by the Clerk of the Works, who superintended the execution, and that he made frequent references to the tradesmen, to the Clerk of the Works, and to myself; and he was furnished with all the weekly vouchers of the Clerks of the Works.

Q. 73. To what points were his references to you directed?——A. I cannot immediately state the nature of his references to me, but I think they related chiefly to the quality of the materials used.

Q. 74. Has your course of proceeding, with respect to the obtaining of accounts of the admeasurements, and of the final settlement of the accounts with the tradesmen, and of the delivery of your own accounts with the vouchers into the Office of Audit, and of the examination of them there, been nearly similar in the cases of the extra Works at the Houses of Parliament, Speaker's House, and Somerset Place, as you have described them to be in the case of the Lazaretto?——A. I believe they have been exactly the same.

Q. 75. What has been your remuneration for your superintendence of the extra Works? A. Five per cent.; two and a half of which, by a deduction from the tradesmen's bills, and the other two and a half from Government, being charged in my account; I must make an exception, however, in the case of the Lazaretto, for there I received the whole five per cent. from Government, and nothing from the tradesmen.

Q. 76. Had you any express authority from the Treasury for receiving this remuneration in the ways which you have spoken of?——A. Yes, in the case of the Lazaretto, from Mr. Rose, by the direction of Mr. Pitt; in the cases of the Houses of Parliament and other extra Works, by a communication with Mr. Vansittart, during Lord Sidmouth's administration.

Q. 77. Were these authorities in writing?——A. That from Mr. Vansittart was, I believe; in the case of Mr. Rose, I do not think it was.

Q. 78. Was

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Q. 78. Was any difference made in the prices for the Works at the Lazaretto, in consequence of the usual deduction of 2½ per cent. not being made on the tradesmen's bills for those Works?——A. Yes; the accounts are not made out at the same prices as those for the Houses of Parliament and Somerset Place, and the circumstance was taken into consideration.

Further Examination of JAMES WYATT, Esq. on the 12th June 1812.

Q. 79. Are we to understand that the only difference between the prices allowed for the Works at the Lazaretto, and those allowed in the Office of Works, was, that no addition was made to the former as is made in the latter, to cover the deduction of 2½ per cent. taken on account of the Civil List Duty at the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. The Board of Work prices were altogether set aside in settling the accounts for the Lazaretto, and the prices for that building were fixed with references to the circumstances that occurred during the execution of the Work; the prices included an allowance for carriage of materials, which in some instances forms a special charge, and is sometimes included in the value of the work; the variation in the prices of the materials was taken into consideration, and allowances were made for the travelling of the workmen, and for the lodging of some of them.

Q. 80. When, how, and by whom, were the prices for the Work at the Lazaretto fixed? ——A. The prices were fixed after the Work was complete, by the person who measured it, and he submitted them to me for my approval, before they were finally approved.

Q. 81. What steps did either you or he take to ascertain that the prices at which the Work was settled, were fair prices for such Work at the time?——A. The Accounts were made out in the common and usual way of making out such Accounts; the Resident Clerk of the Works and the person who had measured the Work were referred to, and occasionally the tradesmen themselves were called upon for information; and if their demands appeared extraordinary, they were required to produce their bills of parcels for the materials used, and they were allowed the usual profit of 15 per cent.

Q. 82. When therefore you said in your answer to the 11th question, that the mode in which the Works carried on under your special management, was by measure upon fixed prices, did you mean to make an exception of the Works at the Lazaretto?——A. Certainly; because the prices for this Work were not fixed till the Work was completed; but all the other extra Works were carried on upon the principle before stated.

Q. 83. What was the nature of the Work executed at the Lazaretto; was it of similar quality, with respect to workmanship and materials, to the work executed under the Office of Works? ——A. No comparison can be made in respect of the nature of the work, between the Lazaretto and the Works carried on under the Office of Works; the Lazaretto is a plain Work of large dimensions, requiring unusually long and large timbers, and is carried to an unusual height.

Q. 84. Were any of the Accounts of extra Works executed under your direction, ever submitted to the Office of Works for examination?——A. In some instances they have been, as those for the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons; those for the Rolls; and some other trifling expenditure.

Q. 85. Were those Accounts afterwards delivered by you into the Office of Audit?——A. Yes.

Q. 86. Have any Accounts of other extra Works, carried on under the direction of other Surveyors, been referred to the Office of Works since you have been at the head of it? ——A. I do not recollect any of a public nature.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) JAMES WYATT.

Appendix, No. 7. (1.)

Examination of CHARLES ALEXANDER CRAIG, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 13th July 1812.

Mr. Craig.

Q. 1. HOW long have you belonged to the department of the Office of Works?——A. I believe between thirty-six and thirty-seven years.

Q. 2. In what situations have you been employed in that Department?——A. First as Labourer in trust at His Majesty's Mews, occasionally Labourer in trust in the department of Whitehall, and also occasionally as Assistant Clerk of the Works in the departments of Whitehall and Hampton Court; in the year 1786 as Resident Clerk, and from December 1793, as Examiner or Examining Clerk.

Q. 3. What were your salary and emoluments on your first appointment to the Office of Examining Clerk, and what are they at present?——A. Then, as now, £. 350 a year, and £. 5 a year for Stationery.

Q. 4. Have you any residence appropriated to your office of Examining Clerk?——A. Yes, and the which I conceive is now in the possession of Mrs. Groves, the widow of the late Mr. John Thomas Groves, late Clerk of the Works of Saint James's, Whitehall, and Westminster.

Q. 5. Will you explain the circumstances of your not being yourself in possession of this house?——A. Among other circumstances, the house at the time I became entitled to it, was not so capacious or convenient for my business and family, as the one I rented next to it, belonging to John Jones, Esq. who was Inspector of the Office of Works.

Q. 6. Are we to understand then, that you did not choose to take possession of the house which you state belonged to your office of Examining Clerk?——A. I certainly should have chosen to have gone into it, had it even been hinted to me by my then superior officer, Sir William Chambers, that it would be right for me so to do; but he on the contrary, thought I might as well not; and so far I should have followed his directions, as I did in the case of the resident clerkship, when upon being appointed, I was told that I must then leave my house in Abingdon-street, to go into Great Scotland Yard, and which I did at a great expense in making the house convenient.

Q. 7. Have you been paid any rent for this house, or have you derived any other benefit from it since you have been Examining Clerk?——A. None whatever; but conceiving, on my being first appointed Examining Clerk, that another house in Scotland Yard belonged to my office, I agreed with the two gentlemen who succeeded to me in the resident clerkship, to exchange houses with them, and I have received rent for the house appertaining to the Resident Clerk, I think to Midsummer 1811, at, to me I consider, an annual loss, on account of the difference of rent of the two houses. At that period, namely Midsummer 1811, I agreed with the present Resident Clerk to exchange back, in order that I might have an opportunity of giving six months notice to the person who was in it, namely Mr. George Chapman, to quit it at Christmas day last, and which notice I did so give, but he did not yield up possession till after Midsummer day last, and therefore there is a year's rent due from him, but what that rent is I know not.

Q. 8. When did you discover that the house occupied by Mr. Groves belonged to the Examining Clerk?——A. At the time that the Treasury gave me notice to quit my late residence, which I had rented of Mr. Jones, it occurred to me proper to look into the plans and papers which were made or suggested by Mr. Gilbert, who was employed in the year 1783 by the Lords of the Treasury, to form a constitution for the Office of Works.

Q. 9. What rent did you pay Mr. Jones for the Inspector's house, and what rent did you receive for the occupation of the Resident Clerk's house?——A. I think, to have paid Mr. Jones at the rate of one hundred guineas a year, I paying all taxes; and I let the Resident Clerk's house to Mr. John Holroyd, the present holder of it, at seventy-two pounds per annum, I paying the taxes, which I consider to have reduced the rent to about £. 50 per annum, little more or less.

Q. 10. Who placed Mr. Groves in the house which you call your office house?——A. I apprehend he succeeded to it as a matter of course, as he did to the situation of Clerk of the Works in the room of Mr. Soane, resigned; and he, Mr. Soane, went into it, as the late Mr. Woolfe did not choose to go into it when he was made Examiner, but chose to continue in the house on the north-west side of Scotland Yard, which he had held as Clerk of the Works, alledging at the time, that at his advanced period of life, and other matters, he chose to continue where he was.

Q. 11. How

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Q. 11. How long has Mr. Groves been dead?——A. He died about the middle of August last.

Q. 12. Under what authority does his widow continue to reside in this house?——A. I know not.

Q. 13. Do you know whether she is to pay any rent for the occupation of this house?——A. I do not know any thing of it.

Q. 14. Whose duty is it to see that the houses appropriated to officers of the Office of Works, are regularly given up to them?——A. I do not know that it is the business of any one, but I have, in more than one instance, introduced the Clerks of the Works into their official situations and residences.

Q. 15. Did you continue in Mr. Jones's official house, and pay a rent for it, till his death?——A. Mr. Jones died, I think, more than four years ago, at which time the office of Inspector was abolished: I continued in the house till last Michaelmas day, and have paid his executors the rent which was due till his death.

Q. 16. Have you paid any rent for the occupation of that house, from the time of Mr. Jones's death, to the time when you ceased to occupy it?——A. I have not, hoping, as I do now, that the Lords of the Treasury would have granted the prayer of one of my petitions, which I presented on Mr. Jones's death, that their Lordships would be pleased to permit me to have that as my official house, and that I might pay the rent of the other house, into the Exchequer or elsewhere, in lieu of it.

Q. 17. What is become of that house?——A. It is at present used as the Stationery Office, until, as I understand, a new Stationery Office shall be erected.

Q. 18. Do you understand that you are at any time to have the possession of what is called your office house, given up to you?——A. I do not know; I should be happy that I did.

Q. 19. Do you understand that you are to have an allowance in lieu of a house, until that or some other house can be obtained for you?——A. I never heard any thing of it.

Q. 20. Has Mr. Wyatt, the Surveyor and Comptroller of the Office of Works, any official house?——A. I do not believe he has any in London, but I understand that he has apartments at Windsor Castle.

Q. 21. Is there any list kept in the Office of Works, of the houses and apartments appropriated to the different officers belonging to the department?——A. I do not know that there is universally, but nearly so. (a)

Q. 22. In what respect is the list deficient?——A. I do not know that it is deficient at all; I am only fearful of giving too universal an answer.

Q. 23. Could you furnish us with a copy of the list?——A. I can certainly make a copy of what we have in the office, and add to it other particulars, to make it what I think complete.

Q. 24. You have stated that your regular salary and emoluments have continued the same during the whole period of your holding the office of Examiner. Have you received during this period, any extra pay or gratuity for what may be considered in the Department of Works as extra service?——A. To the best of my recollection, but in two instances, one the funeral of Lord Nelson, and the other I do not recollect. (b)

Q. 25. Do any other officers in the Department of Works receive, upon any occasion, an extra pay or gratuity?——A. All do, except the Surveyor or Comptroller and myself.

Q. 26. On what occasions has extra pay been given to the other officers of the department, and under whose controul, and by what authority has it been given to them?——A. The occasions on which this gratuity or extra pay has been given, have been when there has been any thing of the nature of new work performed in any of the departments, under the superintendence of the Office of Works; upon these occasions it has been the practice for the Surveyor or Comptroller, or myself in his absence, to make an allowance according to what we think the several officers have deserved. I presume it will be sufficient if I name two out of three places, the Accounts of which have lately been passed by me, in which these allowances have been made; namely, the alterations and repairs at Whitehall Chapel, Dorset House, and the Treasury Chambers; I think that in two of those three the officers have been remunerated for extra services. The Lords of the Treasury did in a letter, in answer to one which I wrote to them on the occasion, justify the principal officers in such proceedings, saying they saw no reason to alter what had been done on such occasions; and since, when they have granted warrants for Works to be done in consequence of previous estimates, in which such remunerations have been fully included.

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Q. 27. Can you furnish us with copies of these letters?——A. Most assuredly I can. (c)

Q. 28. Amongst what description of officers is this allowance divided?——A. The Clerk of the Works, the Labourer in trust, the Resident Clerk, the other clerks (two in number) Office-keeper and Messenger.

Q. 29. Have the persons employed in the Office any extra trouble, in consequence of the erection of new buildings in the departments, under the superintendence of that Office?——A. I think I may say very considerably, if I except the Office keeper and the Messenger, whose remuneration being very small, it cannot be expected that their trouble can be very much increased upon these accasions.

Q. 40. Is there any rule fixing the distribution of this allowance?——A. No.

Q. 31. Do you know whether it had been the practice of the former Board of Works, or after its abolition in Sir William Chambers's time, to make similar allowances?——A. It was the practice during both periods.

Q. 32. In what Account is the charge of this extra allowance inserted, and by whom is it paid?——A. It is inserted in the books of bills for work done under the Office of Works, with the names of persons entitled; and paid as all other sums are, at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, subject to the same deduction as other bills.

Q. 33. Do you on any occasion receive any per-centage or fee from any tradesmen or officer employed under the Office of Works?——A. I never did, either in public or private business.

Q. 34. Have you ever been concerned with any person employed in executing any Work carried on under the superintendence of the Office of Works, or been yourself in anywise interested in the supply of the materials, or in the performance of the Work?——A. Never, either the one or the other.

Q. 35. Do you hold any situation under any other Public Department?——A. I am Surveyor to the Commissioners of Westminster Bridge; I am Surveyor, Clerk, and Treasurer to the Commissioners for Paving, &c. Westminster; and I am a Surveyor under an Act of Parliament passed in the 14th of His present Majesty, for regulating buildings and party-walls.

Q. 36. Do you know how the money wanted for the purposes of Westminster Bridge is procured?——A. I do not, except it be by the rents and sales of the estates vested in the Commissioners.

Q. 37. Do you follow private practice as an Architect?——A. I have not leisure to do it, but I do practice as a Surveyor.

Mr. Craig having attended on the 14th July 1812, desired to make the following amendment and addition to his Answers:

A. 21, 22, 23. (a) On inquiring at the Office, I have found we have no such list.

A. 24. (b) The other instance was the trial of Lord Melville; I received fifty pounds for each.

A. 27. (c) Mr. Craig delivered in copies of these letters.

Further Examination of Charles Alexander Craig, Esq. on the 14th July 1812.

Q. 38. Do you know whether the attention of the Lords of the Treasury had been specially called to the circumstance of an allowance having been usually made in the Office of Works, to certain of the officers for extraordinary services, previously to your letter of the 7th September 1810?——A. I cannot say.

Q. 39. Has it often occurred, since you have been Examining Clerk in the Office, that such remuneration has been given to those officers?——A. I should think probably three or four times a year, but the Accounts themselves will best shew.

Q. 40. What are those new regulations to which allusion is made in the same letter?——A. That the Works which are ordered to be executed by special warrants, are to be done by contract, and which contract is not to be exceeded.

Q. 41. From whom do those special warrants come?——A. From the Treasury, or the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Q. 42. Has there been any alteration in the establishment of the Office of Works since that authorized by His Majesty's Warrant of the 1st February 1783?——A. There has; all the instances I cannot particularize; there are some few which I do recollect; viz. for some time a salary of I believe £. 50 a year to the Clerk of the Works at Westminster, for business done by him at the Exchequer; I think there are two additional officers at Carlton House; and I think there have been in the period some

some few persons put upon the establishment, from either having themselves received injuries in His Majesty's service, or their husbands so; all which the Accounts will shew.

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Q. 43. What are the duties of the Artificers and constant Labourers who are described in the Establishment of the year 1783?——A. To be constantly attending, under the direction of the Clerks of the Works, and their superior officers.

Q. 44. Have they extra pay when actually employed?——A. I believe that they are constantly employed, and I do not know that they have extra pay. (d)

Q. 45. Are they all efficient?——A. I cannot tell; there is one man at Hampton Court, whom my recollection does not furnish me with the means of knowing if he is one of either of those descriptions; but he certainly is inefficient, as I believe him to be about ninety years of age.

Q. 46. Does the Resident Clerk of the Office continue to receive the allowances of £.21 and £.20 for Paper and Stationery, and for Coals and Candles, &c. as specified in the Establishment of 1783?——A. I suppose he does, subject to deductions.

Q. 47. Is it understood in the Office that those allowances are adequate to the providing of those articles?——A. In my opinion they are very inadequate indeed; I found it to be the case while I held the office of Resident Clerk, since when the prices of the articles are very much increased, and the business of the Office is, I apprehend, four times as much as it was at the first establishment of the Office.

Q. 48. Does the Resident Clerk now furnish the Clerks of the Works with Stationery, as it appears under the Establishment it was a part of his duty to do, in addition to the supplying of Books and Stationery to the Office, for the allowance of £.21 per annum?——A. I do not believe that he does, unless it be considered that giving them a sheet or two of paper when they come to the Office, can be taken as furnishing them with paper.

Q. 49. Are there any incidents or expenses incurred in the Office, which are not covered by the allowances made to the Resident Clerk?——A. Certainly yes; such as lighting of lamps in and about the Scotland Yards, carriage of boxes, parcels, and letters.

Q. 50. Who pays these expenses, and to whom is an account of them rendered?——A. They are paid by the Office-keeper, and an account rendered by him to the Surveyor or Comptroller, or myself, generally quarterly; and it is afterwards certified in the same manner as the other bills, and paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Q. 51. Are the claims of the officers of the Department for travelling expenses, referred to the same officers, and certified and paid in the same manner?——A. There are very few of them, but certainly they are so referred. The expenses upon the general surveys have almost always been paid by myself, and I have been repaid in the like manner at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Q. 52. Is the usual deduction made on those bills at the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. Yes.

Q. 53. Is consideration had to such deductions, in the amount of the charges which you make for travelling and other expenses?——A. Yes.

Q. 54. Have there been any general Instructions for the conduct of business in the Office of Works, subsequent to those of the 31st March 1785?——A. There have been no Instructions of the same description with those of the 31st March 1785; but we have had occasional directions from the Treasury, one of the most prominent of which was, that the expenses were not to exceed £.8,000 a quarter, or £.32,000 a year.

Q. 55. Are there any special Instructions for the conduct of the several officers of the Office of Works?——A. None that I ever heard of.

Q. 56. Was there ever, since you have belonged to the Office of Works, such an officer as a Superintendent and Paymaster belonging to the Department?——A. Under the Board of Works there was a Paymaster and Deputy Paymaster; but in the present Office of Works there has been none.

Q. 57. At what times were the meetings held at the Office, when Sir William Chambers was Surveyor or Comptroller of the Office of Works?——A. As at present, on Friday in every week, and whenever the business of the Office required it.

Q. 58. Had you the means of knowing what officers attended the meetings in Sir William Chambers's time, and in what manner the business of the Office was conducted during that period?——A. I had the means of knowing then as now, but certainly knew it better then than now, because I saw those who were below stairs, and heard who were above; at present my curiosity does not always furnish me with the means of knowing who are below; and as to the knowledge of what was passing in the Board

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Board Room, it was not my concern as Resident Clerk, unless in case of the indisposition of my two predecessors as Examiners.

Q. 59. Do you know whether Sir William Chambers generally attended these meetings? ——A. I may say always, till the latter part of his life, when his infirmities prevented his attending constantly; but even then he would come for a short time.

Q. 60. Do you know whether the business which belongs to the Office of Works, was regularly and in due time got through in his time?——A. I have the vanity to think that never any business was better conducted than in Sir William Chambers's time.

Q. 61. Were there ever any complaints during his time, that the repairs and other business under the superintendence of the Office of Works, were not duly attended to, or that the tradesmen's bills were not regularly settled and paid?——A. I never heard of any; if there should have been any official, I presume they must appear on the Minutes of the Office of Works.

Q. 62. Have you regularly attended the meetings, since you have been Examining Clerk of the Office of Works?——A. I do not think that I have been an absentee six times, and perhaps two of those the Boards have been held in my chamber, when I have been indisposed.

Q. 63. Has the present Surveyor or Comptroller of the Office of Works, who was appointed subsequently to your appointment, as Examiner in the Office, regularly attended the usual meetings?——A. No.

Q. 64. By whom has the business been conducted in his absence?——A. At the Boards by myself.

Q. 65. Has any of the business of the Department been in any wise delayed or interrupted in consequence of the absence of the Surveyor from the usual meetings?——A. I should think yes.

Q. 66. Can you specify what description of business has been thus interrupted or delayed? ——A. I cannot; but I have occasionally felt a difficulty in putting the business forward, from a doubt, whether I might not in the exercise of it, exceed what was laid down in the constitution of the office.

Q. 67. Have the tradesmen employed under the Office of Works, made any complaints since the appointment of the present Surveyor or Comptroller, that their bills have not been brought forward, settled, or paid in regular time?——A. I have heard of many complaints of their not being brought forward, but not officially; I have heard no complaints on either of the other grounds.

Q. 68. Whence did these complaints originate?——A. From the tradesmen having been directed to do Works, for which there were not proper authorities, and from the bills exceeding the estimates.

Q. 69. What, from the experience which you have had in the Office of Works, appear to you to be the defects in the constitution of that Office?——A. It is almost too much for me to say of myself; but I think if the constitution had warranted myself to exercise the duties of the Office in the absence of the Surveyor or Comptroller, there would have been but little remaining to be added to the present constitution and instructions, upon which the Surveyor or Comptroller and myself, did report article by article, some years since, to the Treasury.

Addition by Mr. Craig, on the 15th July 1812.

A. 44. (d) I believe one of the carpenters of the name of Stone, may have an allowance equal to one or two days per week.

Further examination of Charles Alexander Craig, Esq. on the 15th July 1812.

Q. 70. Will you explain what is meant by your answer to the 68th question, when you say that the bills were not brought forward, in consequence of the tradesmen having been directed to do Works for which there were not proper authorities, and of the bills exceeding the estimates?——A. I believe it has frequently happened that Works have been executed without proper authorities, and that may have occasioned a laches on the part of the Clerks of the Works, to submit them to me for examination, it being their duty to bring them forward, and an unwillingness on my part to take them up for examination, knowing that such authorities were wanting; and the same thing may have happened when the bills have far exceeded the proper orders; as also, when I have known the Works have not been measured, and otherwise authenticated by any officer of the Office of Works.

Q. 71. On what days, and at what hours, do the Resident Clerk, the two Assistant Clerks, the Office-keeper, and the Messenger, attend at the Office in Scotland Yard?——A. I do not

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not know that the Resident Clerk and the two Assistant Clerks attend regularly but on Fridays; the Office-keeper is constantly in attendance, living in the house, and the Messenger appears to me to be constantly in attendance on the Surveyor or Comptroller; these are what I suppose, because as I am engaged up stairs, I do not always know who is below; this last remark applies only to the Resident Clerk and Messenger.

Q. 72. Whose duty is it to direct the Resident Clerk and the Assistant Clerks in the business which they have to execute, and to see that that business is done?——A. I should think the Surveyor or Comptroller as to the Resident Clerk, but I should not presume to direct him. The Assistant Clerks I consider as amenable to the Surveyor or Comptroller and myself.

Q. 73. Have you found, so far as you yourself have been officially concerned, that the Assistant Clerks have regularly and in due time executed the business allotted to them?——A. I think I may say, generally speaking, they have.

Q. 74. Do they carry on any other business, besides that which they do in the Office of Works?——A. The senior does, namely, that of Inspector to the Commissioners for Paving, &c. Westminster, and which, I think, is advantageous to the business of the Office of Works, from the experience which he thereby acquires; the junior is with me as a clerk.

Q. 75. Is it then understood that the Resident and Assistant Clerks are not required to attend at the office daily?——A. It is; but they do the business.

Q. 76. Who do you consider as included under the description of the "Principal Officers of the Office of Works"?——A. Certainly the Surveyor or Comptroller, and the Examiner; and I draw my conclusions from Treasury letters, from the year 1783 to the present time, which have been often so addressed.

Q. 77. Was not that the description of the Board of Works, previously to its abolition by the Civil List Act?——A. I cannot recollect.

Q. 78. What have you considered to be your peculiar duties as Examining Clerk of the Office of Works?——A. I believe they are defined in the Instructions; and I think my practice has been as consonant as the nature of His Majesty's service would permit.

Q. 79. Will you describe what duties you have actually executed, and your course of proceeding also in executing them?——A. To attend all Boards, whether the Surveyor or Comptroller was present or not; to open and attend to all letters addressed to the principal officers, and, where I considered the business within the pale of my authority, to put it forward in the best manner I could; I have, I believe, always taken the minutes when present, drawn out, or assisted the Surveyor or Comptroller in drawing out letters and directions, and otherwise assisted him in the business of the office; I have attended on the general surveys; and I examine, compute, and otherwise adjust the bills; I compute the Accounts, and ultimately examine the abstracts of the amounts of the bills, and sign the Accounts where I think I can with propriety; I also in the absence of the Surveyor or Comptroller, direct such Works to be executed as I think proper, in pursuance of the weekly estimates; and lastly, I sign the minute book of those days proceedings when the Surveyor or Comptroller has been absent.

Q. 80. What part have you taken with respect to the estimates for Works?——A. Only giving orders for these estimates to be made.

Q. 81. By whom have the estimates for Works under the superintendence of the Office of Works, been usually prepared?——A. By the Clerks of the Works, or Labourers in trust in their absence, in their several districts.

Q. 82. Is it a part of your duty to advise on the propriety and amount of them?——A. Certainly not, except as to the weekly estimates, and even those I consider cannot exceed the £. 8,000 per quarter, nor have they to the best of my recollection by any authority of mine.

Q. 83. What is the distinction between the weekly estimates, and other estimates for Works carried on under the Office of Works?——A. I think they may be termed ordinary and extraordinary; ordinary, as being competent for the Surveyor or Comptroller, or myself in his absence, to order, if they do not exceed £. 100 for one place at a sitting; extraordinary, as being of greater amounts, and as being competent for the Lord Chamberlain, the Lords of the Treasury, or the King's Sign Manual to order.

Q. 84. What is meant by the expression of a sum not exceeding £. 100 "for one place?"——A. As far as my recollection goes, the department of each Clerk of the Works has been divided under different heads or places, and there are separate estimates and separate bills made out for each place; as for example Carlton House, the Queen's Palace, Kensington Palace, Kensington Gardens, the Mews, and a part of the King's private Roads, are all under the care of one Clerk of the Works, and are considered in the Office of Works as so many separate places.

Q. 85. At

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Q. 85. At what time, and under what authority, were you and the Surveyor or Comptroller empowered to order Works at weekly meetings, if the estimates did not exceed £. 100 for each place?——A. I conceive, by the original formation of the Office of Works, but for some time past under a reservation, that the whole of the said estimates and bills should not exceed £. 8,000 per quarter; and, as far as my own practice has been, under a farther reservation, that the bills and estimates of each Clerk of the Works should not exceed a certain portion of that £. 8,000, as suggested by me to the Lords of the Treasury.

Q. 86. When was it that any directions were given that the orders for Works given at weekly meetings should not exceed £. 8,000 per quarter?——A. I cannot recollect, but we have the authority at the Office, a copy of which I will furnish.

Q. 87. Did the Surveyor or Comptroller join with you in the suggestion for apportioning £. 8,000 a quarter amongst the different Clerks of the Works?——A. He was not present, if he had I should not have presumed to have done it.

Q. 88. Do you know whether he agrees in the propriety of this apportionment?——A. I cannot tell; I have some reason to think that he has in one instance acted in contradiction to it, but I am not quite certain.

Q. 89. Has there been any alteration made in the apportionment since it was first established?——A. Not any at all, or in my opinion is there occasion for any.

Q. 90. Have you found that the sums allotted to the several Clerks of the Works, have been generally sufficient for that description of Works which have been ordered at the weekly meetings?——A. I cannot answer to the word "generally," but there are divers instances where the excesses, as far as I can judge, have been great.

Q. 91. Do you mean to say that the tradesmen's bills for the Work directed to be executed at the weekly meetings have exceeded the estimates?——A. Yes, and upon such occasions I take off the excesses, and inform the Clerks of the Works accordingly, and the excess is brought forward in the next quarter; but I have great reason to believe that several of the tradesmen have outstanding demands, not included by the Clerks of the Works in the Accounts brought to me for examination, but have been lately included in an Account sent by the Office of Works to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and which has been made up, as I understand, from the tradesmen's Accounts only. (a)

Q. 92. What do you suppose to be the reason that the Clerks of the Works do not bring forward these outstanding demands?——A. If there are any such outstanding demands, for I have not admitted that I know it officially, it must be because those excesses would be still greater.

Q. 93. Do you imagine that it is on this account that the tradesmen have made those complaints, to which you have alluded in your answers to the 67th and 68th questions?——A. In my answers to the 67th and 68th questions, I have not admitted to have heard of these complaints officially; but I should conceive that they do in a great measure so arise.

Q. 94. Have you reason to know that tradesmen have executed work in places under the superintendence of the Office of Works, not included in estimates properly authorized, or which have not been directed by the proper Officer?——A. In one instance certainly, others I only know of by report.

Q. 95. What instance do you allude to?——A. I do not exactly recollect the name of the office, but think it to be the office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue.

(Signed) CHA^s ALEX^r CRAIG.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Mr. Craig.

(A.)

[Referred to in Answer to 91st Question.]

AN ACCOUNT of the Outstanding Debt incurred for Works done under the direction of His Majesty's Office of Works, to the 5th January 1812.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Works done pursuant to Treasury Orders:		
	General Survey for the year 1811 - -	10,000 — —	
Kensington Palace	At H. R. H. the Duke of Kent's Apartments, to complete the Entrance Hall and the White Court - - - - - - - -	801 — —	
	At - ditto - - - to complete the Library, Study, Sub-hall, and principal Staircase -	1,363 11 —	
	At - - ditto - - - for excavating and forming an open Area, and erecting a Balcony to the north Front - - - - - - -	547 10 —	
	At - - ditto - - - for erecting Offices - -	851 — —	
	For taking down and rebuilding the N. E. Wing of Kensington Palace - - - - -	6,197 — —	
	For laying new Floors in the King's State Bedchamber and Room adjoining - -	250 — —	
	For fitting up the Housekeeper's Apartment -	1,447 — —	
St. James's - -	Repairs at Mr. de Paquet's Apartment - -	807 — —	
Whitehall - - -	Fitting up the new Council Office - -	2,233 3 6¼	
	Repairs at the old Council Office - -	547 8 4¾	
	Balance for Works at Whitehall Chapel -	4,160 13 10½	
	Balance for Works at Dorset House and the Treasury Chambers - - - - -	3,285 3 4¼	
Hampton Court -	For building a new Cherry House - - -	1,100 — —	
Tower - - - -	For fitting up the White Tower for the reception of Records - - - - - -	1,410 15 —	
			35,001 5 1¾
	Works done without any regular Authorities having been issued for the same:		
Carlton House -	In repairs, alterations and improvements, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent - - - - - - - -	15,897 — —	
St. James's - -	Expenses incurred in consequence of the late Fire - - - - - - -	484 2 1¼	
Whitehall - - -	Fitting up the Auditor of Land Revenue Office	2,315 6 11	
	Works done in the Board Room, Library, &c. at the Treasury - - - - - -	1,932 17 7	
	Constructing new Rooms over the India Board Office - - - - - - - -	396 18 8½	
	Fitting up new Presses at the India Board Office	663 8 10¾	
Westminster - -	Fitting up the Private Bill Office at the House of Commons - - - - - -	245 10 10½	
	Exceedings in the Ordinary Accounts:		
	Kensington Palace - - 1,900 — —		
	- - D° - - Gardens - - 127 — —		
	King's Private Road - - 63 — —		
	Queen's Palace - - - 1,403 — —		
	St. James's Park - - - 664 — —		
	King's Mews - - - 219 — —		
	Carlton House - - - 1,271 — —	5,647 — —	
	St. James's - - - - 898 7 11¼		
	Whitehall - - - - 1,032 12 3½		
	Westminster - - - 2,490 6 2¼	4,421 6 5	
			32,003 11 6
		£.	67,004 16 7¾

Office of Works, 17th April 1812.

(Signed) *JAMES WYATT.*

Appendix, No. 7. (2.)

Mr. Craig.

Examination of CHARLES ALEXANDER CRAIG, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 16th July 1812.

Q. 1. WAS the Work at the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue, of which you spoke in your answer to the last question of your former Examination, undertaken by the tradesmen without orders, or by the orders of the Clerk of the Works of the district?——A. I know but little of the Works, other than by out-door report; and I have not even commenced the examination of the bills, because I cannot learn that, whatever orders may have been given, they can have been issued in an official way.

Q. 2. At what time was this Work executed, and what is the amount of the tradesmen's claims for it?——A. It was probably four or five years ago, and the bills, as made out by the tradesmen, amount to upwards of two thousand three hundred pounds.

Q. 3. Have any directions been communicated to the Office of Works or to yourself, for examining the Accounts of this Work?——A. I believe not; there have been directions from the Surveyor or Comptroller to another Clerk of the Works not of the Department, to measure and otherwise authenticate the bills.

Q. 4. When such bills have been properly authenticated, shall you wait for express directions from the Treasury to take up the examination of them?——A. I think not, but shall communicate of course to the Surveyor or Comptroller, and look to him for directions.

Q. 5. Does it often happen that accounts for Works, the estimates and orders for which have not passed through the Office of Works, come into the Office of Works for examination?——A. It does.

Q. 6. How is the payment of the bills included in those accounts, authorized or sanctioned?——A. I apprehend in the usual way, by having been signed by the Surveyor or Comptroller, the Examiner, and the Resident Clerk, and paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Q. 7. Had it been understood that there was any limit to the total expenditure of the Office of Works in the course of a year, or of a quarter, previously to that established in 1806?——A. I do not know that there had been.

Q. 8. Has it been the uniform practice of the Office of Works to consider the limit established in 1806, as only applicable to the expenditure directed at the weekly meetings?——A. That has been my idea, and I have acted up to that idea.

Q. 9. Are the Works which the Clerks of the Works in their applications to the weekly meetings recommend to be executed, such Works only as require to be immediately attended to; or do they often include such as might have been delayed until the officers employed on the general surveys, might have had an opportunity of inspecting and of judging on the propriety or necessity of them?——A. It is understood that they are of immediate necessity to be done; but it may have happened, and I believe it has rarely, that they might some of them be procrastinated, and upon those few occasions, or some of them, they have been so deferred, either by the order of the Surveyor or Comptroller, or my myself in his absence.

Q. 10. Is there any Letter or any Certificate accompanying the estimates of the Clerks of the Works or other Officers making application to the weekly meetings for Works not exceeding £. 100, stating to the effect that it is necessary that the Works included in such estimates should be set about or executed previously to the usual period of the next general survey?——A. There is an estimate, but not any Letter or Certificate of the necessity of the Works being immediately done, as it is uniformly understood those necessities exist.

Q. 11. Do the estimates of the Clerks of the Works, when they apply to the weekly meetings to execute any Works not exceeding £. 100, ever expressly state, that the sum estimated for any particular repair or work, is only a part of that which will be requisite to complete the repair or work?——A. Yes.

Q. 12. Do the Clerks of the Works, or the Labourers in trust in lieu of them, attend at the Office at these weekly meetings, for the purpose of explaining their estimates?——A. They do not always.

Q. 13. Is it considered to be a part of their duty to attend?——A. I consider yes.

Q. 14. Is an entry made in the Minutes of the Meetings, of the names of such Clerks of the Works or Labourers in trust, as have not attended at those times at which you say it was their duty to attend?——A. It never has been the practice.

Q. 15. What becomes of the estimates of which we have been speaking?——A. When ordered by the Surveyor or Comptroller, or myself in his absence, to be executed, the officer ordering signs his name to such estimates, and they are then copied into books kept in the Office.

Q. 16. What

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Q. 16. What officers attend the general surveys which are directed in the Instructions to the Office of Works?——A. Generally the Surveyor or Comptroller, the Examiner, and the Clerk of the Works of the Department.

Q. 17. At what times are those general surveys now had?——A. As near as may be to the Instructions; namely, in April, July, and October; the first with a view to know what may be necessary to be done, the second their progress, and the last their completion.

Q. 18. Are all the Buildings and Works under the management and controul of the Office of Works, surveyed at each of these three times?——A. Certainly not, only those of them which may appear necessary, either from the information of the Clerk of the Works or Labourer in trust, or from letters or other information which the Surveyor or Comptroller, or the Examiner may be in possession of.

Q. 19. When, in consequence of such information as you speak of in your answer to the last question, you and the other officers before mentioned proceed on the survey, is your attention confined to such matters as are specified in the information, or is the survey directed to the whole of such parts of the Buildings and Works as are usually inspected when the general state of repair of buildings is wanted to be known?——A. Certainly to the whole, but more particularly to those which any information or view should draw our attention to.

Q. 20. Do you not think that if these surveys were regularly and uniformly directed, as of course to an examination of all the material parts of the Buildings and Works under the management of the Office of Works, that many of those repairs and works which are included in the estimates of the Clerks of the Works delivered at the weekly meetings, of which we have before spoken, might be anticipated?——A. I do not so think.

Q. 21. Will you give your reason for the last answer?——A. I think the said weekly estimates are to be considered, generally speaking, as for Works which it would be improper to delay for perhaps nearly a whole year.

Q. 22. What is the course of proceeding in respect of reporting and recording concerning the state of the Buildings and Works which have been inspected on these surveys, and of estimating the expenses of what may be thought necessary, and of directing it to be executed?——A. The report is made by the Surveyor or Comptroller by letter to the Lord Chamberlain, with copies of the several estimates, which I believe are entered in the books of the office, and I presume these are handed by his Lordship to the Treasury, who return those estimates to the principal officers, with directions for them to cause the Works to be executed; and they in their turn give directions to the Clerk of the Works, or Labourers in trust in their absence, accordingly.

Q. 23. Who gives directions for making these estimates?——A. They frequently are made by the Clerks of the Works, or the Labourers in trust in their absence, by anticipation, or by direction of the Surveyor or Comptroller, or suggestion of the Examiner.

Q. 24. Would it be convenient that you should always have estimates of such repairs and works as the Clerks of the Works or other officers might think proper to direct your attention to, previously to your going on those surveys?——A. I think yes, and I have always done all in my power that such a system might be pursued.

Q. 25. Do the Clerks of the Works make any annual or other periodical reports to the Office of the state of the Buildings under their immediate care and management?——A. They never did, as I have understood, nor do I think it necessary.

Q. 26. Do you know whether they make any periodical examination and inspection of such Buildings?——A. I do not.

Q. 27. Is it considered that all the Works which are executed in consequence of these general surveys, are extraordinary Works, and require the special authority of the Treasury?——A. Yes.

Q. 28. How do you demominate those Works, the orders for which originate with His Majesty, the Treasury, or the Lord Chamberlain?——A. All under the head "Extraordinaries," and specifying by whose directions to be executed.

Q. 29. Are the estimates also for these Works always prepared by the officers belonging to the Office of Works, previously to the Work being undertaken, and entered or recorded in the books of the Office of Works?——A. I should think not.

Q. 30. Are estimates always procured before the Accounts come into the Office?——A. I should think it frequently happen, that there are not any estimates at all.

Q. 31. In the cases in which there are no previous estimates to be found in the Office, do you require any express authority or order for examining and passing the Accounts of the Works?——A. I do think that such orders are highly necessary to be given to me, but it is possible that I may have proceeded without such orders.

Q. 32. Under whose authority were those alterations and repairs undertaken, which have been executed of late years at Kensington and St. James's Palaces?——A. I believe all under the

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the authorities of the Lords of the Treasury, or the Lord Chamberlain; but that will be seen by the Office books.

Q. 33. Were estimates of these repairs and alterations previously made and communicated to the Office of Works?——A. I cannot charge my memory; the dates of the warrants where there are any, will shew the authorities; but some of the Works may have been begun antecedent to those dates.

Q. 34. Is it understood in the Office, that no expenses should be charged to the Crown for any thing done in the apartments, &c. of the Royal Palaces and Houses belonging to His Majesty, which are occupied as matter of favour, except such as come under the description of actual repair?——A. I do so understand it.

Q. 35. Have you found in the examination of bills for Works done in any of those Royal Palaces, that charges have been made for work executed in and about such apartments, which did not properly come under the description of actual repair?——A. I do not recollect or believe ever to have found such.

Q. 36. Have you had any reason to suspect that bills have been brought forward, charging particular work, which was not executed, with a view of covering other work which had been executed?——A. No.

Q. 37. Whose duty is it to bring forward the Accounts for Works executed within the department of the Office of Works?——A. The Clerks of the Works, or Labourers in trust in their absence.

Q. 38. Within what time ought they to be brought forward?——A. I believe by the Instructions they ought to be brought forward within fifteen days after old quarter day, but I think it is generally impracticable, and would not be useful to His Majesty's service, particularly in cases where there are extras.

Q. 39. Are any steps ever taken to compel these officers to bring forward the Accounts, when it has been observed that they have not been produced within the regular time?——A. Yes, verbally by the Surveyor or Comptroller, or myself, and I believe by letter also from the Surveyor or Comptroller.

Q. 40. Is it usual to enter in the Minutes of the Office, the names of those Clerks of the Works, who it is thought have not been attentive to their duty in this respect?——A. I think it is not.

Q. 41. To whom do the Clerks of the Works transmit the Accounts?——A. They are sent for me, either to the Office of Works, or whither I may reside.

Q. 42. What vouchers are transmitted with them?——A. Generally dimensions, abstracts, and bills.

Q. 43. What is the form in which the Accounts are rendered?——A. In bills, both of the Clerks of the Works, and of the tradesmen.

Q. 44. Is there any certificate from the Clerks of the Works accompanying these Accounts, or at any time communicated to you, that the Accounts include all the work executed in their respective districts in the preceding quarter, or that they include all the claims of the tradesmen for Works executed within the same?——A. No.

Q. 45. Do you believe that work which has been executed in the quarter, has been purposely omitted to be inserted in that quarter's Account?——A. Yes.

Q. 46. Is any notice ever taken of such omission?——A. No.

Q. 47. What is the course of proceeding observed in examining and passing these Accounts, after they come to your hands?——A. I examine all the abstracts of measured and day works, compare these with the Accounts, and which abstracts I sign, price them at the Board, when they are computed by one of the Assistant Clerks, then by the Resident Clerk, and lastly, they are compared by me with the tradesmen's bills; when so adjusted, they are added up by one of the Assistant Clerks, the Resident Clerk, and by myself. Abstracts of the bills are drawn out in like manner, examined by the Resident Clerk, and then by myself.

Further Examination of Charles Alexander Craig, Esq. 23d July 1812.

Q. 48. How are you regulated in affixing the rate of prices to the work contained in the bills?——A. By prices in books of the Office.

Q. 49. At what times, and by whom, are the prices in those books established?——A. Whenever the Surveyor or Comptroller thinks fit, and of late years by a reference to the Clerks of the Works, and subsequent approval of the Surveyor or Comptroller.

Q. 50. Do you at any time exercise your judgment in establishing the prices stated in the books?——A. I think not.

Q. 51. Does it often happen that there is any description of work contained in the bills, for which there is no rate of price established in the Office books?——A. There must be.

Q. 52. What

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Q. 52. In what manner, and by whom, is the price affixed to such work?——A. By myself, with the concurrence of the Surveyor or Comptroller when present, and by comparison with the books before mentioned, by precedent or otherwise, and these generally in the presence of the Clerk of the Works of the department, and who on all material occasions is referred to.

Q. 53. Is the Surveyor or Comptroller often absent when the prices of such work as is not noticed in the office books of prices, are determined on?——A. As persons may disagree as to the term *often*, I submit that the office books may be referred to, where it will appear when the Surveyor or Comptroller was present, and where it will also appear when the accounts were priced and passed.

Q. 54. Do the tradesmen employed under the Office of Works, undertake to execute the work according to the prices stated in the office books, and according to the judgment of the officers attending the meeting, at which their bills are passed for such description of work as is not noticed in the office books of prices?——A. I have understood it to be so; but I have, on the other hand, always understood it to have been the practice, during the existence of the late Board of Works, as well as at present, that the workmen should have opportunities of appeal.

Q. 55. Do you find that they are in general satisfied with the prices which have been set upon their work at the office?——A. I suppose so, because the appeals are not very numerous.

Q. 56. Do the bills which they deliver to the Clerks of the Works, and which are transmitted to the office, contain the prices of the work specified in them?——A. Yes.

Q. 57. Do you refer to their bills for the purpose of assisting your judgment on the prices to be allowed?——A. Sometimes.

Q. 58. How do the rates of prices charged in the tradesmen's bills appear to you, as compared with the prices contained in the office books?——A. They may be sometimes higher and sometimes lower, but to what extent I cannot tell.

Q. 59. Is the work which is executed under the superintendence of the Office of Works, always what is technically called *good work*?——A. I cannot say.

Q. 60. Are the prices which are allowed at the office intended to be for good work?——A. I imagine yes.

Q. 61. What is your opinion, from the great experience which you have had as a Surveyor in private practice, of the prices allowed in the Office of Works, as compared with those allowed for good work executed for individuals?——A. My practice as a Surveyor of late years has not furnished me with the means of knowing, but I believe that the prices of the Office of Works are as low and as fair as in any private business, all circumstances considered.

Q. 62. To what circumstances do you allude?——A. One of them, the abatement of near three per cent. on all tradesmen's bills, and another, the frequency that the bills are not paid for a great length of time after the Works have been performed, owing to their having been begun without the proper authorities.

Q. 63. Are the rates of prices allowed at the Office of Works kept concealed?——A. I believe not.

Q. 64. Why was a list of those prices refused to Mr. Saunders, who was employed under the orders of the Treasury to examine the accounts for some Works which had been executed under the special superintendence of Mr. Wyatt?——A. Because I did not think it came within the pale of those orders.

Q. 65. Have you known any instances of the accounts for public Works, not within the general superintendence of the Office of Works, but executed under special superintendence, being examined at the Office of Works?——A. I do not recollect one, unless this question can apply to the Speaker's house as a part of the Exchequer, and which Exchequer I consider to have been put under the Office of Works for a time only.

Q. 66. Are there any depôts, or stores of building materials, &c. belonging to the Crown, at any of the districts or departments under the superintendence of the Office of Works?——A. I should apprehend that it cannot be otherwise than that there must be one at least at each palace or place, from the nature of the building business.

Q. 67. Under what officer's special care and management are these depôts placed?——A. I should apprehend, as a matter of course, under the care of the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 68. What accounts do the Clerks of the Works render, and to whom, of the quantities of materials in these depôts, and of their application of them?——A. To myself, in their quarterly accounts.

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Q. 69. Is there any store account rendered by the Clerks of the Works having the care of these depôts, which shew the quantities and description of the materials received, and of those issued, and for what purposes?——A. I do not know that there is such a thing as a depôt account, I never heard of one; and as to the furnishing of such materials, I apprehend they are fully and effectually accounted for in the day accounts.

Q. 70. Is it the practice of the office, when examining the day accounts transmitted by the Clerks of the Works, to check the quantities and qualities of the materials charged by the tradesmen, by the quantities appearing from the day accounts to have been used?——A. I think such a thing impossible in practice; comparison I do make, but do not take the charges of the tradesmen as my fiat; the admission of the Clerk of the Works is my guide.

Q. 71. Will you explain in what manner the Clerks of the Works are charged with the quantities and description of materials included in the tradesmen's bills, and also how they are discharged of the same?——A. The Clerks of the Works, in my judgment, are neither charged or discharged; I do not know the course the Clerks of the Works take upon the delivery of these materials at the several places where they are to be used, but they note them in their abstracts, as I apprehend, when they are so delivered; but their consumption cannot appear to me but in general terms.

Q. 72. Is there no account kept in the Office of Works, distinctly noting the materials charged in the tradesmen's bills which have been delivered to the different Clerks of the Works?——A. I apprehend they are all fully notified in the said abstracts.

Q. 73. What becomes of those abstracts?——A. When the bills are passed, I apprehend, but am not quite sure, that they are returned to the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 74. Do you know whether the quantities of materials received, which you say are entered in these abstracts, are previously extracted and entered in some book or account kept in the office?——A. Certainly they are in the bills.

Q. 75. Explain the manner in which this is done?——A. I have already stated, in a former answer, that when these materials are delivered upon the spots where they are to be worked up, the Clerk of the Works is satisfied of their quantities, numbers, or weights; that he accordingly notes them, and every of them, in his abstract book, which abstracts, as I have already stated, accompany the bills, and which abstracts I of course examine: the amounts of those quantities, numbers and weights, are compared with the bills prepared by the Clerks of the Works, and which bills are kept in the Office of Works.

Q. 76. Are the quantities charged in those bills taken out or extracted, and in any way charged to the account of the Clerk of the Works, to whom they were delivered?——A. No way at all that I know, or can imagine.

Q. 77. In what way, if in any, is it ascertained in the office, that the quantities of materials which have been charged for as delivered to the Clerks of the Works, and which delivery is admitted, as you say, in their abstracts, have been used or applied?——A. I believe to have already said, that it can only be known in general terms; it is impossible for the Surveyor or Comptroller, or the Examiner, to know of the appropriation of these materials otherwise than in general terms.

Q. 78. Will you explain in what this impossibility consists?——A. Because I believe that neither the Clerk of the Works himself, or any other person, can at any time say the number of bricks, for example, or the quantity of mortar, or the number of days of a bricklayer or labourer employed, or used in the topping of a chimney or repairing of a cess-pool; and thence arises the impossibility of any one's being able to check the consumption of such articles, or the actual time expended in such works.

Further Examination of Mr. Craig, on the 27th of July 1812.

Q. 79. Is any account kept at the office, of the old materials which may have been collected in the different districts, under the superintendence of the Office of Works?——A. No.

Q. 80. Has the office any account regularly from the Clerks of the Works, of the quantities and qualities of the old materials so collected, and of the manner in which they are disposed of?——A. None, except as to old lead, iron, or brass, when returned to the plumber or smith to be given credit for.

Q. 81. What becomes of the other descriptions of old materials?——A. Since my Answer to the last Question, I think to recollect that there have been some old doors, shutters or sashes, returned to the carpenter or joiner, and given credit for; and in answer to the last Question, I apprehend they are kept in store till wanted to be used in His Majesty's service. There has been one solitary instance where such old materials had been peculated, and the party was examined by the Surveyor or Comptroller, and myself, and his dismissal was the consequence.

Q. 82. Are

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Q. 82. Are directions ever given to sell any descriptions of old materials?——A. None, other than in the ways before mentioned.

Q. 83. Is there any fund arising from the sale of old materials, in the possession at this time of any officer in the department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I believe not any, or can imagine any.

Q 84. Do you, and the Surveyor or Comptroller, or other officer, when you are on what are called the general surveys, inspect the depôts which are under the care of the Clerks of the Works?——Certainly not.

Q. 85. Do you and the other officers, on such occasions, inspect the Works which have been executed, subsequently to the former general survey, and notice particularly the quality of the materials, and the nature of the work used in those Works?——No.

Q. 86. Is a re-measurement of work stated in the Clerks of the Works' Abstracts, ever directed by the Office of Works, with a view to ascertain the accuracy of the dimensions, as transmitted by the Clerks of the Works, and the quality of the materials and work to which those measurements relate?——A. No.

Q. 87. Are any special directions given to the Clerks of the Works, respecting the mode in which the dimensions are to be taken?——A No.

Q. 88. Do you know that there are different modes of measurement in use amongst professional men?——A. Yes.

Q. 89. Do you know that the result of the value of work will be very different, according as one or other of these different modes of measurement is adopted?——A. It will be different, but I cannot say that it will be very different.

Q. 90. In what manner did the Office of Works become informed of the several items of the outstanding debt for works, under the direction of the Office of Works, made up to the 5th of January 1812, to which allusion is made in your Answer to the 91st Question, on the 15th instant?——A. Either from bills made up, or from the tradesmen's own accounts, as I understand, to the different Clerks of the Works, and by them to the surveyor or comptroller, or myself.

Q. 91. Have any of these accounts gone through a regular course of examination in the Office?——A. Yes.

Q. 92. To what amount?——A. I will send an Answer to this Question in writing. (A.)

Q. 93. Has any part of this debt been long outstanding?——A. I have already answered, that some part of it has been outstanding, as I have reason to believe, about four or five years, namely, that for fitting up the Land Revenue Office; there are other parts which I cannot answer to.

Q. 94. What is the reason that the whole of the charges included in the account of outstanding debt, have not been brought forward and examined in the office?——A. One among other reasons is, that I have considered some of them have not been duly accredited to me.

Q. 95. Will you explain in what manner these accounts should be accredited to you?——A. By the Clerks of the Works.

Q. 96. What should the Clerks of the Works do with these Accounts, in order to accredit them to you?—— A. To certify the measured and the day accounts.

Q. 97. Have the Clerks of the Works been applied to, to certify the measured and day accounts of those Accounts which have not been brought forward and examined in the office?——A. Those who are living have been, and I think to have stated in a former Answer, that a Clerk of the Works of another department has been directed by the Surveyor or Comptroller to make up the Accounts of the Clerk of the Works, who is defunct.

Q. 98. Which of the Accounts in the account of outstanding debt, relate to work executed in the department of that Clerk of the Works who is now dead?——A. Those marked St. James, Whitehall, or Westminster.

Q. 99. Are the Accounts for the repairs, alterations, and improvements at Carlton House, yet accredited to the office?——A. As I have been unable to answer accurately the 92d Question, I cannot give a direct answer to this. (b.)

Q. 100. Do you know whether any money has been advanced on account to the tradesmen, in diminution of the amount of £.67,000 and upwards, stated in the account of outstanding debt?——A. I believe not.

Q. 101. Are the exceedings in the Ordinary Accounts, forming an item of £. 10,000. and upwards, in the account of outstanding debt, of long standing?——A. I cannot tell.

Q. 102. Have the Accounts constituting those exceedings been properly accredited to the office, and there examined?——A. I believe they have not been properly accredited.

Q. 103. In

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Q. 103. In what manner, and when, are the tradesmen to obtain payment for the work, &c. included in these exceedings?——A. It is not possible for me to say.

Q. 104. Do you know the reason that the accounts for this work are not brought forward?——A. I apprehend that the Clerks of the Works have not brought these accounts forward, from a knowledge that they would exceed their portion of the £. 8,000. per quarter.

Q. 105. Have directions ever come from the Treasury to the Office of Works, to call for the accounts of exceedings and to examine them, in order to put them into a course of payment?——A. I believe not.

Q. 106. Has the office ever received any directions from the Treasury, respecting these outstanding exceedings?——A. Not that I know of. (a)

Q. 107. Do you believe, from the information which you have on the subject, that the work included in these exceedings, was proper and fit to be done?——A. I cannot say.

Q. 108. Do you know whether estimates of the work included in these exceedings, had been furnished to the Office of Works?——A. There could not be, because the estimates would not be permitted to exceed the respective portions of the £. 8,000. per quarter.

Q. 109. What are the present duties of the Office of Works, with respect to the King's private roads?——A. Principally to keep them in repair, and the care of them.

Q. 110. Under whose immediate superintendence are these roads placed?——A. The Clerks of the Works.

Q. 111. Are the gate-keepers on the King's private roads, under the control of the Office of Works?——A. Yes.

Q. 112. By whom are they appointed?——A. By the Surveyor or Comptroller.

Q. 113. Is the sum applicable to the repair of the King's private roads limited?——A. Not otherwise than as parts of the portions of the £. 8,000. per quarter, limited to be expended by the several Clerks of the Works.

Q. 114. Do you know whether they are kept in repair under contract for a fixed sum?——A. I know they are not.

Q. 115. Are there any expenses attending the care of Longford river, which supplies water to Bushy Park and Hampton Court?——A. Yes.

Q. 116. Of what nature are those expenses?——A. Keeping up the banks and clearing the weeds.

Q. 117. Are those expenses included in the portion of the £. 8,000. per quarter, which is limited for the general expenses of the works under the care of the Clerk of the Works at Hampton Court?——A. Yes.

Q. 118. Has the Office of Works any communication or connection in business, with the Ranger of St. James's Park, which officer appears to be a part of the establishment of the Department of Works?——A. I cannot say; possibly yes, as some works in St. James's Park are performed by the Office of Works, and thence communications may occasionally be made between the Ranger and the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 119. Have you any suggestions to offer for our consideration, for any alteration either in the constitution or establishment of the Department of Works; or in the mode of conducting any part of the usual business of that department, which you think might be beneficial to His Majesty's service?——A. I have not any.

Q. 120. What portion of your time is usually occupied in business relating to the Office of Works?——A. I really cannot tell, sometimes for a very great many hours together; at other times, whole days pass without my having any thing to do; at all times keeping myself much in London, to give His Majesty's service the utmost dispatch in my power. In speaking of the first part of this my Answer, it has sometimes happened from twelve to fifteen hours together, with the exception of one hour to my dinner.

Q. 121. Would it, in your opinion, materially advance the service of the department, if the superior officers of it were to dedicate the whole of their time to it, receiving an adequate remuneration for their giving up all other business and employments?——A. No, as His Majesty's service may derive great advantages from the experience of the officers in other public and private works.

Q. 122. Do you think that any advantage would be gained, by increasing the number of the Clerks of the Works, and by the consequent increase or division of the districts and places to be put under their respective superintendence?——A. I do not; I think that neither of them have more than they can do: but if I dare offer an opinion, they, as well as every other officer in His Majesty's Office of Works, are not sufficiently

sufficiently paid for their time, trouble, and experience, in the business of the office. *Mr. Craig.*

Q. 123. Do you think that the Clerks of the Works should be restrained from private practice?——A. I think not, for the reasons I have given before in regard to the principal officers.

Q. 124. Would not a proper execution of the duties of some of the Clerks of the Works, require their daily and almost continual attendance in superintending the works carrying on within their respective districts?——A. Yes.

A. 106. (a) I here beg to amend my Answer to the 106th Question. I believe the office has received directions from the Lord Chamberlain, who, I understand, has received the like directions from the Treasury, namely, for an Account of the outstanding debts to the 5th January 1812, of which the account I have delivered in to this board is a copy.

(Signed) CHA^s ALEX^r CRAIG.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

(A.)

[Referred to in Answer to the 92d Question.]

The following have been passed, and the several amounts thereof transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's household; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
The general survey, for the year 1811	8,779	2	9¾
* Whitehall Chapel	16,060	13	10½
* Dorset House	11,720	15	3¾
* Treasury Chambers	3,604	11	8
Kensington Palace; works done at the Housekeeper's apartments	1,424	18	4¾
Hampton Court; building a new Cherry-house	1,051	9	1¼
Tower; fitting up the new Record Office	1,129	13	1
St. James's Palace; repairs at Mr. De Pasquet's apartments	807	—	—

* The Lord Chamberlain has paid to the several tradesmen, on account of works done by them at Whitehall Chapel, Dorset House, and Treasury Chambers, nearly seventy-five per cent. on the amount of their respective bills.

A. 99. (b) The amount only has been transmitted, and that by the Clerk of the Works for the department.

29th July 1812. (Signed) C. A. CRAIG.

Appendix, No. 8. (1.)

Examination of JAMES WYATT, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 9th November 1812.

Q. 1. WHAT is the date of your appointment as Surveyor or Comptroller of His Majesty's Office of Works?——A. It is dated the 16th of March 1796. *Mr. Wyatt.*

Q. 2. Did you hold, at the time of this appointment, the situations of Architect to the Ordnance, and of Surveyor of Somerset-place?——A. I held the situation of Architect to the Ordnance, but I was not appointed Surveyor of Somerset-place till a short time afterwards.

Q. 3. Have you ever derived any advantages from your situation of surveyor of Somerset-place, beyond a salary of £.200. per annum?——A. Yes; I have received a commission upon such extra works as were ordered.

Q. 4. At what rate, and by whom, was that commission paid, and what has been the amount of it up to the present time?——A. I will furnish a statement of it.

Q. 5. What are your duties as Architect to the Ordnance, and as Surveyor of Somerset-place, respectively?——A. My duties as Architect to the Ordnance, I described very fully in my

Mr. Wyatt.

examination printed in the Appendix to the 18th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. With respect to Somerset-place, I perform the common duties of an architect, such as furnishing plans and estimates when required, giving directions for the execution of the work, and settling the accounts.

Q. 6. Has the money for paying for the Works executed under your direction at Somerset-place, been always issued to you?——A. I believe it has, with the exception of some balances found due on the final settlement of the accounts for those Works; and money was also issued to me for the payment of some balances due on the accounts of Sir William Chambers, for works executed there and at other places under his direction.

Q. 7. Are the accounts of all these monies now made up by you, and delivered to the Office of Audit?——A. They are.

Q. 8. Have you any residence belonging to your situation of Surveyor of the Office of Works?——A. I have an apartment at Windsor.

Q. 9. Have you heard when a residence at Windsor was first appropriated to the Surveyor of the Office of Works?——A. I have heard that the same apartment was appropriated to the Surveyors of the Office of Works, as far back as Sir Christopher Wren's time.

Q. 10. Are there any peculiar duties to be executed by the Surveyor at Windsor?——A. No other duties than what occur in the other places under his charge, except when any works have been ordered by His Majesty; but certainly the Surveyor's attendance is more required where the King resides, than where he does not, in order to give His Majesty information respecting Works carrying on at other places.

Q. 11. Do you know whether there was any residence in town, or any other residence ever attached to this situation?——A. None since the new establishment of the Office of Works; but I have understood that an allowance of £. 150 a year was made to my predecessor in lieu of a house, upon the report of Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Jones, in consequence of a reference made to them by the Treasury, soon after the establishment of the Office. And the Surveyors of the Board of Works used to have houses at Kensington, and at Hampton Court.

Q. 12. At what times of the year do you usually reside in your apartment at Windsor?——A. I have no fixed time of residing at Windsor, it depends upon the Works carrying on there.

Q. 13. Have you any regulated advantages from your situation of Surveyor of the Office of Works, beyond a salary of £. 500 per annum, and a residence at Windsor?——A. None, except an allowance of £. 10 a year for stationery.

Q. 14. Have you, on any occasion, ever received any gratuity or extra remuneration for your services in the character of Surveyor of the Office of Works?——A. Never, for the regular duties of the Surveyor of the Office of Works, where the expenses have been paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, out of the Civil List; unless the expenses of Lord Nelson's funeral may be considered as of this description, on which occasion I charged for my attendance.

Q. 15. On what occasions have you received any commission or other remuneration for any public Works executed under your superintendence?——A. Upon all occasions where the money for such Works has been voted by Parliament.

Q. 16. What has been the rate of your commission or remuneration for the superintendence of these Works?——A. Five per cent. Where the accounts could be regulated by the prices of the Office of Works, £. 2 ½ per cent. has been paid by Government, and the other £. 2 ½ per cent. by the tradesmen, because on the accounts which are paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, a deduction is made of at least £. 2 ½ per cent.; in all other such cases, the whole £. 5 per cent. is charged to Government.

Q. 17. Have you ever received any fee, gratuity, or per-centage, from any officer' tradesman, or other person employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works, for or on account of his appointment; or of his being employed in executing any Work, or in supplying any materials in this department, or been yourself connected in business with any one who has been so employed, or derived any advantage from such employment?——A. I have not.

Q. 18. Have you ever received any general instructions for your conduct as Surveyor of the Office of Works, other than what are contained in the Instructions for the Office of Works authorized by His Majesty's Warrant of 12th March 1783?——A. No.

Q. 19. What situations in the Department of His Majesty's Works, are considered as within your patronage?——A. The labourers in trust, the constant labourers, the gate-keepers [illegible] the King's Road, the office-keeper, and the messenger and the tradesmen, are [illegible]ointed by me.

Q. 20. By

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Q. 20. By whom are the constant Artificers who are on the Establishment of the Department appointed?——A. By me; but I consider them as so unnecessary, that since the appointment of one at Carlton House, soon after I came to the office, I have filled up no vacancies.

Q. 21. Are you considered to have the controul over all the persons belonging to the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I am so considered.

Q. 22. What do you understand to be the proper duties of the Examiner, or Examining Clerk of the office?——A. To examine all the accounts, and to assist in directing the Works as they are proceeding, and to inspect the measurements of them, if required; and as head clerk in the office, to have the general superintendence of the other clerks.

Q. 23. Have you considered that under the authority of the General Instructions alluded to, he was empowered, in the case of your absence, to order Works, or to execute any of your duties as Surveyor of the office?——A. I do not think that he has this authority by the constitution of the office; but Sir William Chambers did authorize him to transact the common business of the office in his absence, and I have done the same.

Q. 24. Does it appear to you that there would be any convenience in requiring the officer, called the Resident Clerk, or some other confidential officer, to reside in the office house?——A. There certainly would, either the Resident Clerk, or the person called the first clerk.

Q. 25. By whose authority was the office-keeper allowed to occupy the number of rooms which he now occupies in the office house?——A. I do not know; I found it precisely as it is now.

Q. 26. Is the house in your opinion large enough for the accommodation of the resident or other confidential clerk, and for the proper accommodation of an office-keeper also?——A. The space the house occupies is sufficiently large for those purposes; but whether, according to the present arrangement of the premises, it is suitable to the accommodation of more families than one, I do not know.

Q. 27. Have you understood under what authority the Examining Clerk, the Resident Clerk, and some other officers belonging to the Office of Works have obtained possession of houses, stables, and other premises in Scotland Yard?——A. I know of no authority for any, except for the Clerk of the Works, under the original instructions; but the labourers in trust have or should have residence, within their districts.

Q. 28. Which do you understand to be the residence appropriated to the Clerk of the Works, for the Whitehall, Westminster, and St. James's District?——A. From the best information which I can obtain, I conceive the house occupied by the late Clerk of the Works Mr. Groves, and which had also been occupied by his predecessor Mr. Soane, and by Mr. Couse as Clerk of the Works for the same district under the Board of Works; and in which Mr. Couse continued to reside after he became Examining Clerk, by agreement, as I have understood, with his successor.

Q. 29. Under what authority have the Examining Clerk and Resident Clerk been permitted to let the houses and premises of which they have taken possession as belonging to their respective offices?——A. I do not know; I found them so let when I came into the office.

Q. 30. Is the messenger of the office employed under you in any other business than such as belongs to the department?——A. No.

Q. 31. Whose duty do you consider it to be to have the custody of the office books and papers?——A. The Examining Clerk or the Resident Clerk, or both; but it appears to me that if the Resident Clerk lived on the spot, he would be the proper person to have the custody of all books and papers belonging to the office, on account of the convenience of reference to them.

Further Examination of James Wyatt, Esq. on the 11th November 1812.

Q. 32. Were you at any expense in respect of those Works at Somerset Place, the Speaker's house, the Houses of Parliament, and at the other places executed under your superintendence, for which you have received a commission of £. 5. per cent?——I was at the usual and common expenses of clerks, for making the drawings of the Works, and for making plans of the premises preparatory to the same.

Q. 33. Were you at any expense for taking the measurements of the Works, and for making out the accounts for the same?——A. No otherwise than sacrificing as much of my time as was necessary on those occasions.

Q. 34. What is your opinion as to the expediency of the persons executing the duties of the Examining and Resident Clerks, as far as respects the accounts of the department, being professionally brought up in the building line?——A. It is impossible to execute their duties without professional knowledge.

Q. 35. What

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Q. 35. What is your opinion as to the propriety of the clerks of the office carrying on private business in different branches of the building line?——A. I do not see any impropriety in their doing so, as the business of the office does not occupy their whole time.

Q. 36. Do you think that one person could execute the present duties both of the Examining and Resident Clerks, as far as respects the accounts of the department, if he were to give up the whole of his time to such service?——A. As far as respects the office itself, one person might do the business of both, if his whole time were given to it; but at the time of examining and passing the accounts, two competent persons must be employed, exclusive of the ordinary Clerks of the Office.

Q. 37. What do you consider to be the proper duties of the Clerks of the Works who who are on the Establishment of the department?——A. To inspect the buildings, to make weekly estimates, if found necessary, and reports to the Surveyor; to give all directions whilst the Works are carrying on; to measure the Works, and to make out the accounts; and to act generally as Surveyors of those Works which are put under their charge.

Q. 38. Are not a part of those duties such as are usually executed by architects and surveyors, and the remainder such as are executed by labourers in trust, or, as they are called in private business, Clerks of the Works?——Yes.

Q. 39. If the labourers in trust resided within the districts, would it be necessary that the Clerks of the Works should also reside in them?——A. It would not.

Q. 40. On what occasions, and under what authority, have you allowed extra remuneration to the clerks and others belonging to the office, and also to the Clerks of the Works?——A. The allowances have been usually made when there have been any new Works which have been paid for out of the Civil List, which I found to have been the practice of the office before my time, their salaries being considered as for the common duties of the office, for repairs, or ordinary accounts.

Q. 41. How have you been regulated in giving this remuneration?——A. That it should never exceed 2 ½ per cent. on the expense of the work amongst the whole; and about one of the two and a half has been given to the Clerk of the Works, and the remainder divided amongst the clerks in the office, according to their different ranks, except the Examining Clerk, who receives no part of it.

Q. 42. Do you know what were the reasons for discontinuing the office of Inspector on the Establishment of the department?——A. He was not on the Establishment of the department; but I believe his duty was to make a general inspection of all the offices under the Civil List.

Q. 43. What part did this officer take in any branch of the business of the Department of Works?——A. He was not a professional person; but at the time of passing the accounts he used to check the books of weekly returns given in by the Clerks of the Works, with the bills delivered in by the tradesmen, and he also attended the general surveys.

Q. 44. At what times have the general survey been held since you have been at the head of the department?——A. Generally twice a year, in the early part of the summer, and again in the latter part of the year.

Q. 45. Have these surveys been of all the different Buildings and Works under the management of the Office of Works?——A. Yes, except those at Newmarket, which have been inspected only as occasion required.

Q. 46. Was your attention directed on these occasions to a general inspection of the states of the buildings, or to such parts only of them as were particularly pointed out by the Clerks of the Works, or by others who attended at the time?——A. It was a general inspection, but particular attention was paid to those parts which were pointed out by the Clerks of the Works, who have books, called the general survey books, in which they enter every matter that occurs to them to be necessary, previous to the general survey, and which books are produced at the time, with an estimate of the expense which would attend each item; but I have adopted only such of the recommendations of the Clerks of the Works as appeared to me to be necessary.

Q. 47. Have you on such occasions made a regular inspection of the houses and apartments belonging to the Crown, which are occupied either in right of office or through favour?——A. Not unless they were particularly pointed out.

Q. 48. Are the Clerks of the Works of the different districts particularly instructed to make such a periodical general inspection of all such houses and apartments?——A. Not periodically; but as they live upon the spot, they cannot but be informed of the actual state of the buildings; and no work is permitted to be done in any of the buildings under the Office of Works, but under the inspection of the Clerks of the Works or Labourers in trust, and by the tradesmen of the office.

Q. 49. Is

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Q. 49. Is the papering and providing locks and fixtures for the apartments in the buildings under the care of the Office of Works, also under the directions of the office?——A. No, except kitchen ranges, coppers, &c. and grates at Windsor; the papering, and locks and stoves are furnished under the directions of the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Further Examination of JAMES WYATT, Esquire, on the 12th November 1812.

Q. 50. Do you report to the Treasury or to the Lord Chamberlain, after the two periodical general surveys which are made of all the buildings except those at Newmarket every year, respecting the matters which have fallen under your observation; or make any entries in the minutes of the office, from either of which it may be judged to what your attention has been directed on those occasions?——A. The estimates which state the works proposed to be done, are forwarded to the Lord Chamberlain, and the bills also, when they are examined and settled; but there is no other report made on the subject, and there is no particular entry made in the minutes, except copies of the estimates sent to the Lord Chamberlain, and of the letter which accompanied them.

Q. 51. Do you endeavour to ascertain on these general surveys, whether any of those works for which the Clerks of the Works have obtained orders at the weekly meetings, might not have been postponed to the time of the general survey, when you might yourself have judged on the propriety of them?——A. I do frequently.

Q. 52. Are the Clerks of the Works generally instructed not to include in their estimates presented at the weekly meetings, any repairs and alterations which might wait your coming on the general surveys?——A. They are, very frequently, for these estimates should only contain what is necessary to be done from week to week.

Q. 53. Do you see any objection to the Clerks of the Works being directed to certify to their estimates delivered at the weekly meetings, that the repairs stated in them require to be undertaken before the ensuing general survey?——A. I see no objection to it; but it is understood that the estimates contain nothing but what requires immediate attention, and sometimes work of this kind has been necessarily executed before the estimates were sent in.

Q. 54. Is your attention on the general surveys particularly directed to ascertain the quality of the materials which have been used, and of the work which has been executed, in the works directed at the weekly meetings, and in consequence of the general surveys?——A. Yes.

Q. 55. Is there any general direction for limiting the annual amount of the money to be expended on repairs and alterations, suggested in consequence of the general surveys?——A. No.

Q. 56. Do you always receive orders for directing such works as are reported to be necessary, in consequence of these general surveys?——A. Yes.

Q. 57. Have you, in your practice, considered that the order of the Treasury, limiting the charge for repairs in the buildings, and other matters under the management of the Office of Works, to £. 8,000 per quarter, applied to such repairs only as are ordered at the weekly meetings?——A. Certainly.

Q. 58. What is your opinion as to the sufficiency of this sum, for the ordinary repairs of the buildings, and as to the apportionment which has been made of it for this purpose, amongst the different districts under the management of the Office of Works?——A. I consider the amount as generally sufficient, but the apportionment I think imperfect.

Q. 59. Do you consider that your authority does not extend to making a new apportionment of the money?——A. Certainly it does not.

Q. 60. If the sum allowed for the year be, as you think, generally sufficient, how do you account for the exceedings of upwards of £. 10,000, which is stated in the "Account of the Outstanding Debt" of the Office of Works, made up to the 5th January 1812, to be due on the ordinary Accounts?——A. They are for works done by the Clerks of the Works, for which they have not brought regular estimates to the office. (a.)

Q. 61. Have the accounts for these exceedings been delivered into the office, and there passed?——A. The accounts of all, except one or two of the places, have been sent in, and the office is now employed in examining such of them as have not been passed.

Q. 62. Will it be necessary to procure special orders from the Treasury, for the payment of the exceedings of these ordinary accounts, when passed?——Certainly, to the Lord Chamberlain.

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Q. 63. What description of estimate is required of the works recommended by the Clerks of the Works at the weekly meetings, and of such as are suggested at the general surveys respectively?——A. There is a general description of what is proposed to be done, and the amount of each artificer's work is stated.

Q. 64. Have you considered that the order of the Treasury, directing contracts to be made with the different tradesmen, according to the amounts of their works specified in the estimate, is applicable to the works ordered at the weekly meetings, and in consequence of the general surveys?——A. Yes, certainly.

Q. 65. Do you think that this measure has been attended with beneficial consequences?——A. Yes.

Q. 66. Do you believe that the work which has been executed under this species of contract has been as good as it used to be, when the tradesmen were not so limited as to the sum to be charged by them?——A. I believe it has.

Q. 67. Under what authorities have works been directed within the department of His Majesty's Works, which have not been brought before the Office of Works, either in the weekly estimates of the Clerks of the Works, or in consequence of the general survey?——A. Under the orders of His Majesty, the Prince Regent, the Treasury, the Lord Chamberlain, and other public officers under the Civil List.

Q. 68. Were the estimates of all these works prepared under the directions of the Office of Works, and submitted to the consideration of the Treasury, and their authority obtained previously to the work being undertaken?——A. Where the works intended to be done could be distinctly ascertained, estimates have always been formed, if required, and transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain, or to the Treasury; and the Treasury authority has always been obtained, when the amount of the estimate has exceeded the Lord Chamberlain's authority.

Q. 69. Under what authority were those works executed, which with the exception of the works at Carlton House, are stated in the account of outstanding debt before alluded to, to have been done without any regular authority having been issued for the same?——A. Directions were given to the Clerks of the Works, as they stated, for executing those works, but no regular authority ever came to the office; and with respect to the item of "fitting up the Auditor of the Land Revenue's Office" at Whitehall, for which upwards of £.2,300. is charged, no intimation of any kind was received at the office till after the work was completely finished.

Q. 70. Are the accounts for the Works stated under the head of "works done without any regular authorities," including those for works done at Carlton House, made out and delivered to the Office of Works?——A. I believe they are all, except for those done at Carlton House, and these are now bringing forward by Mr. Yenn, Clerk of the Works for that department.

Q. 71. Shall you require the special authority of the Treasury for taking up the examination of these Accounts, and for passing them?——A. No farther authority than what has already been given, which was an order from the Treasury through the Lord Chamberlain, in the course of last summer, directing all the outstanding accounts in which the Office of Works had been concerned, to be made out and transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain.

Q. 72. Were all the works included in these accounts executed by the tradesmen belonging to the Department of Works?——A. Yes.

Q. 73. Will the same course be observed in fixing the prices for the works included in these accounts, as has been observed in respect of the Works executed under regular authority?——A. Entirely.

Q. 74. How do you account for the great increase of the expenditure in the Department of Works of late years?——A. From the great increase of Public Offices, and from the great increase of the value of materials and of the price of labour.

Q. 75. On what account has there been such a great expenditure in Kensington and St. James's Palaces of late?——A. With respect to Kensington, it has arisen chiefly from the works carried on for the accommodation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, and the Princess of Wales; and with respect to St. James's, it has arisen from the works done for the accommodation of parts of the Royal Family, the decayed state of the Building, and the great number of its inhabitants.

Q. 76. Were Estimates prepared, and regular authorities always obtained from the Treasury, for those alterations at Kensington and St. James's Palaces, which cause this great expenditure, previously to the work being undertaken?——A. Yes, estimates were prepared, and I believe authorities were always received from the Treasury, either immediately or through the Lord Chamberlain.

Q. 77. What was the original Estimate for the alterations at Whitehall Chapel?——A. I do not recollect, but I believe about £.6,000.

78. What

Q. 78. What has been the amount of the expenditure for those alterations?——A. I think about £. 15,000 *Mr. Wyatt.*

Q. 79. How do you account for the difference between the estimate and the actual expense?——A. The alterations from the original plan during the progress of the work, particularly the removal of the pulpit, the decayed state of certain parts of the Building, which had not been foreseen, and the very extraordinary rise in the price of materials, especially of timber.

Addition by Mr. WYATT, on the 14th November 1812:

A. 60. (a.) These exceedings are the accumulation of many years, and were not known to the office, because, being exceedings on the estimates which had been allowed at the office, the Clerks of the Works did not bring them forward in the quarterly accounts; and it would perhaps not now be known to the office that there existed such outstanding debts, had there not been orders from the Treasury for collecting all outstanding demands.

Further Examination of Mr. WYATT, on the 14th November 1812.

Q. 80. You have said in your Answer to the 68th Question, that estimates were always formed of such work as could be distinctly ascertained, previously to the work being undertaken; were estimates prepared of that work at Carlton House, which is included in the statement of the outstanding debt for the work at this Palace, under the head of work executed there without any regular authority?——A. Estimates were prepared, but previously to and during the progress of the work, other directions were received, which rendered those estimates entirely useless; but I had opportunities of communicating to the Treasury that such works were going on, and of intimating as nearly as I could guess what would be the cost of them.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Cha. Bosanquet.

(Signed) JAMES WYATT.

Appendix, No. 8. (2.)

Further Examination of Mr. WYATT, on the 14th November 1812.

Q. 1. IS a quarterly estimate in gross of the expense which may occur in the department during the ensuing quarter, now prepared and laid before the Lord Chamberlain, as directed by the instructions?——A. Yes.

Q. 2. What description of repairs is included in this quarterly estimate?——A. The ordinary repairs, for which weekly estimates are afterwards delivered.

Q. 3. Is the office always satisfied, at the time that the accounts are examined, with the quantities of measured works stated in the abstracts, or do they ever direct a remeasurement of the work?——A. They never direct a remeasurement, unless there is a dispute between the tradesmen and the Clerks of the Works. In the case of the Works executed under the directions of the late Mr. Groves, which remained unsettled at his decease, I was obliged to employ one of the Clerks of the Works belonging to the office to remeasure some parts, and thoroughly to investigate the whole of his accounts.

Q. 4. Are any particular directions given to the Clerks of the Works, with respect to the mode in which the dimensions are to be taken?——A. Not in the common works of the office.

Q. 5. Are there not different modes of measurement in use amongst professional men?——A. I do not know of any according to the practice of the Office of Works, which is that in use in London.

Q. 6. Would there in your opinion be any convenience in having professed measurers on the Establishment of the office?——A. I do not think that there would, unless there was one in each department, because the accounts are all to be made up at the same time; except in preparing estimates for extra work.

Q. 7. Is there any direction in the Office of Works with respect to the periods of making up the accounts for new work, and for considerable alterations and repairs?——A. The accounts are not finally made up till the work is completed; but in works of considerable extent, money is advanced to the tradesmen on my representations, in consequence of their application to me, which I do not make until I have enquired of the Clerks of the Works, and am satisfied that more is due to the tradesmen than they ask for. When the order for the work has come through the Lord Chamberlain, this representation is made to him, and when it comes directly from the Treasury, the representation is made to the Treasury.

Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 8. Is it not usual in private practice to require complete accounts of the work which is executed according to measure and value, at different stages of it?——A. Sometimes it is.

Q. 9. Why is not the same practice observed in the work executed under the Office of Works?——A. I do not think that the circumstances, taken altogether, are the same, because the works under the Office of Works are in general of short duration.

Q. 10. Are there any directions now given for preserving in the office the dimension books and other vouchers of the different departments, according to the instructions? ——A. Yes.

Q. 11. Is any statement made in the bill books of the different departments, of the several corresponding estimates for the work included in those bills?——A. Not for the common weekly accounts, but for the general survey, and other extra works.

Q. 12. When the costs of the works executed in consequence of the general survey, and of the other extra works, differ from the sums stated in the corresponding estimates, is any explanation given in the bill book of the causes of such differences?——A. Not unless required.

Q. 13. Are you aware that sums of money have been paid to different persons employed under the Office of Works, which have been charged in the tradesmen's weekly notes for day work?——A. I am aware of it in the case of the constant carpenter at Carlton House, but I was not aware that Stone, the constant carpenter at Whitehall, received such payment, until the communication was made to me from this Board.

Q. 14. What is your opinion of the propriety of making a contract in gross for executing any new and distinct public building or work?——A. I think it an extremely bad method, if such contract is entered into in consequence of calling for tenders, for I have never known a contract of that sort turn out to the satisfaction of the parties; but where the tradesmen undertaking such a work are regularly under controul, that method might be adopted with probable advantage.

Q. 15. What is your opinion on the propriety of agreeing with one party for executing at fixed prices the various work in a public building, instead of making separate agreements with the several tradesmen?——A. I conceive that it would not be advantageous, becaue the person undertaking it must employ other people in the different branches, and they would both expect their profits.

Q. 16. Have you ever endeavoured to excite a competition for supplying materials, or for executing the work under the Office of Works?——A. I have not done it, but I have sometimes had it in contemplation to excite a competition amongst the artificers employed in the different departments for the execution of any considerable extra work, the present practice being and always having been to employ the tradesmen appointed to the different departments in which those works are executed.

Q. 17. Have you any suggestion to offer for our consideration for any alteration in the constitution or establishment of any branch of the department of His Majesty's Works, or in the mode of carrying on business in it, which you think would be beneficial to the service?——A. Postponed.

Q. 18. Under what authority have you been employed in executing the alterations and repairs at Henry the Seventh's Chapel?——A. I am employed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to whom I am surveyor for the business of the Church.

Q. 19. Was any general estimate of the expense of that work prepared by you, previously to its commencement?——A. Yes, and laid before Parliament.

Q. 20. What was its amount?——A. I think about £. 26,000.

Q. 21. On what principle is this work executed?——A. It is done by day-work, the stone being purchased by the Dean and Chapter.

Q. 22. Could not this work have been executed on the principle of measure, at prices agreed on?——A. I conceive it to be totally impossible, from the different states of decay in which similar parts of the building were found.

Q. 23. Under what description of persons is the immediate superintendence of this work placed?——A. There is a Clerk of the Works employed, named Glanville, who is the regular Clerk of the Works of the abbey; and there is a labourer in trust constantly upon the spot, whose duty it is to keep a regular and correct account of the time of all the persons employed, and to furnish the Clerk of the Works with the notes of the same every week.

Q. 24. At what periods, and on what vouchers are the accounts made up, and by whom are they finally examined and passed?——A. They are made up by me at Christmas in every year, from the weekly notes and the tradesmen's bills, and from the receipts for the stone, which has been paid for by the Dean and Chapter, to whom the accounts are afterwards delivered, and by them laid before Parliament.

Q. 25. What

Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 25. What is your remuneration for this business?——A. Five per cent. on the money laid out.

Q. 26. In what way are the Clerk of the Works and the Labourer in trust paid?——A. The Clerk of the Works has £. 50 a year, and the Labourer in trust, I think, £. 75.

Q. 27. To whom is the money issued, which has been voted by Parliament for this work? ——A. To the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Q. 28. By whom are the payments made to yourself and to the tradesmen?——A. By the Treasurer, who is one of their own body.

(Signed) JAMES WYATT.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Chas. Bosanquet.

Appendix, No. 9.

Examination of Mr. JOHN WILLIAM HIORT; taken upon Oath, on the 28th July 1812.

Mr. Hiort.

Q. 1. FROM what time, and in what situations, have you been employed in the department of the Office of Works?——A. I have been in the Office of Works about twenty years: I came in originally as Assistant Office Clerk, and I continued in that situation till about seven years ago, when I was appointed Resident Clerk.

Q. 2. Has there been any alteration in the amount of your established salary and allowances as Resident Clerk, since your first appointment?——A. No.

Q. 3. Have you at any time received any gratuity or allowances for what is considered as extra service in the department?——A. Yes.

Q. 4. On what occasions, and under what authority, have you received such allowances? ——A. On account of any new buildings executed in the department, the accounts for which pass under my inspection: on such occasions I have received a small remuneration for my extra labour, by the authority of the Surveyor.

Q. 5. In what account does this extra allowance appear, and where is it paid?—— A. It appears in the quarterly account of the debt incurred in the Office of Works, the allowance for each extra service being distinctly stated in the book of bills for each work, and forming part of the expense of such work; and it is paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office with the same deductions as the tradesmen's bills.

Q. 6. Have you ever received any fee or gratuity from any officer or tradesmen employed in the Department of Works for or on account of such employment; or have you ever been concerned with any one in executing the work, or in supplying the materials, in such department, or derived any advantage from either of those services?—— A. None whatever; but I am a timber merchant, and some of the persons employed may have purchased of me articles used in the King's Works.

Q. 7. Do you still continue to receive the allowances of £. 20. and £. 21. for supplying the Office of Works with Coals and Candles, and with Stationery, &c.?——A. Yes.

Q. 8. Do you find that such allowances are adequate to your expenses in providing such supplies?——A. Nothing like it.

Q. 9. Have you kept any account of your actual expenses in providing these supplies? ——A. Of coals I have, which last year amounted to upwards of £. 50.

Q. 10. What number of fires are provided in the office-house, and at what times? ——A. I think there are four fires besides that in the board-room, which are kept only on Fridays, or on special days of meeting; I do not know what fires are kept by the office-keeper who lives in the house.

Q. 11. To whom do you now supply Stationery?——A. I supply Stationery for the board-room, the office, and to six Clerks of the Works when they attend at the office.

Q. 12. Do the Clerks of the Works make a bill for Stationery used for the business of their respective districts?——A. I have never seen any charge whatever made by the Clerks of the Works for Stationery.

Mr. Thiort.

Q. 13. Have you a house belonging to your situation as Resident Clerk?——A. Yes.

Q. 14. Do you occupy it yourself?——A. I do not.

Q. 15. Where is it situated, and by whom is it occupied?——A. It is situated in Great Scotland Yard. The house, together with an out-house or office belonging to the same, is occupied by Mr. Holroyd, the plumber employed under the Office of Works; and a stable also belonging to the same, is occupied by Mr. Thomas Grove, fishmonger.

Q. 16. What rent do you receive for the house and premises?——A. One hundred and three pounds per annum.

Q. 17. Where do you actually reside?——A. In Parliament-street.

Q. 18. Do you know whether the Resident Clerk of the Office of Works ever resided in the house in which the business of the office is carried on?——A. I believe, never.

Q. 19. Would there be sufficient accommodation for the Resident Clerk in the present office-house?——A. I believe the present office-house to be very ill adapted to the residence of such an officer, if the office-keeper is to continue in it.

Q. 20. Describe the accommodations in the office-house, and how they are at present occupied?——A. There are, to the best of my knowledge, four rooms and a kitchen, exclusive of the official rooms, besides other accommodations.

Q. 21. What number of rooms are occupied in the official business?——A. Four, besides the entrance hall, which serves as a waiting room for the tradesmen.

Q. 22. Had you any express permission from any authority, for letting the house belonging to you as Resident Clerk, and for residing elsewhere?——A. I had not; but on my appointment as Resident Clerk, I found the same house and premises let by my predecessor to the same persons who now occupy them.

Q. 23. Do you think that it has been known to the Treasury, that you have not been residing in the house belonging to your office as Resident Clerk?——A. I do not know whether it has or not, until lately, when I presented a memorial to the Treasury for an additional allowance for stationery and coals, and then stated the circumstance.

Q. 24. Is there any list or account kept in the office, of the houses and apartments which are considered as appropriated to the several officers of the Department of Works?——A. There is no such list or account kept in the office; but in the general plan and description of the houses in Scotland Yard, which are kept in the office, it appears by whom they are occupied, and my house is therein described as the official house of the Resident Clerk.

Q. 25. What other employments or appointments have you, besides that of Resident Clerk in the Office of Works?——A. I do private private business as a Surveyor, and I have some private concerns in trade, and I have been employed by Mr. Wyatt, with the knowledge of the Treasury, to measure the work at the houses of Parliament and Speaker's house, executed under his direction, and to make up the bills for the same. I also hold the appointment of Inspector to the Commissioners for paving Westminster.

Q. 26. How have you been paid for what you have done respecting the work executed at the houses of Parliament and Speaker's house?——A. I have been paid a salary at the rate of one hundred pounds per annum, and I have received it in the same way that the tradesmen receive their money.

Q. 27. Does this employment still continue?——A. I apprehend it will continue as long as there is work going on at the Speaker's house and the houses of Parliament. The Clerk of the Works for the department of Westminster, has also a special allowance for the same service.

Q. 28. Have you priced the bills for the work executed at the Speaker's house and the houses of Parliament?——A. Yes. (a.)

Q. 29. How have you been regulated in fixing those prices?——A. I have been regulated by the prices in the price book of the Office of Works, where they have applied; and where they have not, I have been regulated by the usage of the Office of Works. (b.)

Q. 30. At what times have the bills for this work been made up by you?——A. Usually to Lady Day in every year, but I have been continually employed during the progress of the work, in measuring and bringing into bill the different parts of the work as finished.

Q. 31. Have

Mr. Hiort.

Q. 31. Have the bills been always priced at the same times?——A. If not then actually priced, I have endeavoured that they should be priced according to the existing prices at the times the several parts of the work were executed. (c.)

Q. 32. Do you know whether, in fixing the prices in the Office of Works, the same attention has been paid to the existing prices at the time in which the work under consideration there was executed?——A. I cannot exactly say, but I believe it is the intention that they should be so.

Q. 33. What attendance do you actually give at the Office of Works?——A. I am regularly there every Friday, and I call at or send to the office most days.

Q. 34. What portion of your time is usually occupied in the official business?——A. I think my business as Resident Clerk would occupy the usual hours of office every day, was I not to employ a Clerk of my own as my assistant.

Q. 35. Have you any special Instructions describing the duties of your office?——A. None, except what appear in the general instructions of the Office of Works.

Q. 36. What duties have you actually executed as Resident Clerk?——A. The principal part of my employment has been in the accountant branch of the office.

Q. 37. What has been your employment with respect to the accounts of the department?——A. I assist the Examining Clerk in preparing the prices, previous to the bills being passed; I attend in the board-room on the passing days, and read over the bills, article by article, in the presence of the Surveyor and Examiner, and of the Clerk of the Works under whose direction the work has been executed, at which times the prices are fixed; I afterwards compute the articles in each bill, and bring the same to a sum total. I then enter into an abstract book the sums total of each bill, under the heads of the different departments, from which is made out the aggregate quarterly account transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain; the bills are then fairly engrossed into a book, to be transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain for payment, together with a pay list containing alphabetically the names of the tradesmen, with the amount of their respective claims for the quarter made out from the book of bills.

Q. 38. How do you proceed in preparing the prices?——A. The Clerks of the Works transmit to the office blank bills, with the tradesmen's bills as priced by themselves, and in assisting the Examining Clerk, I put the prices in pencil to the blank bills, as taken from the office book of prices, leaving blanks or making queries where these do not apply.

Q. 39. At what times, and by whom, are the quantities in those bills compared with the quantities in the dimension books and day books?——A. The quantities are all examined and ticked by the Examining Clerk, previously to my assisting him in preparing the prices.

Q. 40. Do you take any part in checking those quantities?——A. I do not; the Examining Clerk is assisted in this duty by one of the Assistant Clerks of the office.

Q. 41. Do you now receive from the Clerks of the Works six days notice previous to an admeasurement of works executed within their respective districts, and signify the same to the Surveyor and Examiner of the Office, as is directed in the general instructions of the Office of Works?——A. I never have received any such notice from any Clerk of the Works.

Q. 42. Do the Clerks of the Works now transmit two books of dimensions, signed by the persons who have attended the measuring, as is also directed in those instructions?——A. The accounts and vouchers are invariably sent to the Examining Clerk, but I do not know what he receives.

Q. 43. Are any books of dimensions now delivered over to you to be kept in the office, after the bills to which they relate have been passed, as is further directed by the instructions to be done?——A. There are no books of dimensions kept in the office by me.

Q. 44. Who has the care and custody of the books and papers belonging to the office?——A. The Examining Clerk.

Q. 45. Has it been always considered to be a part of the Examining Clerk's duty to have the custody of them?——A. The Resident Clerk who preceded me in the office, appeared to have the custody of the keys, and I continued, after my appointment, to keep them till within these six years past.

Q. 46. Have you found any difficulties in executing your duties as Resident Clerk, from your not being able to have access to the books and papers of which the Examining Clerk has taken possession?——A. The only difficulty I have experienced, has been by being obliged to refer inquiries to Mr. Craig, which in many instances I might have been able to answer myself.

Additions

Mr. Hiort.

Additions and Amendments by Mr. Hiort, on the 29th July 1812.

A. 28. (a.) I beg to add, that during the first two or three years of my being employed to measure these works, the prices were fixed by Mr. Groves, the Superintending Clerk of the Works, but that I assisted him.

A. 29. (b.) Mr. Groves was regulated in the same manner.

A. 31. (c.) Mr. Groves, I believe, in some instances, averaged the prices of the year, still referring to the prices allowed at the Office of Works.

Further Examination of Mr. John William Hiort, on the 29th July 1812.

Q. 47. Do you know whether any of the vouchers of the accounts which have been examined and passed at the board, are preserved in the office?——A. The original tradesmen's bills, with those delivered by the Clerks of the Works, are preserved.

Q. 48. When it appears that materials have been charged for in a tradesman's bill, are the quantities and descriptions of them entered in any book of the office, under the name of the Clerk of the Works in whose department they are supplied, so as that he may be charged with them?——A. No such account is made in the office; but it appears on the quarterly abstract delivered to the examiner by the Clerks of the Works, what quantity of materials has been received by them in the quarter, with the names of the tradesmen supplying them, and the different dates of delivery.

Q. 49. Do you know whether any endeavour is used in the office to check the application or consumption of the articles which the Clerks of the Works admit in their abstracts, to have been delivered to them?——A. I know of no such check.

Q. 50. Do you know that the materials thus delivered are sometimes deposited in store under the care of the Clerks of the Works?——A. I understand they are sometimes.

Q. 51. When these materials are afterwards used, and articles of the same description are included in the account of day-work, may it not happen that the same materials may be charged twice to the Crown?——A. Not if the labourer in trust does his duty, by taking care that the articles charged in the weekly note which he gives to the Clerk of the Works, is actually delivered by the tradesmen, and not taken from the stores.

Q. 52. Does day-work, including materials, form a considerable part of the quarterly accounts of the Clerks of the Works?——A. I believe, with repect to ordinary repairs, a very considerable part, with the exception of painting and of some other work which is usually measured. That which can be, I believe, is measured, and is kept distinct from the day-work.

Q. 53. When you attend the office meetings at which the prices are fixed, do you take any part in deciding on the prices for work not specified in the contract price book?——A. I take no part in such decision, but generally give my opinion in such cases.

Q. 54. Do you sign all the accounts which have been passed at those meetings?——A. I believe without exception, since I have been Resident Clerk.

Q. 55. Do you know what it is your signature purports to certify?——A. I conceive that it purports to certify that it is a true account, allowed and passed by the Surveyor and Examiner.

Q. 56. Do you attend the meetings of the Surveyor and Examiner when any other business is transacted at them?——A. I am in attendance at the office, but not in the room with them.

Q. 57. Under whose immediate controul do you consider yourself to be?——A. By my warrant I am under the immediate controul of the Lords of the Treasury, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Surveyor.

Q. 58. Do you conduct the correspondence of the office?——A. I do not.

Q. 59. By whom is the correspondence carried on?——A. By the Surveyor and Examining Clerk, who acts as Secretary.

Q. 60. Have you any controul or direction over the Assistant Clerks of the office?——A. I have never taken upon myself any such controul or direction.

Q. 61. Can you, from the experience which you have had in the business of the Office of Works, suggest for our consideration any alteration, either in the constitution or establishment of the office, or in the mode of conducting any branch of the business of the department, which you think might be beneficial to His Majesty's service?——A. Postponed. (d.)

Q. 62. Do

Mr. Hiort.

Q. 62. Do you conceive that it would tend to expedite, or in any other way to benefit the general service of the department, if the officers and clerks belonging to the Office of Works in Scotland Yard were restrained from private practice, and were to dedicate the whole of their time to the duties of their appointments? ——A. I am not prepared to answer that question.

Q. 63. Would it be attended with much convenience, if a confidential clerk were to reside in the office-house, or to attend there every day, for the purpose of opening letters, and of forwarding them to the persons to whom they particularly relate, and of answering them on certain specified points?——A. I think that great benefit would be derived to the public service from such an arrangement.

Q. 64. Do you think that one competent person could execute the present duties both of the Examining and the Resident Clerk, if he were to give up the whole of his time to such service?——A. With proper assistants, I believe he could.

Q. 65. Does the business which you now execute as Resident Clerk, require professional education or experience?——A. I think any person, being a good accountant, with proper practice, would be able to perform the same business.

Mr. Hiort having attended on the 30th July 1812, gave the following Answer to the 61st Question:

A. 61. (d.) From the experience which I have had in the Office of Works, I am of opinion that the present constitution and mode of conducting the business of some branches of the said office, might, with economy and very beneficial effects to the public service, be in many instances altered.

Further Examination of Mr. Hiort, on the 30th July 1812.

Q. 66. On what occasions do you receive immediate communications or directions from the Treasury, to which you allude in your Answer to the 57th Question?——A. I have been applied to occasionally by different officers of the Treasury, to know what steps have been taken in consequence of the reference of certain matters to the consideration of the office from that board.

Q. 67. Have you made the proper answers to such applications, without referring to the Surveyor or the Examining Clerk?——A. In such cases as consisted with my own knowledge I have; but, in others, I first consulted with the Surveyor, or the officer in whose department the business seemed to lie.

Q. 68. Explain in what particulars those improvements in some of the branches of the Office of Works might be made, to which you allude in your answer to the 61st Question? ——A. My ideas upon all the matters which I had in contemplation, when I made that answer, are not sufficiently matured to be brought forward at this moment; but it appears to me that the most glaring deficiency in the present system is, that it has never been properly defined, or clearly understood, who are the principal officers, what powers they are vested with, or what particular department of the service they are to be individually responsible for.

Q. 69. What inconveniencies appear to you to have arisen from this described defect in the system?——A. This deficiency has occasioned, or, as it appears, there has been no ability to correct, that want of unanimity among the superior officers, and that proper subordination in those of inferior stations, so requisite for the well-government of every establishment.

Q. 70. In what respect could any alteration which you have in contemplation, promote the economy of the department?——A. I think that by a new arrangement of the offices of the department, the business would be more effectually and expeditiously carried on, without materially adding to the expense; for any increase of appointments or salaries might be more than compensated by a change in respect of official and other houses, which are at present taken as perquisites belonging to different situations in our and other public departments. A saving might also be made, by adhering to the plan which has been adopted by the Surveyor, of not filling up vacancies in certain situations, which have not appeared to him to be necessary, such as some of the constant workmen and labourers, who are on the present establishment.

Q. 71. What do you understand to be the proper duties of the Clerks of the Works, and of the labourers in trust, respectively, who belong to the establishment?——A. I should conceive that the duty at present required of the Clerk of the Works, is to attend and receive designs and instructions from the Surveyor, to prepare estimates, and direct the execution of the works, and, when complete, to measure and deliver the accounts of the same. The labourer in trust acts immediately under the direction of the Clerk of the Works, in superintending the works

Mr. Hiort.

works, and instructing the workmen, being always present to keep account of day-work and materials.

Q. 72. Do you understand that the twelve labourers in trust, now holding those situations, actually execute those duties which you say belong to them?——A. I believe they do, with the assistance of the constant carpenters, &c.

Q. 73. Would the appointment of labourers in trust be necessary, if the constant carpenters, and other officers of that description, regularly executed those duties?——A. If men were appointed who were competent to the situation, they might be called labourers in trust, and might then execute the duties. In such case, the persons now termed labourers in trust, might be considered as Clerks of the Works, and execute several parts of the duties which now devolve on the Clerks of the Works, such as measuring, and making up the accounts; and these last might then be styled Surveyors.

Q. 74. What, in your opinion, would be the benefits of such new arrangement?——A. That the present Clerks of the Works being, as they ought to be, men eminent in their profession as architects, would then be at liberty to attend to private business, as well as devote a proper portion of their time to the service of the Crown, and it would likewise ensure the continuance of such men in their situations.

Q. 75. Would it be requisite, in case such arrangement were adopted, that houses should be provided in the districts for those to be denominated Surveyors?——A. I think in many instances it would do away the necessity of such official habitations in the districts, particularly in town.

(Signed) J. W. HIORT.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the Contingent Expenses incurred in the Department of the Office of Works, in the years 1780, 1800, and 1811

1780.

	£.	s.	d.
By candles furnished for the office and porters lodge, and for sweeping chimnies	7	12	—
- - Stationery wares furnished for the office	212	16	—
- - Coals for ditto	41	19	9
£.	262	7	9

1800.

	£.	s.	d.
By letters and parcels for the office, and for sweeping chimnies	3	3	—
- - Expenses incurred by Mr. I. T. Groves in travelling from Kingston in Somerset and back, to examine the state of the Church edifice, by His Majesty's command	18	9	—
- - Trouble and expenses incurred by Mr. Thomas Rice, during the indisposition of the Clerk of the Works at Hampton Court	52	10	—
£.	74	2	—

1811.

	£.	s.	d.
By letters and parcels for the office, and for sweeping chimnies	8	12	6
- - Expenses incurred by the Resident Clerk for travelling on several occasions	27	1	—
£.	35	13	6

19th Dec. 1812. (Signed) *C. A. Craig.*

Appendix, No. 11.

Examination of Mr. JOHN SPENCE; taken upon Oath, on the 31st July 1812.

Mr. Spence.

Q. 1. FROM what time, and in what situations, have you been employed in His Majesty's Office of Works? ——I was appointed joint Assistant Clerk on the establishment about twelve or thirteen years ago, and first Assistant Clerk in August 1805; but I had executed the duties of a clerk in the office from November 1793.

Q. 2. By

Mr. Spence.

Q. 2. By whom were you put upon the establishment of the office?——A. By the authority of a Treasury Letter, on the recommendation of Sir William Chambers.

Q. 3. Had you a new warrant on your being appointed first Assistant Clerk? ——A. Yes, under the Sign Manual.

Q. 4. What are your regular salary and allowances as first Assistant Clerk?——A. My salary is eighty pounds per annum; I have no regular allowances.

Q. 5. Have you derived any other emolument or advantage from your situation in the office?——A. None, except an occasional gratuity by the orders of the Surveyor for what is considered as extra duty, viz. assisting to examine and make up the accounts for new and additional buildings; by additional buildings I mean such as have been put under the management of the Office of Works by special authority from the Treasury.

Q. 6. What has been the average annual amount of your allowances for these extra services?——A. They have not exceeded ten pounds a year.

Q. 7. Do you occupy any house or apartments in virtue of your office, or receive rent for any?——A. No.

Q. 8. Have you any other employments or appointments?——A. I am Inspector to the Westminster Paving Board, and I occasionally act as a Surveyor.

Q. 9. Under whose controul in the office do you consider yourself to be?——A. Under the controul of the Surveyor, the Examiner and the Resident Clerk.

Q. 10 Do you ever receive orders from the Resident Clerk, originating with himself?——A. I cannot recollect particulars, but if he was to give me directions, I should consider it my duty to attend to them.

Q. 11. Are there any instructions in the office specially describing the duties of the first Assistant Clerk?——A. No.

Q. 13. How are you employed in the office?——A. When the quarterly and other accounts come in from the Clerks of the Works, I am employed in examining the abstracts, to see they are correctly cast, and afterwards reading the amounts of the abstracts with the Examining Clerk, to ascertain if they are correctly transcribed into the Book of Bills. After the bills have been priced and passed, the other Assistant Clerk and myself compute those bills, and after they have been examined by the Resident Clerk, we compare them with the tradesmen's bills in company with the Examining Clerk. We then add them up, and those casts are examined by the Examining and Resident Clerks; the totals are then brought under the heads of the different places or departments, and when examined, a general account is forwarded to the Lord Chamberlain, pay lists are then drawn out from the abstracts, of the sums due to the several tradesmen, and the deductions on account of the Civil List and stamps being made therein, they are also forwarded to the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Q. 13. To whom do the Clerks of the Works transmit their quarterly and other accounts, and what vouchers are sent with them?——A. They are addressed to the Examining Clerk at the office. They consist of day and measured abstracts, and measuring books, the book of blank bills prepared by the Clerk of the Works, and the tradesmen's bills priced and cast up.

Q. 14. Do you receive one or two books of dimensions?——A. One; that belonging to the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 15. Is that book of dimensions signed by any one?——A. I do not recollect whether it is generally done, but I know that the measuring books of the Clerk of the Works at Kew, are signed by the labourer in trust, or the confidential clerk who superintended the measurement.

Q. 16. What use is made of the book of dimensions by any one in the office?——A. I and the other assistant, in the presence of the Examining Clerk, refer to it when the quantities in the tradesmen's bills disagree with those produced by the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 17. Is no use made of the book of dimensions, except on occasion of a difference of the quantities stated in the different bills?——A. No; because we presume the Clerks of the Works bills, and those of the tradesmen, are both made from the abstracts taken from the dimension books after they have been agreed by the two measurers, viz. the one employed by the Clerk of the Works, and the other by the tradesman.

Q. 18. Do the bills made out by the Clerks of the Works, express the quality of the materials used, or of the work?——A. No, they only describe the work; but it is presumed that all the materials are of the best quality, and the work of the best kind.

Q. 19. Do the Clerks of the Works certify to their books of the bills that the materials used are of the best quality, and that the work is also of the best kind?——A. No;

Mr. Spence.

No; but the Clerks of the Works attend in the board-room at the time the bills are priced, for the purpose, I suppose, of answering any questions that may be asked of them relative to the work.

Q. 20. What means are used, on the examination of the accounts in the office, to check the charges for day-work?——A. We have no vouchers by which to check those charges, except the day books transmitted by the Clerks of the Works, in which entries are made of the weekly notes given to them by the labourers in trust; but we see that they are cast up correctly, and are correctly transcribed into the book of bills.

Q. 21. Are many corrections made in the abstracts and bills of measured and day-work, on the examination which you have described?——A. Yes; but we never make a correction in favour of the tradesman, unless sanctioned by the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 22. When it appears from the book of bills transmitted by the Clerk of the Works, that materials have been delivered to him, has your attention been directed to extract the quantities, and to ascertain in what manner and to what extent they have been used?——A. No; nor have I ever known it to be done.

Q. 23. Do you often find, in examining the day account, that workmanship is charged for a specified work where materials are not charged?——A. I do not recollect above one or two instances of the sort.

Q. 24. In what manner, and where, are old materials brought to account or credited?——A. They are deducted from the amount of the bills of the respective tradesmen.

Q. 25. By whom is the value of them set?——A. By the Clerk of the Works, I presume.

Q. 26. What attendance do you give at the Office of Works, in the execution of the duties which you have described?——A. There are not any specific hours of attendance, but I attend regularly on Fridays, and at such other times as there is any business to be done, till it is completed.

Q. 27. Is all your business done at the office?——A. I frequently take books home with me to cast, to expedite the business.

Q. 28. At what times does the office business press most?——A. It was formerly for about a month after each quarter day, but there is now so much additional business in the office, that my time is nearly wholly occupied; and it is understood that we must be always in readiness to prepare any papers or examine any accounts that may be required of us.

Q. 29. What is the nature of the business on which the other Assistant Clerk is employed?——A. The same as mine.

Q. 30. Is his attendance the same as yours?——A. Yes.

Q. 31. Is it expected that one or other of you should be at the office a certain number of hours every day?——A. No; but one or other of us is generally in the neighbourhood.

Q. 32. Has the other Assistant Clerk any other employment or appointment?——A. He has no appointment, but he has private practice as a surveyor and measurer.

Q. 33. Who makes the entries of proceedings?——A. The minutes are taken by Mr. Craig, but the entries are made by the Assistant Clerks.

Q. 34. What part of the accounts and of the vouchers belonging to them, are kept in the office?——A. The books of bills produced by the Clerks of the Works; the tradesmen's bills are also kept, but they are not preserved as a document; the abstracts and dimension books are returned to the Clerks of the Works.

Q. 35. Who has the custody of these books, and of the other books and papers belonging to the office?——A. The Examining Clerk keeps the key of the place where they are deposited, except the Resident Clerk's books, which is an abstract of the amount of the tradesmen's bills, under the head of the several departments, with their names, which is under his own care.

Q. 36. Have you always been able to get through with the examination of the quarterly and other accounts, before the expiration of the subsequent quarter, and to transmit them in proper form to the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. It has occasionally occurred that we have not, but this has not happened so often lately as formerly.

Q. 37. What has been the reason that you have not been able to get through with the accounts of one quarter, before the expiration of the subsequent quarter?——A. I cannot tell why they have not passed, that depends upon the superior officers; but generally speaking, whatever the Assistant Clerks had to do with them, has been got through in due time.

Q. 38. Do

Mr. Spence.

Q. 38. Do the duties which you and the other Assistant Clerk execute, in respect of the accounts of the department, require that you should have had a professional education and experience?——A. I think they do.

Q. 39. Will you state in what respect you think this professional knowledge is requisite? ——A. A knowledge of the mode observed in measuring, and in making up accounts in the building line, must necessarily facilitate the examination of accounts of that description.

(Signed) JOHN SPENCE, junior.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 12.

Examination of Mr. JOHN TEMPANY; taken upon Oath, on the 3d August 1812.

Mr. Tempany.

Q. 1. WHEN, and by whom, were you appointed Messenger to the Office of Works?—— A. In April 1809, by Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 2. What had been your occupation or employment previously to this appointment? ——A. I had been a gentleman's servant.

Q. 3. What are your salary and emoluments, as Messenger to the Office of Works?—— A. My salary is £. 32. 17. a year, and I have two rooms belonging to my situation, under the clock in the clock-house in Scotland Yard; and I have had some small gratuities for extra service, amounting to about three or four pounds, since I have held the office.

Q. 4. Do you reside in your official apartments in the clock-house?——A. No.

Q. 5. Do you let them; if you do, what rent do you receive from them?——A. I do; and I receive a rent of £. 12. a year for them.

Q. 6. Is it by the express permission of Mr. Wyatt, or of any other officer of the Office of Works, that you have let these apartments and reside elsewhere?——A. When the apartments were vacant, which was about six months after my appointment, Mr. Wyatt told me that I was to live in them; but I told him that I could do the business of the office as well if I continued to reside with my friends in Marybone, and he did not object to it.

Q. 7. What duties have you executed as Messenger?——A. I have attended at the office on board days, and at other times when there are meetings, and I carry out all official letters; I go to the office most days, to inquire if there are any letters for Mr. Wyatt, and when there are letters for the Examining or Resident Clerks, I take them to their houses.

Q. 8. How are you employed, at the times when not employed in the way you have described?——A. I call at Mr. Wyatt's every day, to see if he has any letters to send out, and I take them as directed, and I employ my time occasionally in writing for a gentleman in the Temple.

(Signed) JOHN TEMPANY.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 13.

Examination of CHARLES BACON, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 22d October 1812.

Mr. Bacon.

Q. 1. FROM what period have you held the appointment of a Clerk of the Works in His Majesty's Department of Works?——A. My Warrant is dated the 23d of October 1811.

Q. 2. Had you been previously employed in this department?——A. I was employed as labourer in trust at the Speaker's house, from September 1805, to the date of my present appointment.

Q. 3. In what line or profession were you brought up?——A. As an Architect; having served for five years by Articles to Mr. Groves, my predecessor, as Clerk of the Works in the Departments of St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster.

Q. 4. Do you hold any employment or appointment under any other public trust or department?——A. I do not.

Mr. Bacon.

Q. 5. Do you follow private practice as an Architect or Surveyor?——A. I do; but a person performing the duties of my office, has not much time for private practice.

Q. 6. Have you any residence attached to your situation of Clerk of the Works for St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster?——A. I have not; but there is a house in Great and Middle Scotland Yards, which has always been the residence of every preceding Clerk of the Works for my department, within the memory of every person employed in the office, except during the time Mr. Woolfe, whilst Clerk of the Works, let it to Mr. Couse, the Examining Clerk.

Q. 7. By whom is that house now occupied?——A. I believe it to be now empty.

Q. 8. Do you know what is the reason that the possession of that house has not been given to you?——A. I believe the cause to be, that Mr. Groves recommended the next house, then occupied by the present Examining Clerk, to be made use of as a temporary Stationery Office. In consequence of the Examining Clerk being turned out of this house, he endeavoured to establish a claim to the one in question, on the ground of Mr. Couse having lived in it whilst he was Examining Clerk, and of a plan which the present Examining Clerk produced from the Office of Works, in which that house had the Examiner's name upon it; which plan, I have been since informed by the Surveyor of the Office, was the plan of a proposed arrangement of the residences only.

Q. 9. Who occupied the house subsequently to Mr. Grove's death?——A. His widow.

Q. 10. When did she leave the house?——A. I believe about three months ago.

Q. 11. What steps have you taken in order to get possession of this house, which you consider as attached to your office?——A. I wrote both to the Lords of the Treasury, and to Mrs. Groves, requesting permission to reside in the house.

Q. 12. What answers have you received to your applications, either from the Treasury, or from Mrs. Groves?——A. From Mrs. Groves, I received for answer, that she would quit the house when ordered by the Lords of the Treasury; and the answer from the Lords of the Treasury was, that the matter had been referred to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry.

Q. 13. Where is your present residence?——A. At Ealing.

Q. 14. Is there any office or place within your district where you can transact the business of your Department?——A. I have hitherto done it with the greatest inconvenience; either in a small room at the Exchequer, or two little rooms in Cotton Garden; and upon occasion of extra business, such as the completion of the Houses of Parliament, and the preparations for the late Installation, I have taken lodgings in town.

Q. 15. Had you any residence attached to your office whilst you acted as labourer in trust at the Speaker's house and Exchequer Offices?——A. I had not.

Q. 16. Had you any special allowance at that time, in consideration of your not having a house?——A. Not any.

Q. 17. Has any allowance been made to you, in consideration of your not yet having had a house in your character of Clerk of the Works for St. James's, &c.——A. None whatever.

Q. 18. Had you any special allowance or gratuity beyond your salary, whilst you acted as labourer in trust at the Speaker's house and the Exchequer?——A. I had.

Q. 19. What was the amount of it; and on what account was it given to you?——A. I had a guinea and a half a week extra for constant attendance, and making working and other drawings. (a.)

Q. 20. By what authority was this allowance made to you, and out of what fund was it paid?——A. By the authority of Mr. Groves, my predecessor as Clerk of the Works; and it was included in Mr. Meredith, the Labourer's Bill, either under the head of "days," or "expenses."

Q. 21. Did it appear in that bill that such money was paid to you personally?——A. I believe not.

Q. 22. By whom were the labourer's bills examined and certified, previously to their being included in the account, and sent forward?——A. They were first certified by me as labourer in trust, and afterwards by the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 23. How long did you continue to receive an extra pay of a guinea and a half a week in this manner?——A. Postponed. (b.)

Q. 24. Is there any labourer in trust now employed at the Speaker's house and Exchequer Offices?——A. As the Surveyor delayed appointing one, to prevent the neglect of the duty I appointed pro tempore, Edward Crocker, junior, to fill the situation, writing word to the Surveyor that I had done so, until his pleasure should be known.

Q. 25. What

Mr. Bacon.

Q. 25. What pay does that person now receive, and by whom, and in what department is it paid?——A. He receives one pound per week, which is paid by the labourer, and will be charged as so many days in the labourer's bill; stating for what purpose paid, and to whom.

Q. 26. Is there any other person constantly employed at the Speaker's house and Exchequer Offices?——A. None holding an appointment under the Clerk of the Works or the Office.

Q. 27. Is there business enough constantly now going forward at the Speaker's house and at the Exchequer Offices, to make it requisite that there should be a labourer in trust attached to those works?——A. I am of opinion that there is.

Q. 28. Have you received any allowance or gratuity beyond your salary, for any work executed under your superintendence, since your appointment as Clerk of the Works for St. James, &c.?——A. None as yet.

Q. 29. Have any extra works been carried on in the department since your appointment? ——A. Yes, at the Houses of Parliament, the installation, and the new Stationery Office.

Q. 30. After what rate do you expect to be remunerated for your superintendence of these extra works?——A. For the Houses of Parliament, the same salary as Mr. Groves had, which was two hundred and fifty pounds a year; for the others, it depends entirely on the pleasure of the Surveyor of the Office.

Q. 31. Were you, whilst you held the situation of labourer in trust at the Speaker's house and Exchequer Offices, or have you, since your appointment as Clerk of the Works for St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster, ever been connected in business with any one employed in executing the work, or in supplying the materials for these departments, or been yourself any way interested in the performance of any such work, or in the supply of any such materials?——A. Never, either in public or private works.

Q. 32. Have you, during either of the periods alluded to, received on any occasion any per-centage, fee, or gratuity from any tradesman or other person employed in these departments, for or on account of any work executed, or of materials supplied for them?—— A. I received in two instances 2½ per cent. from the person doing the work in the Speaker's garden, which I deducted from his bill, upon the ground of his bill being included in the labourer's bill, and on that account not subject to the same deduction as the others.

Q. 33. What was the amount of the two bills from which you deducted 2½ per cent.?—— A. Postponed. (c.)

Q. 34. Have you known of any other instances of similar deductions having been made from the bills, either for any special works carried on under the superintendence of any public officers, or for works executed in the department of His Majesty's Office of Works? ——A. I believe that 2½ per cent. was deducted from all the bills paid for the works at the Speaker's house, and the two Houses of Parliament.

Q. 35. By whom were these bills paid?——A. By Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Groves, and myself.

Q. 36. For whose use was this 2½ per cent. deducted from the bills?——A. For the Surveyor of the Office.

Q. 37. Had Mr. Groves, or have you, since you have made the payments for these works, had any part of the 2½ per cent. which was deducted from the bills?——A. I know nothing certainly with respect to Mr. Wyatt and Mr. Groves, but I paid over to Mr. Wyatt the whole of what I deducted.

Q. 38. What attendance did you give to the works at the Speaker's house and Exchequer Offices, whilst you acted at labourer in trust in that department?——A. I was generally present.

Q. 39. What persons were employed under you, to take an account of labour, work, and materials?——A. No one regularly employed, but I occasionally received some assistance from a labourer in whom I put confidence.

Q. 40. By whom, and at whose expense, were the admeasurements of the works at the Speaker's house made?——A. By Mr. Hiort, who was paid a salary of one hundred pounds a year for it, which was charged to the general account. (d.)

Q. 41. By whom were the bills for the works at the Speaker's house made out, and afterwards examined?——A. By Mr. Hiort; but whether they were afterwards submitted to any other person I am uncertain.

Q. 42. Do you know whether Mr. Groves, in his character of Clerk of the Works for Westminster, took any part in the examination and settlement of the bills for the works at the Speaker's house?——A. I do not.

Q. 43. Have

Mr. Bacon.

Q. 43. Have you any bills or accounts for works executed at the Speaker's house come under your cognizance, since you have held the office of Clerk of the Works for the district? ——A. In one instance by desire of the Speaker, some bills were re-examined by me, after being examined by Mr. Hiort, to see how the quantities supplied agreed with the charges; besides the two bills alluded to in my answer to the 32d Question.

Q. 44. Have you ever received any official instructions for your duties as Clerk of the Work, in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I have not.

Q. 45. What description of duties have you actually executed since your appointment? ——A. I have superintended generally the state of the buildings under my care, and have myself ascertained the necessity of any repair, for which a written application has been forwarded to me; and I have made statements and estimates of such as I have deemed really necessary, which I have taken to the office, and when there signed, I have seen to the execution of them; but I have sometimes received special directions from the Treasury to proceed with a work, or to transmit the estimate to them. I also superintend the execution of all works carrying on in my department, and make up all the accounts for the same; and I attend at the office when the bills are passed.

Additions and Amendments by Mr. Bacon, on the 23d October 1812.

A. 19. (a.) I had also for attending some Works, ordered by a warrant from the Treasury to be done in the receipt of Exchequer, and for examining and making up the accounts, the sum of £. 47. 8. 6.

A. 23. (b.) I continued to receive this allowance of a guinea and a half a week until August 1808.

A. 33. (c.) The amount of these two bills was £. 67. 1.

A. 40. (d.) I should have added, that the salary of £. 100. a year included the works done at the two Houses of Parliament.

Further Examination of Charles Bacon, Esq. on the 23d October 1812.

Q. 46. Have you ever made any general survey and inspection, externally and internally, of the buildings and apartments under your superintendence, as Clerk of the Works for St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster, with a view to acquire a knowledge of the actual state of all those buildings and apartments?——A. I have since my appointment, I believe, occasionally surveyed the greater part, but have not purposely gone over them with that intention; and I have not done so, because from the very urgent public business in which I have been engaged, and my residence out of town, occasioned by the want of apartments, I have been unable to find the time that would be requisite to make such survey. I may add, that I have been acquainted with my district from the age of sixteen, by which of course I had a general knowledge of it.

Q. 47. Have you ever received any order from the Office of Works, for making such a general survey and inspection?——A. I have not, except for what is called in the office, the General Survey.

Q. 48. Have you lists of the apartments and houses in your department, which are occupied through favour, and in right of office?——A. I have not; but I should be exceedingly glad to have such a document.

Q. 49. Do you know whether such lists exist in the Office of the Lord Chamberlain, the Office of Works, or in any other public office?——A. I am quite uncertain whether they do or not.

Q. 50. Is it considered to be part of the duty of the Clerk of the Works for St. James's, Whitehall and Westminster, or of any other officer belonging to the Department of Works, to make an annual or any other periodical inspection and general survey of the apartments and houses within his district, which are occupied officially, and through favour?——A. I consider it to be the duty of the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 51. Do you know whether there be any order for making such a general survey and inspection, laid down at the Office of Works?——A. I do not know; the constitution of the Office I have never been able to get at, so as to read it through.

Q. 52. Do you make any distinction, in recommending repairs and alterations, between official houses and apartments, and such as are occupied through favour?——A. I am not aware of any in my district that can be said to be held otherwise than in right of office.

Q. 53. Do the officers belonging to the Office of Works, who occupy official houses within your district, assume the right of directing repairs and alterations, uncontrouled by the Clerk of the Works of the district?——A. They do not.

Q. 54. Has there been any general survey of the buildings within your district, by the Surveyor, or other officer of the Office of Works, since you have been Clerk of the Works? ——A. Only

——A. Only of the Westminster department; but Mr. Wyatt has been frequently with me on different matters connected with the department.

Mr. Bacon.

Q. 55. At what time was that survey held, and by whom was it attended?——A. On the 10th of the present month, by Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Craig, and myself.

Q. 56. To what matters was the attention of the Surveyor, the Examiner, and yourself, particularly directed on that survey on the 10th of this month?——A. To such matters as had been mentioned in the estimate which I had previously forwarded in the book kept for that purpose.

Q. 57. What is the amount of the sum which is limited to be expended in each quarter in your district, for ordinary repairs?——A. Two thousand four hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Q. 58. What sum is usually ordered to be expended, in consequence of the general surveys which should regularly be made in your district every year?——A. I do not know without reference.

Q. 59. Have you found that the sum which is allotted for ordinary repairs, has been generally sufficient for the purpose?——A. I consider it as inadequate to the repairs and alterations which are constantly required, as far as I have yet been able to ascertain.

Q. 60. In what manner have you proceeded, when the bills for what you have considered as necessary repairs, have exceeded the sum allowed for the quarter?——A. I have included them in the next quarter, by doing less business; but I have received a letter from Mr. Wyatt, dated in August last, ordering the exceedings of the last quarter and ever other outstanding demand, if any, to be brought forward in a separate bill.

Q. 61. Were the repairs and works which are included in those exceedings, expressly sanctioned by the Office of Works?——A. I apprehend they were, and some were done under the direction of the Lord Chamberlain.

Q. 62. Have you, since your appointment as Clerk of the Works, often received special directions from the Treasury to proceed with a Work, or to transmit estimates to them, a communication of which has not been made to the Office of Works?——A. Not often.

Q. 63. Have you ever received any directions for executing any repairs or alterations other than through the Treasury, the Lord Chamberlain's Office, or the Office of Works?——A. Only once, from the Secretary of State for foreign affairs; but the expense in this case will not be charged to the Civil List.

Q. 64. Have any Works been executed in your district, since you have been Clerk of the Works, the expenses of which have not been brought into bill, and forwarded to the Office of Works?——A. None that have been executed under my superintendence; and I am not aware of any other, except the alterations made at the India Board, the rooms of which are over the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Q. 65. Are the rooms for the India Board under the ordinary care and management of the officers of the Office of Works?——A. They are.

Q. 66. Under whose direction was that work executed in those rooms, the accounts for which are, as you understand, not yet brought forward?——A. The Work was not executed by the tradesmen belonging to the Office of Works, but under the direction of the President of the Board, as I have understood.

Q. 67. What persons are employed under you, in your district, belonging to the Establishment of the Office of Works?——A. As I can only enumerate a few, I beg to send a written report upon that.

Q. 68. Do you know of any allowances being paid to any one of these persons, which are covered under the head of "days," in the bills of the tradesmen employed in the district?——A. I do.

Q. 69. Name them?——A. I understand John Stone, the constant joiner, receives pay from Mr. Watts, the joiner at Whitehall; and I think there are others, but their names I do not recollect.

Q. 70. Did you ever give authority to any tradesman for making such payments to persons employed under the Office of Works, and for charging them in their bills under the head of "days?"——A. Never.

Q. 71. Have you found any difficulty in executing any part of your duties as Clerk of the Works?——A. I have; such as not having a residence on the spot, with convenient offices for business; not having the plans and documents belonging to the department; and the tradesmen, often in the first instance, not sending a sufficient number of men, and afterwards removing part of them before the work is completed, and not always giving their personal attendance to the business.

Mr. Bacon.

Q. 72. Who do you suppose has got possession of the plans and documents belonging to your department?——A. On application at the Office of Works, I was informed they were in the possession of Mrs. Groves, the widow of the late Clerk of the Works.

Q. 73. Have you ever made representations to the Office of Works, or to any other authority, of the tradesmen not furnishing a sufficient number of workmen, and of their removing them before a Work has been properly completed?——A. I have verbally communicated the circumstance to the Surveyor, who, in reply, has directed me to apply to some other tradesmen belonging to the Office of Works.

Q. 74. Have you thought that you were not at liberty to employ any tradesman not belonging to the Office of Works, when the urgency of a Work required it?——A. I did not consider myself at liberty to do it.

Q. 75. Have you found that any of the tradesmen have been negligent in sending their weekly notes and bills, whereby you have been prevented from checking their after-charges, and making up the accounts in regular time?——A. I have; the weekly notes of some have been delayed, and the bills have been sent, long after the account should have been closed.

Q. 76. Have representations of the omissions of the tradesmen in this respect, been made to the Surveyor of the Office?——A. Yes; and he has directed me to pursue any measures I thought proper to prevent a recurrence of the evil.

Q. 77. Can you suggest for our consideration, any alteration in the present constitution or establishment of the Department of His Majesty's Works, or in the mode of carrying on business in it, which you think would be beneficial to the service?——A. I request permission to answer this question in writing.

Further Examination of CHARLES BACON, Esquire, on the 26th October 1812.

Q. 78. Have you found that you have had a sufficient controul over the Labourers in trust, constant Labourers, and others belonging to the department, who are employed under you?——A. I have no cause of complaint against any one of them; but I know of no power that I have over them, in case they did not act according to my directions.

Q. 79. Is there a sufficient number of this description of officers within your district, for a due superintendence and inspection at the different places, of the artificers and others who are actually employed?——A. I consider the departments of Whitehall and Westminster, for which there is only one Labourer in trust, to be very large for the superintendence of one person, especially during the carrying on of extra Works, and therefore it has been found necessary to call in the constant joiner before mentioned, to assist in the duties.

Q. 80. Under whose immediate custody and care are the depôts of old and new materials in your district?——A. Under the Labourer in trust; but the constant joiner has a key to the one at Whitehall.

Q. 81. Under whose orders are the new materials sent into these depôts?——A. I have never ordered any to be sent in, and it certainly ought not to have been done without my knowlege.

Q. 82. Do you ever make an inspection of these depôts, and notice the articles deposited in them?——A. I have been through them, and once directed my clerk to take an inventory of all they contained, which I do not recollect having received.

Q. 83. Are you acquainted with the prices generally allowed for materials and work at the Office of Works?——A. I am; having a written list of them.

Q. 84. Would it, in your opinion, be more advantageous to procure the materials which are wanted for the Works carried on under the Office of Works, on a public tender, than to procure them according to the present mode, from certain appointed tradesmen?——A. In cases where there is a considerable quantity of materials used it would certainly be a saving, but in smaller jobs, I should consider it to be not worth the while.

Q. 85. Have you ever been called on to furnish quarterly estimates of the expenses which might probably become necessary in an ensuing quarter?——A. I have not; and I do not think it would be possible to furnish such, with any accuracy.

(Signed) CHAS BACON.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Chas. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson.

Appendix, No. 14.

Examination of EDWARD CROCKER, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 19th November, 1812.

Mr. Crocker.

Q. 1. FROM what time, and in what situations, have you been employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I entered the Office of Works as an Assistant Clerk, in the year 1774, having assisted my father, who was first Clerk, for several years before that period. I afterwards became first Clerk, and held the appointment of Labourer in trust at the Tower at the same time, under Mr. Robert Browne, the Clerk of the Works at the Tower, Newmarket, Greenwhich and Winchester, at whose death, in 1796, I succeeded to his situation.

Q. 2. What advantages have you from this situation, beyond your salary of £.100 per annum?——A. I had originally a house at Greenwich, in which I lived, and which at the request of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, I gave up about five or six years ago to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and which house my predecessor lived in; but I have never received any remuneration whatever for relinquishing the same. I have now a house in the Tower, which I let for £.30 a year, and I receive four guineas a year for a small room on the Parade in the Tower, which is used by the Officers Mess; and I receive a guinea a year from the Company of Watermen, plying at the Tower Stairs.

Q. 3. Have you ever received any extra remuneration on account of services performed in the department of His Majesty's Works?——A. Yes; while assisting the Clerk of the Works at Windsor in executing the great repairs going on there, and for acting as Clerk of the Works at the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons, and at the house of the Master of the Rolls.

Q. 4. What was the amount of this extra remuneration, and on what principle was it calculated?——A. I do not know.

Q. 5. Where do you at present reside?——A. At Upper Belgrave Place, Pimlico.

Q. 6. Have you carried on private business as an Architect or Surveyor since you have held the situation of a Clerk of the Works in the Department of Works?——A. Yes; as both.

Q. 7. What places are now under your care as Clerk of the Works?——A. The Tower and Newmarket.

Q. 8. What buildings and other matters were under the care of the Clerk of the Works at Greenwich and Winchester?——A. At Greenwich, the house and offices denominated the Ranger's, and the care of the water-pipes, all which are now given up to the Commissioners for the Naval Asylum: at Winchester, the Palace, which was given up to the Sick and Hurt Office, prior to my appointment as Clerk of the Works.

Q. 9. What buildings and other matters are under your care at the Tower and Newmarket respectively?——A. At the Tower, the whole of what is called the Civil Department, which consists of the Governor's and Fort Major's houses, the Master Gaoler's, and the different Warders houses, the Chapel and the Chaplain's house, the Jewel and Record Offices, with sundry other small buildings: at Newmarket, the Palace, and the Stables belonging thereto, and a store-yard, in which the Labourer in trust's house now stands.

Q. 10. What persons are employed under you at these two places?——A. A Labourer in trust at each place, who both reside on the spot.

Q. 11. At what times do you inspect the buildings at these two places?——A. The Tower very frequently, especially if there are any Works going on there to require my attendance; at Newmarket occasionally only, when any particular Works are required, and on the orders of the Treasury or the Surveyor, whom I always attend on his survey, which generally takes place every second year.

Q. 12. In what manner are you paid for your official journies to Newmarket?——A. I am generally allowed £. 10 each time I go.

Q. 13. What sum is apportioned per quarter for ordinary repairs at the Tower and Newmarket?——A. About £. 475 per quarter.

Q. 14. Have you found that this sum has been generally sufficient?——A. Yes, for common repairs, but for any particular repair, a special authority is obtained.

Q. 15. Where was the business of the Board of Works carried on when you were first acquainted with the department?——A. On the spot now occupied by the Office of the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands.

Q. 16. What

Mr. Crocker.

Q. 16. What was then the arrangement of residences amongst the officers of the Board of Works?——A. The Surveyor General had a house adjoining the Office, and which communicated into the same; there was a house called the Comptroller's, but which he did not live in, and was afterwards occupied by the Inspector; there was a house for the Clerk of the Works, which adjoined the Inspector's, and was always the Clerk of the Work's house for that department; the house adjoining the Clerk of the Work's was formerly the Master Mason's and Deputy Surveyor's, but now the Resident Clerk's; the house adjoining the now Resident Clerk's was occupied by the Master Glazier, who held the same by patent, and it is now occupied by the present Glazier; and there was a house adjoining the clock, which was occupied by the Secretary of the Board of Works; there was a house also which was the chief Clerk Engrosser's, and which is now occupied by labouring people; and there was a small wooden house adjoining the present glazier's shop, which belonged to the Master Carpenter, and is still occupied by his descendants; and there were some premises beyond the Plumber's shop, belonging to the Surveyor General, and which he let; and the Labourer in trust had a house which is now divided into two tenements, one of which only is let, and the stables and coach-house under the clock belonged to the Surveyor General, and two rooms over which were occupied by the Office of Messenger; and there were stables and coach-houses belonging to all these official houses.

Q. 17. In what manner is the house formerly belonging to the Surveyor General now occupied?——A. That, together with the Office of Works, has been pulled down, and new buildings have been built thereon for the use of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests; and a compensation was made to Sir William Chambers, the late Surveyor of the Office, in lieu of the same.

Q. 18. Was there any officer stiled Examiner or Examining Clerk, belonging to the Establishment of the Board of Works?——A. No, the business which is now done by the Examining Clerk was then executed partly by the Secretary, and partly by an officer then stiled Clerk to the Comptroller.

Q. 19. When the office of Examiner or Examining Clerk was added to the Establishment on the new formation of the Office of Works, was any residence appropriated to him?——A. Mr. Couse, the Clerk of the Works, who occupied the house belonging to him as such, was made Secretary some few years before the dissolution of the Board of Works, but continued to occupy that house under an agreement with Mr. Woolfe, appointed his successor as Clerk of the Works, and who went into the Secretary's house; and on the formation of the new Office, when Mr. Couse was made Examining Clerk, the same arrangement between them was continued. At the death of Mr. Couse, Mr. Woolfe became Examining Clerk, and Mr. Soane, who succeeded him as Clerk of the Works for the department of Whitehall and Westminster, then went into the house which originally belonged to the Clerk of the Works. At the death of Mr. Woolfe, Mr. Craig became Examining Clerk; Mr. Soane resigned the Office of Clerk of the Works soon after, and Mr. Groves succeeded him, who went into the same house and occupied it till his death; and I have understood that the person occupying the Secretary's house after the death of Mr. Woolfe, paid rent for the same.

Q. 20. In what way have you been employed with respect to the Accounts of the late Mr. Groves?——A. They were put into my hands by the Surveyor to examine them; on inspection, finding them in many instances incorrect, I was directed by the Surveyor to remeasure the same and make them out afresh.

Q. 21. To what Works did those Accounts relate?——A. Whitehall Chapel, Dorset House, the Treasury Chambers, the Auditor's Office of the Land Revenue, the India Board, the Board of Controul and new Rooms over the same, together with the fitting up of presses for the use of that Office, and the Treasury Board Room and Library, and the Private Bill Office in Westminster. I was also directed by the Surveyor to collect all the outstanding Accounts of the late Mr. Groves, for his department.

Q. 22. Were any of these Accounts made out previous to Mr. Groves's death, and examined by him?——A. There were some of them made out during his life time, but I do not know whether he examined any of them or not.

Q. 23. By whom were the other Accounts made out?——A. By Mr. Groves's clerk.

Q. 24. In what manner have you proceeded in your examination of these Accounts?——A. I re-measured all the Works that could possibly be seen, and examined the day-work by the original notes signed by the Labourers in trust for that department.

Q. 25. What observations did you make on the state of these Accounts as delivered into the Office?——A. I found several errors, which of course I corrected, and struck out such things from the Accounts as did not appear to me to belong to those Buildings for which the Accounts stated them to be.

Further

Further Examination of Mr. Crocker, on the 20th November 1812.

Mr. Crocker.

Q. 26. Will you explain particularly what you mean, when you say in your answer to the last question, that you struck out such things from Mr. Groves's Accounts as did not appear to you to belong to those Buildings for which the Accounts stated them to be? ——A. In examining the Accounts for fitting up the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue, I discovered in the Carpenter's Account a charge for labour and materials for Works done at the Clerk of the Works house in Scotland Yard, amounting to about £. 60, which I of course struck out; and in the Bricklayer's Account there was a charge for work done at the Foreign Office, to the amount of about £. 24, which I also struck out.

Q. 27. What do you suppose was the object of including in the Account for the Land Revenue Office, charges for work actually executed in other Buildings under the management of the Office of Works?——A. There having been a limited estimate for the repair of the Clerk of the Works' house, and the actual expense having exceeded that estimate, and there being no opportunity of including the excess in the ordinary Accounts, it was thought, I suppose, that there would be no way of getting it discharged unless it was inserted in the Accounts of the Land Revenue Office; and a similar observation applies to the charge for brick-work done at the Foreign Office.

Q. 28. Do you know whether the Carpenter's and Bricklayer's work so charged in the Account for the Land Revenue Office, was actually executed at Mr. Groves's official house, and at the Foreign Office? ——A. It appears so from the day notes.

Q. 29. Of what description were those outstanding Accounts of the late Mr. Groves, which Mr. Wyatt directed you to collect?——A. They consist of charges for work executed by the directions of Mr. Groves, which exceeded the sum allowed for the ordinary repairs of his department.

Q. 30. Of what standing were these Accounts?——A. From the year 1807 to the time of his decease.

Q. 31. What is the total amount of these outstanding Accounts?——A. It was stated to be about £. 5,000, but though they have been all got in, they have not yet passed the examination of the Office.

Q. 32. What has appeared, as far as your examination of these outstanding Accounts has gone, as to the work charged for in them having been executed or not? ——A. There are regular vouchers for all the charges in them.

Q. 33. Has there been any agreement made with you for remunerating you for this service of examining the late Mr. Groves's Accounts?——A. None; it is left entirely to the discretion of the Surveyor of the Office to make me such allowance as he may think proper.

Q. 34. Can you suggest for our consideration any alteration in the present establishment or constitution of any branch of His Majesty's Department of Works, or in the mode of conducting business in it, which you think would be beneficial to the service? —— A. That which occurs to me on the subject is, that the present constitution is defective, in not having sufficiently defined the relative duties of the different officers.

Q. 35. In what line were the Labourers in trust at the Tower and Newmarket brought up?——A. I believe the Labourer in trust at the Tower was brought up as a Carpenter, and was a foreman Carpenter; the Labourer in trust at Newmarket had been clerk to Mr. Hiort, the Resident Clerk.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) EDW. CROCKER.

Appendix, No. 15. (1.)

Examination of ROBERT BROWNE, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 10th August 1812.

Mr. Browne.

Q. 1. HOW long have you been employed as a Clerk of the Works in His Majesty's Department of Works?——A. From the year 1789.

Q. 2. Had you been previously employed in the Department of Works?——A. Yes, as Labourer in trust from the year 1774, first at Greenwich House, and then in the Mews.

Q. 3. In what profession were you brought up?——A. As an Architect.

Q. 4. What districts or places are included your Department as Clerk of the Works?——A. Richmond, Kew, Kew House, the private road from Kew to Richmond, and over Kew Green.

Q. 5. Have you a residence belonging to your appointment?——A. Yes, at Kew

Q. 6. Do you occupy it yourself?——A. Yes.

Q. 7. Have you at any time received any gratuity or remuneration for what may have been considered as extra services, in the district for which you are Clerk of the Works? A. In one or two instances, upon occasion of building new hot-houses, I have received a remuneration.

Q. 8. In what manner was that remuneration regulated, and by what authority was it allowed to you?—— A. It was regulated and allowed by the Surveyor of the Office, and amounted, I think, to near two per cent. upon the expenditure.

Q. 9. Do you hold any situation as an Architect or Surveyor, under any other public Trust or Department?——A. Yes, as Clerk of the Works to the Buildings at Somerset Place, and as Examiner of the Bills and Accounts under the Ranger of Windsor Great Park; and I have been also employed as a Surveyor, under the orders of the Treasury, in re-building the Marshalsea Prison.

Q. 10. When, and by whom were you appointed Clerk of the Works for the Buildings at Somerset Place, and what are your salary and other advantages from that situation?——A. I was appointed by the Lords of the Treasury at the commencement of the Works; my salary is £. 100 a year, and I have a small apartment on the premises.

Q. 1 . Do you occupy that apartment yourself?——A. Yes.

Q. 12. In what manner are you remunerated, and by whom, for examining the Bills and Accounts for Works in Windsor Great Park?——A. By a salary of £. 100 a year, paid by Lord Harcourt, the Deputy Ranger.

Q. 13. To what description of Works do those bills and accounts relate?——A. To the farms in Windsor Great Park.

Q. 14. What is done with those bills and accounts which you examine, and where are they discharged?——A. They are certified by me, and returned to Lord Harcourt, and are, I presume, paid under his Lordship's directions.

Q. 15. What remuneration have you received for superintending the Work at the New Marshalsea?——A. About two per cent. upon the expenditure.

Q. 16. Is the money issued to you for the payment of the tradesmen employed?——A. The money for the first part of the Work was issued to Mr. Wyatt, but the issues have latterly been to me.

Q. 17. Where do you account for the expenditure of it?——A. To the Treasury; but I have hithertoo delivered in no Accounts.

Q. 18. Were you employed about that Building during the time that the money was issued to Mr. Wyatt?——A. Yes, as Clerk of the Works.

Q. 19. Were the bills and accounts for the Work made up by you during that period?——A. Yes.

Q. 20. Had you an allowance of two per cent. upon the expenditure during that period?——A. Yes.

Q. 21. Do you know what Mr. Wyatt's allowance was during that same period?——A. I believe two and a half per cent.

Q. 22. Do you know whether Mr. Wyatt is to have any allowance or per-centage on the expenditure on that Building, since the money has been issued to you on account of it?——A. I cannot tell; but should conclude he will, as heretofore.

Mr. Browne.

Q. 23. Have the accounts of the expenditure on the Marshalsea Building during the time the money was issued to Mr. Wyatt, been examined?——A. Yes, by Mr. Saunders specially appointed by the Treasury to examine them.

Q. 24. Were Mr. Wyatt's allowance, and that to you, included in those accounts?——A. Not when made up by me and forwarded to Mr. Saunders, but I conclude that he inserted the allowance, to me a least, having received it of him, and I presume, by Mr. Wyatt's directions, it being the usual allowance for Works of the like nature.

Q. 25. Have you ever been concerned in business with any one employed in executing Work under the superintendence of the Office of Works, or any other public Work, or been yourself in any way interested in the performance of any Work, or the supply of materials for any Work in the Department of His Majesty's Works, or in any other public Work which you were employed to superintend?——A. Never.

Q. 26. Have you on any occasion received any per-centage, fee, or gratuity from any tradesman or officer employed under the Office of Works, or in any other public Work placed under your superintendence, on account of Work executed or materials supplied?——A. No.

Q. 27. Do you follow private practice as an Architect or Surveyor?——A. Yes.

Q. 28. What duties have you actually executed as a Clerk of the Works in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I have prepared the estimates of such Works as were required to be done, made the necessary drawings, directed the execution of the Works, and made up the accounts.

Q. 29. What sum is apportioned to your department to be expended in each quarter? A. Six hundred and twenty-five pounds.

Q. 30. What description of repairs have been executed out of this allowance?——A. Such as have been immediately necessary.

Q. 31. Have you stated in the estimates which you have delivered at the weekly meetings of the Office, when this description of repairs have been there ordered, that they were immediately necessary, and ought to be executed previously to the general survey?——A. It is not expressly so stated, but it is to be collected from the general heading of the estimates.

Q. 32. Have you found that the sum allowed for the ordinary Works in your department, has been generally sufficient for the purpose?——A. Sometimes it has, but some quarters very insufficient.

Q. 33. When the Works which have been actually executed in a quarter have exceeded the sum allotted to your department, in what manner have you proceeded to get the Accounts passed at the Office?——A. By making up the Account for the whole expenditure, and deducting from the amounts of the several articles in the abstract of those tradesmen whose bills I judged, occasioned the excess, and bringing forward such deductions in the beginning of the ensuing quarter.

Q. 34. Have you refrained from executing what you considered as immediately necessary repairs, from knowing that the expense of them would cause an excess on the sum allotted to your department?——A. Very frequently.

Q. 35. At what times of the year have the general surveys been held in your district——A. There has never been any regular general survey in my district, there being now very few Buildings requiring more than ordinary repairs.

Q. 36. Do you make any periodical general survey of the buildings and matters within your district, and report on the state of the same to the Office of Works?——A. I make no general survey with a view of reporting to the Office, but I am continually in the habit of seeing the whole of the Buildings.

Q. 37. Do you ever set about any Work in your district, previously to an estimate of the same having been submitted to the Office of Works, and there sanctioned?——A. Very rarely, except where there is an absolute necessity for doing it, for the preservation of the Buildings.

Q. 38. Where you have received His Majesty's commands for executing any Work within your district, have you prepared an estimate of the same, and submitted it to the consideration of the Office of Works?——A. I have proceeded upon the Work immediately, and presented it at the first meeting afterwards.

Q. 39. At what times have you made up and forwarded the accounts of the Work executed by His Majesty's special commands?——A. These Works have been of no magnitude, only commmon alterations or repairs, and they have been included in the ordinary quarterly Accounts.

Q. 40. By whom have the measurements been made of the Work executed in your district?——A. By my clerk or Labourer in trust, with the tradesmen; but the greater part of the Work in my district is done by the day.

Q 41. Have

Mr. Browne.

Q. 41. have you any depôt or store of old and new materials in your district?——I have a depôt of old materials, but new materials I have in as wanted, which I thought was most economical.

Q. 42. Is any store account of those materials ever made up?——A. No.

Q. 43. What kind of attention is given to check the application of those new materials which are sent in only as wanted?——A. The Labourer in trust verifies the weekly notes delivered in by the tradesmen, containing the days work and new materials delivered in; and he also, as well as myself, attends to the application of the new materials, that they are properly converted.

Q. 44. Could a professional person, who had to examine the bills and accounts of the Work executed in your department, ascertain from what appeared on the face of them, whether the materials which had been sent in, and charged for in the Accounts, had been applied in the Works?——A. That is not to be ascertained with any accuracy; but every attention is paid by myself and the Labourer in trust to see that the materials are properly applied by the workmen.

Q. 45. What number of Labourers in trust are employed in your department?——A. One.

Q. 46. What had been his education?——A. He has been brought up under me.

Q. 47. Does the Labourer in trust attend to the actual execution of the Work in your department, whilst it is going on?——A. Yes.

Q. 48. Are there any other persons employed under you in the actual inspection and superintendence of Work, whilst it is going on?——A. No.

Q. 49. Are there any constant Carpenters and other Artificers, or constant Labourers employed in your department?——A. None that are paid by the Office of Works.

Q. 50. In what manner is the cartage performed in your department?——A. The common cartage is done at a long established fixed rate, and when any more is wanted, it is done by the Master Labourer.

Q. 51. In what manner are the materials procured to repair the road under your superintendence, and the Work on it performed?——A. The Master Labourer supplies the gravel at a fixed price per load, including carriage, and there is a man constantly employed in attending to keep the road in order.

Q. 52. What vouchers do you deliver with your quarterly bills and accounts, which are transmitted to the Office of Works?——A. Dimension books, abstracts, and the tradesmen's bills, as priced by them, together with a book of these bills not priced.

Q. 53. Do you attend at the Office at the times when these bills are priced and passed?——A. Yes.

Q. 54. Is your opinion at such times asked, as to the prices to be allowed for the Work contained in those bills?——A. Yes, if there should be any article of a particular description of Work not contained in the contract books.

Q. 55. Are you at such times questioned as to the quality of the work and materials which are included in those bills?——A. Sometimes I am.

Q. 56. What description of work and materials ought to be used in the Work which is priced in the Office by the contract price books?——A. The best workmanship and the best materials.

Q. 57. What is your opinion respecting the prices which are there allowed, as compared with those which are paid by individuals for similar work and materials?——A. They are generally under.

Q. 58. What vouchers of the quarterly bills and accounts do you preserve?——A. I do not destroy any, but I particularly preserve the dimension books and abstracts.

Q. 59. Do you preserve the tradesmen's weekly notes, which have been verified by the Labourer in trust?——A. I do not destroy them.

Q. 60. Are there any houses or apartments in your district belonging to the Crown, which are occupied by private individuals through favour?——A. None.

Q. 61. Can you suggest for our consideration, any alteration in the present constitution or establishment of any branch of the Department of His Majesty's Works, or in the mode of carrying on business in it, which you think might be beneficial to the service?——A. Postponed. (a)

Mr. Browne having attended on the 11th August 1812, gave the following Answer to the 61st Question.

A. 61. (a) With respect to the duties of the Clerks of the Works, and the Labourers in trust, I know not of any improvement that could be made; respecting the interior of the Office, I am not competent to give an opinion, having never interfered

interfered in that part of the Establishment. I would beg, however, to submit, that the salaries throughout the whole department, which were settled on the most economical footing in the year 1782, without any alterations to the present time, are very inadequate to the situations, and that the Clerks of the Works have no stationery, or allowance in lieu of it.

Mr. Browne.

Mr. Browne was then further examined, as follows:

Q. 62. What portion of your time is occupied in your duties as Clerk of the Works at Kew and Richmond?——A. In general the greater part, from the distances where men may be employed; and when the Royal Family are there, the whole of it.

Q. 63. Do you think that it would be beneficial to the general service of His Majesty's Works, if the officers who are now stiled Clerks of the Works, were to execute the duties of Surveyors only, and their present other duties as Clerks of the Works, were to be given to the Labourers in trust?——A. I do not conceive it would make much difference in the duties, as in my opinion the Clerks of the Works at present are Surveyors, and the Labourers in trust Clerks of the Works.

Q. 64. Do you think that it would be attended with any convenience, if the Clerks of the Works were to be at the liberty to employ tradesmen of their own selection on the Works in their districts?——A. No.

Q. 65. Have you ever found any inconvenience from the obligation which you were under to employ the appointed tradesmen of your district?——A. Never.

Q. 66. Do you know in what manner the prices in the contract book of prices in use in the Office of Works, were settled?——A. I do, because I have assisted in settling those prices for several years past.

Q. 67. Will you explain in what manner this has been done?——A. Upon any memorial from the tradesmen for an advance of price, the Surveyor of the Works has referred the same to the Clerks of the Works, requesting them to meet and consult together, and to report to him their opinion thereon; which is done by collecting the merchant's prices of the materials, making the allowances for carriage and waste, and adding a profit of fifteen per cent.

Q. 68. On what credit has such profit been calculated?——A. Upon the times of payment usually made at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, namely, about six months credit, or thereabouts.

Q. 69. Have you ever been called upon by the Surveyor of the Office of Works to state whether there has been any fall in the prices of materials since the works in which such materials are used have been inserted in the book of prices?——A. Yes; and we have met and regulated the prices accordingly, in consequence of the Surveyor's suggestions, and sometimes upon our suggestion to him.

Q. 70. Is there any regulation, directing the Clerks of the Works to add a certificate to their quarterly books of bills, that there has or has not been any variation in the prices of materials and of work during the period to which those bills relate?——A. No.

Q. 71. On what principle has the work in the new Marshalsea Prison been executed?——A. Upon the principle of measure and value, according to the prices of the Office of Works.

Q. 72. What tradesmen were employed on this Work during the period the money for it was issued to Mr. Wyatt, and by whom were they selected?——A. They were the tradesmen belonging to the Office of Works employed in the town districts, and were appointed by him.

Q. 73. Have the same persons been continued since you have acted as Surveyor of the Work, and the money on account of it has been issued to you?——A. Yes.

Q. 74. By whom were the measurements of that Work superintended, and the bills for it made up, and priced?——A. They were measured and abstracted by the Labourer in trust against the tradesmen, and the abstracts and bills were afterwards examined by me, the bills being first priced by the tradesmen.

Q. 75. Are you furnished with a copy of the contract books of prices which belong to the Office of Works?——A. I have one, which I made myself.

Q. 76. At what times were the bills for this Work made up and forwarded to Mr. Wyatt, during the time that money on account of it was issued to him; and at what times have they been made up since you have acted as Surveyor of the Work?——A. During Mr. Wyatt's period, which terminated at Christmas 1810, they were made up annually according to the Office of Works prices in the respective years, and were examined and settled by me accordingly; but I do not recollect that they were forwarded annually. The Works under my direction being a new building ordered by the Treasury in 1810, no accounts were made up till its completion, the whole of which are now nearly ready, and will be regulated, by special

Mr. Browne.

directions from the Treasury, by the prices of the Office of Works at the time the Work commenced in 1810.

Q. 77. Do you know whether the tradesmen, during Mr. Wyatt's period, regularly received the amounts of the bills which you say were made up annually, after they had been forwarded to Mr. Wyatt?——A. I cannot tell; but, at times, money was paid by him, on account, to the tradesmen.

Q. 78. Are these bills a part of those which have been submitted to the examination of Mr. Saunders?——A. Yes.

Q. 79. Has any money been advanced to the tradesmen on account, since you have acted as Surveyor of the Marshalsea Prison?——A. Yes, and paid to them within a few days after it was issued to me, reserving only a small sum for any disbursements that might arise.

Q. 80. On what statements was money issued to you for this purpose?——A. I made the applications to the Treasury, in consequence of the representations of the tradesmen, stating so much being due to them; and I prayed for such a portion of it as in my judgment they ought to receive.

Q. 81. Do you suppose that there is a considerable balance now due to the tradesmen for the work executed in your time?——A. I suppose there may be from twenty to thirty per cent.

Q. 82. What do you suppose will be the amount of the cost of the Work at the Marshalsea Prison, since you have acted as Surveyor?——A. I cannot exactly say, but should suppose from nine to ten thousand pounds.

Q. 83. Has Mr. Wyatt taken any part, during this second period of the Work at the Marshalsea Prison, either in giving any directions respecting the Work, or in making up the accounts of the same?— A. I do not know that he has; but the accounts are not yet in a state to be delivered to him.

Q. 84. Do you understand that these accounts will also be submitted to the examination of Mr. Saunders?——A. Yes; and I intend forwarding them to him as soon as complete.

Q. 85. What duties do you now execute as Clerk of the Works, for the Buildings at Somerset Place?——A. I take care of the whole of the exterior; and for some of the departments occupying those Buildings, I examine the bills for the necessary repairs; but the Navy Department employ their own Surveyor for the internal necessary repairs.

Q. 86. Under whose orders do you act, in executing these duties in Somerset Place?——A. Under the orders of Mr. Wyatt, as Surveyor of the Works at that place.

Q. 87. Where are the bills paid for the work which is executed at Somerset Place, under your superintendence?——A. By the respective Offices, without it is for works of a general nature.

Q. 88. Have you, or the Surveyor, any special allowance or gratuity on account of the work which has been executed, and paid for by the different Offices in Somerset Place?——A. No, except when there has been a large alteration, when I have had an allowance by the authority of the Treasury, and I believe the Surveyor also.

Q. 89. What tradesmen are employed on the work at Somerset Place, and by whom have they been appointed?——A. Chiefly those of the Office of Works, and appointed by Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 90. What is your opinion on the propriety of executing any distinct building or work, like that which has been executed under your superintendence at the Marshalsea Prison, under a contract in gross?——A. A new building of such description might be contracted for in the gross, but not likely to be so well executed as by measure and value at fixed prices, regulated previously to the commencement of the work.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) ROBERT BROWNE.

Appendix, No. 15. (2.)

The Examination of ROBERT BROWNE, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 7th January 1813.

Mr. Browne.

Q. 1. WHILST settling the bills for the Works at the Marshalsea Prison, during the period that the money on account of those Works was issued to Mr. Wyatt, did you take into consideration that 2½ per cent. on the amount of those bills, would be deducted by him at the time of payment?——A. Yes.

Q. 2. Has a similar per-centage been deducted on such tradesmen's bills as have been paid by you, since the money on account of those Works has been issued to you?——A. No; the money having been hitherto paid on account; but at the settlement of the bills that deduction will be made.

Q. 3. To whose use do you suppose that such deduction, when made, will be applied?——A. To the use of Mr. Wyatt the Surveyor, as has been usual in such extra Works.

Q. 4. Are you to receive any additional allowance, in consequence of the money for the Marshalsea Prison being issued to and paid by you?——A. None that I expect.

Q. 5. What do you understand to be the whole of Mr. Wyatt's remuneration for his services as a Surveyor, on the extra Works alluded to?——A. Only the two and a half per per cent. that is deducted from the amount of the tradesmen's bills. (a)

Q. 6. By whom have the measurements of the Works at the Marshalsea Prison been made?——By the Labourer in trust, under my superintendence.

Q. 7. Was any special charge made for that service?——A. No.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,* *Cha Bosanquet,* *B. C. Stephenson.* (Signed) ROBERT BROWNE.

Mr. Browne having attended this day (15th January 1813) desired to make the following addition to his Answer to the 5th Question, in his Examination of 7th instant.

A. 5. (a) At the time I gave that Answer, I firmly believed that the allowance there spoken of, was the whole of the remuneration that Mr. Wyatt received for his services as a Surveyor on the extra Works alluded to; but I have since learnt from Mr. Saunders, who has the settlement of those Accounts, that Mr. Wyatt has received an additional two and a half per cent. paid by Government.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,* *Henry Peters,* *L. Bradshaw.* (Signed) ROBERT BROWNE.

Appendix, No. 16.

Examination of JOHN YENN, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 4th August 1812.

Mr. Yenn.

Q. 1. WHEN, and by what Instrument were you appointed Clerk of the Works in His Majesty's Department of Works?——A. I was appointed in the year 1782 (a) upon the re-establishment of the Office of Works, under the Civil List Act; I am ignorant by what Instrument, for that remains at the Office of Works, and I have never read it.

Q. 2. Had you been previously employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. In the year 1774 I was appointed, unknown to myself, a Labourer in trust at the Queen's Palace; I never went to that situation, but a very short time after I was appointed a Clerk in the Office; after that, I became a Clerk of the Works at Richmond New Park Lodge, in which I continued till this Office was abolished, about the year 1781. (b)

Q. 3. In what profession were you brought up?——A. I was brought up a regular Architect, under that good and eminent artist Sir William Chambers, to whom I went

Mr Yenn.

I went early in life, and continued in his service, either more or less, till his decease.

Q. 4. What districts or places are included in your department as a Clerk of the Works? ——A. I have the honour to be Clerk of the Works to Kensington Palace and Gardens, the King's private Road from Pimlico to Fulham Gate, the Queen's Palace, and the part of St. James's Park which is enclosed with a sunk fence, containing the Canal, also Carlton House and Garden, and the King's Mews.

Q. 5. What were your salary and regular emoluments at the time of your first appointment as Clerk of the Works to Kensington Palace, &c. and what are they at present?——A. My salary at my first appointment was £. 220 a year, and it continues the same, subject to increased deductions on account of Property Tax and Window Rates, amounting now to £. 45. 16s. a year. I have an official house at Kensington, but I did not get possession of it for ten years after my appointment, on account of my predecessor being allowed to live in it till his death; I have also a small house in the Mews, part of which I let at £. 25 a year, and the remainder I occupy as an office, and occasionally live in; I have likewise a small cellar in the King's Mews, an appendage to the office, which I let to the man who keeps the Barn Public-house, for two guineas a year; and I have another cellar which I let for two pounds a year, but I have not received the rent for it these two years; and there was a small piece of ground adjoining the Mews, and opposite Spring Gardens, for which I used to receive thirty shillings a year, but the Phœnix Fire Office having got a grant of it from the Crown, for the purpose of erecting an engine-house and stable, they gave me for some time three pounds for it, which they have since raised to five guineas.

Q. 6. Have you any allowance for stationary, for coals and candles, or on any other account?——A. None.

Q. 7. Have you at any time received any gratuity or remuneration, for what may have been considered as extra services, in your department?——A. On the occasion of the erection of a bath at the Queen's Palace, in Sir William Chambers's time, I received a gratuity, but to what amount, I do not now recollect, but I have received nothing for any extra Works that may have been done at Kensington, at the Queen's Palace, or at Carlton House.

Q. 8. Have you ever been concerned in business with any one employed in executing any Work under the superintendence of the Office of Works, or been yourself in any way interested in the performance of any Work, or the supply of the materials for any Work in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. Never, in any thing that came under the Office of Works; but I have been employed by His Majesty at Windsor, and at the Queen's Palace upon private business, which has been paid for by the King himself.

Q. 9. Have you on any occasion received any per-centage or fee from any tradesman or officer employed under the Office of Works, on account of Work executed, or materials supplied in your department?——A. None.

Q. 10. Do you hold any situation under any other Public Trust or Department as an Architect or Surveyor?——A. I have the honour of being Surveyor to Greenwich Hospital, which I have held for twenty-four years. (c) I am also Treasurer to the Royal Academy, to which I was appointed, on the demise of Sir William Chambers, by His Majesty, under his Sign Manual.

Q. 11. Do you now carry on private practice as an Architect or Surveyor?——A. No; my time does not admit of it. (d)

Q. 12. Have you ever received any general instructions for your duties as Clerk of the Works?——A. I do not remember that I ever received any, except that I have been latterly directed to do nothing, but keep the Buildings wind and water tight.

Q. 13. What duties have you actually executed as Clerk of the Works?——A. Assisted by the Labourers in trust, I prepare the estimates of what is necessary to be done, which I take to the Office of Works for the inspection of the Surveyor, to receive his directions for putting those Works in execution; and I superintend, with my assistants, the execution of such Work as is ordered; I also direct the measurements, and I prove those of the great Works; I make out fair bills, with abstracts of measured and day-work, and compare them with the Artificers' notes and dimension books; and I attend at the Office on passing day when the prices are affixed.

Q. 14. What description of repairs do you include in those estimates which you bring forward without previous directions?——A. All external Works subject to injuries of the weather, which require immediate attention; and all internal Works occasioned by

by depredations and by injuries done to water-closets by frost, neglect, and other causes, which produce the dry rot, and many other internal evils.

Mr. Venn.

Q. 15. Do you ever refrain from including in such estimates, necessary repairs of this description, because the expense altogether, will exceed £. 100, by which the Office of Works is regulated in the orders given at the weekly meetings?——A. Sometimes the necessity of the case is such, that the Work must be done immediately, whatever may be the cost; when it exceeds £. 100, I only bring in an estimate to that amount, and include the remainder in a subsequent estimate.

Q. 16. Are you limited in your department, as to the amount of the sums which shall be included in the weekly estimates for one quarter?——A. I am, to £. 1,700.

Q. 17. Have you found, upon an average of quarters, and of years, that such limited sum has been sufficient for executing those immediately necessary repairs described in your former answers?——A. By no means.

Q. 18. Has any considerable mischief arisen to the Buildings in your department, from the want of a fund sufficient for executing those immediately necessary repairs?——A. Yes; I think that very serious mischief has arisen in various ways, such as wood cornices, sashes and frames, doors, stone-coping, wainscoting, skirting, &c. &c.

Q. 19. Have you ever included in the estimates presented at the weekly meetings, repairs which might have waited the coming of the officers employed on the general survey?——A. No.

Q. 20. Do you make a general inspection and survey of the Buildings and Works under your superintendence, previously to the coming of the officers on the general survey?——A. I make no such general survey, but I note what I conceive is wanting to be done, (e) and I bring this to the notice of the officers on the general survey. I wish to add, that the Labourers in trust, assisted by the workmen, have opportunities of seeing all the parts of the Buildings and Works, and they would report to me whatever was defective.

Q. 21. At what times, and how often in the year, do the Surveyor and Examiner attend on a general survey of the Palaces and Buildings within your district?——A. That I cannot answer.

Q. 22. Have they attended three times in the year?——A. I cannot tell.

Q. 23. Do you recollect what was the practice in Sir William Chambers's time, with respect to the general surveys?——A. To the best of my recollection, Sir William Chambers used to appoint a day every year, for the survey of all the different Palaces and Buildings, and I used to receive notice, as Clerk of the Works, to attend.

Q. 24. What was his course of proceeding on these surveys?——A. I prepared a statement, with estimates of such Works as were necessary, which I pointed out when he came, and those were particularly examined by him, and he generally went through the royal apartments at Kensington with the Housekeeper; but at the other Palaces this last was not regularly done, but depended upon circumstances, and the pleasure of the Royal Family.

Q. 25. Did he on such occasions go through the apartments at Kensington Palace, which were occupied through favour?——A. Not unless he was particularly solicited to do so.

Q. 26. Did he on these occasions inspect the Repairs and Works which had been executed subsequently to the former general survey?——A. Generally.

Q. 27. Will you state in what respect, if in any, there has been any difference in the course of proceeding, since the appointment of the present Surveyor of the Office of Works?——A. In general he has pursued the same line.

Q. 28. Have you generally had notice of the intended survey, and been prepared to point out what you thought was necessary to be done, and to produce estimates of the expense of it?——A. I have, at times.

Q. 29. Has there been a similar inspection of the state of the royal apartments of the Palace at Kensington, since the appointment alluded to?——A. Certainly.

Q. 30. Have the apartments occupied by private persons been inspected on these occasions, subsequently to that period?——A. Several have been.

Q. 31. Did either Sir William Chambers during his time, or has the present Surveyor of the Office, made a general inspection of the external parts of the Palaces and Buildings in your district, when they have attended on the general surveys?——A. Generally speaking they have. (h)

Q. 32. Is any use made of the estimates which you may have prepared, of the matters to be brought under the consideration of the Surveyor on these general surveys, at those times?——A. Yes,

Mr. Yenn.

——A. Yes, they are read over, and compared with the Work which is inspected.

Mr. Yenn, having attended on the 6th August 1812, desired to make the following Additions and Amendments.

A. 1. (a) I have since found that my appointment took place on the 1st of January 1783, and that as my appointment grew out of the re-establishment of the Office, I had no Warrant, but I paid to the Examiner (Mr. Kenton Couse) a Treasury fee of five guineas.

A. 2. (b) For "1781," I beg to substitute "the latter part of the year 1782."

A. 10. (c) I am also a Director of Greenwich Hospital, and took my seat at the Board on Saturday the 15th day of November 1788.

A. 11. (d) I beg to add, "arising from a pressure and accumulation of official business."

A. 20. (e) Instead of "what I conceive is wanting to be done," I beg to substitute "what I think most necessary and essential to be done."

Further Examination of John Yenn, Esq. on the 6th August 1812.

Q. 33. Have you ever furnished quarterly estimates to the Office of Works, of the expense which might probably be incurred in your department for the quarter?——A. I have at various times been ordered to furnish such estimates, but not of late.

Q. 34. Do you always wait for a proper authority, before you set about those repairs and alterations which may have been noticed by the Surveyor on the general survey?——A. Always.

Q. 35. Do you ever set about any repairs or alterations in the Buildings within your department, previously to an estimate being made of them, and that estimate sanctioned at the Office of Works?——A. I have been very often under the necessity of proceeding with the Works, where a regular estimate has not been formed or laid before the Office of Works (such Works having been commanded to be proceeded with) after having consulted with the Surveyor of the Office of Works, who, in many instances, has ordered me to proceed, for fear of incurring the royal displeasure.

Q. 36. Have estimates of such Works been subsequently prepared by you and submitted to the Office of Works?——A. They have.

Q. 37. What kind of authority have you received for executing the Works to which you have alluded?——A. Often no written authority.

Q. 38. Have you executed these Works for which you had no written authority, by the tradesmen who belong to the Office of Works?——A. They have been executed by them, but not by my direction.

Q. 39. Were these Works regularly inspected by you in their progress, and the accounts of them brought forward by you?——A. Yes, at Kensington, by me and my assistant, but I cannot say so of the Works done at Carlton House.

Q. 40. Were all the repairs and alterations at Kensington Palace estimated for and sanctioned by the Office of Works, previously to the commencement of the Work?——A. Generally speaking they have been.

Q. 41. Have you always had regular authorities for the Works at Kensington Palace?——A. To the best of my recollection I have.

Q. 42. Do you generally inspect the Work which is carrying on in your department, during its progress, and notice particularly the quality of the materials used in it, and the nature of the workmanship?——A. I do, as far as it is in my power, in conjunction with my Labourer in trust.

Q. 43. What description of work, and of materials, ought to be used in the King's Works?——A. The best.

Q. 44. Do you expressly certify to your quarterly book of bills, that the work and materials charged for in them are all of the best quality?——A. I do not; it is taken for granted.

Q. 45. Have you any depôt, or store of materials, under your care?——A. Yes, but chiefly of old materials.

Q. 46. Is there any store account kept of these materials?——A. No. (f)

Q. 47. When new materials have been sent into these stores which are separately charged for, do you state in your quarterly accounts, or in any account rendered to the Office of Works, at what times, or on what occasions, these have been applied?——A. There is no express statement of the sort; but a description of the work in which the materials have been applied, appears in the different bills.

Q. 48. Do

Mr. Yenn.

Q. 48. Do the weekly notes of day-work, which the Labourers in trust transmit to you, particularly specify the quantities of materials which have been taken from the depôts, and used in the day-work in the course of the week?——A. They do not.

Q. 49. At what times do you make up and transmit to the Office of Works the Accounts of the Works which have been ordered at the weekly meetings, the expense of which does not exceed £.100, and the Accounts of such Works also as have been ordered in consequence of the general surveys?——A. The first description are made up and sent in, in a progressive state, quarterly; and the Accounts of the extraordinary Works ordered at the general surveys, are made up and sent in as soon as possible after the Works contained in the different orders, are completed.

Q. 50. At what times do you make up any Accounts for Work executed under the special warrants of the Treasury, or the Lord Chamberlain, and by the verbal orders of the Royal Family?——A. Immediately after those Works are completed.

Q. 51. Do you ever wait for special orders for making up the Accounts of these last-mentioned Works?——A. I do not.

Q. 52. Do you know whether the tradesmen who have been employed in executing this last description of extraordinary Works, usually receive money on account, during the progress of the Work?——A. I have understood that they have sometimes received money on imprest.

Q. 53. Have you on any occasions been required to furnish certificates of the quantity of Work which has been executed, so as to justify the making advances to the tradesmen?——A. No.

Q. 54. It appears from an Account of the outstanding debt incurred for Works done under the direction of His Majesty's Office of Works, to the 5th January 1812, that the exceedings in the ordinary Accounts in your department, amount to above £.5,600; in what way do you explain such a great excess beyond the estimates on which you obtained authorities from the Office of Works?——A. It arises from the increased price of workmanship and materials, and from the general bad state of the Buildings.

Q. 55. Do your quarterly Accounts of ordinary Works include all the expense which has been incurred under that head in the quarter to which they relate, notwithstanding it may exceed the whole sum limited to your deparment for the quarter, and which has been authorized at the weekly meetings?——A. To the best of my judgment they do.

Q. 56. Do you know in what manner the Office proceeds in forwarding Accounts to the Lord Chamberlain's Office to the amount only of the sum limited?——A. In such case the Office sends me notice of the bills which are omitted.

Q. 57. Are the exceedings on the ordinary Accounts in your department, of long standing?——A. They have been progressively accumulating with the rise in the price of labour and materials, and with the increased quantity of such Work. (g)

Q. 58. Is your opinion asked with respect to the prices of particular Work included in your Accounts, at the times of your attending at the Office, when the bills are passed?——A. In all cases of doubt it is.

Q. 59. Are you required, when you attend on these occasions, to state whether there has been any alteration in the market prices of materials and work during the quarter to which your Accounts relate?——A. I have been required to do so.

Q. 60. Have you been required at times to confer with the other Clerks of the Works belonging to the Department of Works, respecting the prices which ought to be fixed for Work?——A. I have.

Q. 61. Do the Labourers in trust in your department give constant attendance at the different Works which are going on?——A. Those that reside upon the spot do to the best of my knowledge.

Q. 62. Do you believe that there is a sufficient number enployed in your department for a due attendance on the Works which are going on?——A. There is, with the assistance they receive from the official Joiner, and an efficient Labourer.

Q. 63. Are there any established constant Carpenters and other Artificers, or constant Labourers, employed in your department?——A. There is at Kensington a resident Plumber, and a Joiner, who is an old man, and now disabled; also a constant Labourer, but he is likewise old and infirm, and can do very little; and there is a Joiner at Carlton House, and one at the King's Mews.

Q. 64. What is your opinion on the propriety of continuing constant Artificers and Labourers on the establishment of the Office of Works?——A. I think it is for the advantage of the Office of Works to continue such persons on the establisment, provided they are efficient, and can be made worth their while to give up the whole of their time to the business required of them.

Mr. Yenn.

Additions by Mr. YENN, on the 7th August 1812.

A. 46. (f) I wish to add, that the Labourer in trust takes an account of materials when brought in, and states them to me in the weekly notes, and I check the quantities in the tradsmen's accounts by them at the end of each quarter.

A. 57. (g) I wish to add to this answer, that a part of the sums stated to be exceedings on the ordinary accounts, ought not be included under that head, for a part of the exceedings for Kensington Palace was for work not executed under my orders, and almost the whole of the exceedings under the head of St. James's Park, is due to a person who has the care of the Queen's Riding House, and the enclosure in the Park, and whose demand for the same ought to have been brought forward by him at the end of every quarter in former years. If these two sums were deducted, the total of the exceedings would be reduced to £.4,875.

A. 31. (h) I beg to add, that on the general surveys in Sir William Chambers's time, and also in the time of the present Surveyor, the Labourer in trust, the Office Joiner, and the Plumber and Labourer, and such master artificers as might be expected to be wanted, usually attended.

Further Examination of Mr. YENN, on the 7th of August 1812.

Q. 65. Who gives the orders for sending in new materials?——A. In general I give the orders to the Labourers in trust to have them sent in; but sometimes, when small articles are immediately wanted, they themselves order them, but always include them in the weekly notes when brought in.

Q. 66. By whom are they furnished?——A. By the regular Artificer in that department, in which such material may be wanted.

Q. 67. In what manner is the cartage performed in your department?——A. There is a regular Paviour and Labourer who does that business at per load, charging in addition by the day, for what additional labour may be necessary.

Q. 68. By whom are the admeasurements of Work made on your behalf?——A. In general the Labourers in trust attend the measurements on behalf of the Crown; and where they do not, and the dimensions are taken from the tradesman's account, these are always proved; and in the measurement of great Works, I occasionally attend.

Q. 69. Who makes out the bills for Work done in your department?——A. In general the Labourers in trust.

Q. 70. Do you always send to the Office of Works the tradesmen's bills for the Work which is included in the bills made up by the Labourers in trust, and sanctioned by you?——A. Yes; I send in a book of blank bills for every department, with the corresponding tradesmen's bills, which are priced.

Q. 71. Do you preserve the weekly notes of the Labourers in trust, and the dimension books?——A. Sometimes I do preserve them, and sometimes I do not.

Q. 72. Is there any regulation directing the Clerks of the Works to preserve these vouchers of the bills and accounts of day-work for a limited period subsequent to the dates of the bills and accounts to which they relate?——A. I know of none.

Q. 73. Have you made out the Accounts for the repairs, alterations, and improvements executed at Carlton House, amounting to nearly £.16,000, which are stated in the Account of the outstanding debt to have been executed without any regular authority having been issued for the same?——A. All that I have done in it has been to send to the Office of Works a general abstract, stating the amount of each tradesman's bill delivered to me.

Q. 74. Were you furnished with any weekly states from the Labourers in trust during the progress of the Work included in these Accounts, or have you received any dimension books of the measurable Work contained in them, sanctioned by any Labourers in trust?——A. I received none of those weekly notes during the progress of the Work; but I received abstracts from the tradesmen, with their dimension books, at the time they sent their bills.

Q. 75. Did you check their bills by the abstracts and dimension books which they sent previously to your transmitting the general abstract to the Office of Works?——A. I did not enter into the detail of the Accounts, but merely abstracted the sums total.

Q. 76. Will you explain why you did not proceed in making out the Accounts of this Work in the same way that you have made out the Accounts for other Work executed in you department?——A. I have never been called upon to do it; there being no authority for the Work.

Q. 77. Have the internal repairs and alterations which were executed in the apartments at Kensington Palace, that were occupied through favour, and not in right of office, been included

included in the bills transmitted to the Office of Works?——A. It sometimes has happened; but in general nothing but actual repairs have been charged to the Crown. I beg leave to observe that there are now only three private families occupying apartments there.

Mr. Yenn.

Q. 78. In what way do you proceed in providing materials for repairing the King's private Road under your management?——A. The materials are procured by the Labourer employed, who is allowed so much a load of ballast, including the cartage, and an account of the quantity delivered is given to me in a weekly note, by the Foreman of the Road, who resides at Pimlico Bar.

Q. 79. Do you know whether it has ever been considered at the Office, whether it would not be an economical measure to contract for keeping this Road in repair?——A. I do not know that that has ever been considered; but the Surveyor of the Office and myself have thought, that as it can no longer be considered as a private Road, it should be thrown open to the public, which would be a considerable saving of expense, perhaps £.600 or £.700 a year.

Q. 80. Can you suggest for our consideration any alteration in the present constitution or establishment of any branch of the Department of His Majesty's Works, or in the mode of carrying on business in it, which you think might be beneficial to the service?——A. Postponed. (a)

Q. 81. Do you think that it would beneficially promote His Majesty's service in the Department of Works, if, in consequence of the increased quantity of business carried on in some of the districts of the Clerks of the Works, an addition of Clerks of the Works, or of Labourers in trust, were made to the establishment of the department?——A. I think that an increase of both descriptions of officers would be beneficial.

Q. 82. Do you think that it might promote the benefit of the service, if those who are now called Clerks of the Works were to be styled Surveyors, and were to execute the proper duties of such only, and that the Labourers in trust should be styled Clerks of the Works, executing the duties of such, and that able professional workmen should act as assistants to them, or execute the proper duties of Labourers in trust?——A. I think it would be highly beneficial to the service.

Q. 83. Would it be requisite, in case such an arrangement were adopted, that the Surveyors should have residence in the districts under their superintendence?——A. Postponed. (a)

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) JOHN YENN.

(a) Answer to Questions 80 and 83 of the foregoing Examinations.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE duly considered the subject of the enclosed paper, [Questions 80 and 83] which I herewith beg leave most respectfully to return, finding myself totally incompetent to answer the same.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *John Yenn.*

Kensington Palace Green,
August 14th, 1812.

Appendix, No 17.

Examination of WILLIAM MATHEW, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 5th November 1812.

Mr. Mathew.

Q. 1. IN what branch of the building profession were you brought up, and in what situation; if any, had you been employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works previously to your appointment as Clerk of the Works at Windsor?——A. I served a regular apprenticeship to a Carpenter, Joiner and Builder. I had not been employed previously in the Department of His Majesty's Works, but I had been employed for twelve years at the Tower, under the Office of Ordnance, as Clerk of the Works; and I was appointed Clerk of the Works at Windsor on the particular recommendation of Mr. Wyatt to His Majesty.

Mr. Mathew.

Q. 2. Have you any residence attached to your Office; if you have, do you occupy it, and the premises belonging to it, yourself?——A. I have a residence attached to my Office, which I occupy myself, as I do all the premises belonging to it, except a stable which I let for ten pounds a year, as my predecessor had done before me.

Q. 3. Have you ever received any gratuity or extra pay beyond your salary, for any services since your appointment in the Department of His Majesty's Works; if you have, under what authority, and on what occasions have you received it, and what has been its amount?——A. I have received extra pay by the authority of the Surveyor of the Office of Works for the under-mentioned services of new Works, and which I was given to understand, previous to my accepting of the situation, was customary; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For the installation of the Knights of the Garter - - - - - -	48	8	—
Alterations, additions, and extra attendance while the King was at Weymouth	48	9	—
Building the Blenheim Tower, Octagon Tower at the corner of the Star Building, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48	9	—
The new Building in Horn Court, the Queen's new State Dressing-room, Library, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - -	48	9	—
For repairs at Cumberland Lodge, Maestricht, and Frogmore Kitchen-gardens, as per Treasury Warrant - - - - - - - - -	20	6	—
Ditto - - Ditto - - per another Warrant - - - - - - - -	7	13	—
for the funeral of Her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia - - - -	7	3	—
	£. 228	17	—

Q. 4. Have you ever received any per-centage, fee or gratuity, from any tradesman or other person employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works, for or on account of such employment; or have you ever been concerned in business with any one in executing the Work, or in supplying the materials for this Department?——A. I have never received any per-centage, fee, or gratuity upon any of His Majesty's Works, nor have I ever been concerned in business with any one in executing the work, or supplying the materials for this department.

Q. 5. Do you follow private practice in any branch of the building profession?——A. I do not.

Q. 6. What Buildings and other matters are under your care as Clerk of the Works at Windsor?——A. Windsor Castle, including the Poor Knights houses on the upper foundation; the Chapter-house for the Knights of the Garter; the boundary walls all round the outside of the Castle; the upper and lower Lodges; the King's Houses; the Mews, &c. the large Water Engine; the King's River; the House to the Spring or Reservoir; the Pipes leading to the Castle through the Park from the Engine; Cisterns, &c. &c.

Q. 7. What portion of your time is generally occupied in this service?——A. The whole of my time is occupied in this service, except when I attend to Her Majesty's House, &c. at Frogmore.

Q. 8. What sum is allotted to your district for the ordinary repairs in each quarter?——A. The sum allotted to the repairs in my district, is £. 1,725 per quarter.

Q. 9. Have you found that this sum is generally sufficient?——A. I have found this sum sufficient for the ordinary common repairs when nothing extra has occurred.

Q. 10. Does the Surveyor of the Office of Works, or any other superior Officer of the Department, make any general survey of the buildings and other matters under your care; if such survey be had, at what times in the year is it held; to what object is it particularly directed, and by whom is such Officer attended on the survey?——A. The Surveyor, attended by the Examiner, makes the general survey at various times of the year; I attend and point out to them any particular part which may want repair, or taking down and rebuilding, &c. The Surveyor, on inspection, if he approves, orders it to be executed; but sometimes he himself points out repairs more immediately wanted.

Q. 11. Are the official houses and apartments, and such, if any, as are occupied through favour in your district, periodically inspected by any Officers of the Department of Works?——A. I do not know of any houses or apartments in the Castle but what are held by official persons. There is no periodical inspection by any Officer of the Office of Works, but I am in the habit of frequently seeing them all, and of noticing what is wanted.

Q. 12. Are there any depôts of old or new materials belonging to the Crown in your district; if there are, under whose immediate charge are they placed, and what are the checks on the quantity and description of materials received into them, and on the issue and proper application of them?——A. There is a depôt for old and new materials belonging to

to the Crown, in what is called the Office-yard adjoining to my house, and under my own eye. The Labourer in trust takes an account of all new materials when delivered in, and enters them in his checque book, from which I have a weekly note as a voucher signed by him; he gives out the materials wanted in general, and frequently I do it myself, as well as see to the application of them, and that they are proper for the purpose.

Mr. Mathew.

Q. 13. Do you ever inspect the Works whilst they are going on, and particularly attend to the conversion of such materials as are included in the tradesmen's charges for day-work? ——A. I do.

Q. 14. What account do you receive of day-work, and what is the check on the tradesmen's charges for such Work?——A. The Labourer in trust keeps a cheque-book; and calls the names of the men over in the morning and at one o'clock, and enters every man's name employed on day-work; this he compares with a weekly note delivered from the tradesmen, which he signs and delivers to me as a voucher.

Q. 15. Who on the part of the Crown attends to the measurement of such Work in your district as is measurable?——A. I measure it myself on the part of the Crown, and enter all the dimensions in my book.

Q. 16. Is that book containing the dimensions transmitted with your Accounts to the Office of Works?——A. Yes.

Q. 17. Do you ever direct the execution of any Work in your District, which has not been previously estimated for, and the sanction of the Office of Works obtained to the estimates for it; if you do, is any estimate of its expense transmitted to the office at any time subsequently?——A. None but common necessary repairs which may occur in the course of the week, and must be done previous to my weekly estimate being sent; but these are put in the estimate of the next week.

Q. 18. Is any Work ever executed in the district under your superintendence, the accounts for which are not transmitted to the Office of Works, and the prices for the same regulated there?——A. None but some painting and gilding in some of the Royal apartments, which are executed by Mr. Wyatt's son, and the prices for which were regulated, as I have understood, by Mr. Wyatt, assisted by some eminent artists from London; and the ornamented plaster work of the same ceiling was done in the same way.

Q. 19. Have the directions of the Treasury, requiring that the tradesmen should be limited as to the amount of their respective charges for a distinct work, to the sums specified in the estimates for it, been regularly observed in all the Works executed in your district, subsequently to such directions?——A. They have.

Q. 20. Have the Accounts for all the Works executed in your district, under whatever authority they may have been carried on, been made up under your responsibility, and transmitted to the Office of Works, to be there priced and passed?——A. The Accounts have been always made out by me, except when the Surveyor has directed another Clerk of the Works to make them out.

Q. 21. On what occasions has the Surveyor of the Office directed that another Clerk of the Works should make out the Accounts?——A. It was previously to my appointment being completed by a warrant, and when the extent of the business has required assistance.

Q. 22. In what manner is cartage provided for the service of your district, and by whom are the charges for this service checked?——A. There is a Master Labourer appointed, who supplies men and horses; all which is checked by the Labourer in trust.

23. What description and what number of persons are employed under you in the Windsor District, who receive salaries or pay under the authority of the Office of Works? A. The Labourer in trust, the Turncock, and the Engine-keeper.

Q. 24. What are the salaries or pay and advantages, whether from residences or fees, &c. of each of them?——A. The Labourer in trust has a house and garden, the Turncock has a room in the Castle, and the Engine-keeper has apartments and a garden at the engine, where he resides; the salaries are paid at the Lord Chamberlains Office, but I do not know the exact amount. I know of no fees or advantages received by them, except the following:—the Turncock is allowed two days pay per week on the Labourer's books, and which he says has been allowed him ever since the reform took place in the Office by Mr. Burke's Bill; and the Engine-keeper works as a Labourer, and is paid as such for the time which he works.

Q. 25. Can you, from the experience which you have had in the business of His Majesty's Works, suggest for our consideration, any alteration either in the constitution or establishment of any part of the department, or in the mode of conducting any branch of the business in it, which you think might be beneficial to His Majesty's service?——A. As far as my own department goes, I know nothing that can be more regular than the

Mr. Mathew.

way in which the business is now conducted; and I am not sufficiently acquainted with the constitution of the Office of Works, the Instructions to which I have never seen, to offer any opinion for its improvement.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) Wm MATHEW.

Appendix, No. 18.

Examination of THOMAS HARDWICK, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 13th August 1812.

Mr. Hardwick.

Q. 1. FROM what period have you held the appointment of a Clerk of the Works in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. My Warrant of Appointment is dated the 19th of May 1810.

Q. 2. Had you been previously employed in this Department?——A. Never.

Q. 3. Whom did you succeed as Clerk of the Works?——A. Mr. Thomas Rice.

Q. 4. In what line of the profession were you brought up?——A. As an Architect, and was a pupil of Sir William Chambers.

Q. 5. What district or places are included in your Department as Clerk of the Works?——A. The Palace at Hampton Court, the Palace Gardens, Longford River, the House Park, and the private Roads.

Q. 6. Have you a residence within your district belonging to your Office?——A. I have.

Q. 7. Do you occupy it, and the premises attached to it, yourself?——A. I occupy the house myself, but I at present let the coach-house and stable belonging to it.

Q. 8. Have you at any time received any gratuity or remuneration beyond your salary, on account of any extra services within your district?——A. Yes, once, on account of a new peach-house that was built in the gardens.

Q. 9. In what manner was that remuneration regulated, and by what authority was it allowed?——A. It was allowed to me under the authority of the Surveyor of the Office, and amounted to seven guineas, but I do not know upon what principle it was regulated.

Q. 10. Do you hold any situation as an Architect or Surveyor under any other Public Trust or Department?——A. I have lately been appointed Surveyor to the Penitentiary Houses that are to be erected in Tothill Fields.

Q. 11. By what authority were you appointed to that situation?——A. By the authority of the Supervisors appointed by Act of Parliament for carrying that Work into execution.

Q. 12. Have you, since your appointment as Clerk of the Works in the Department of His Majesty's Works, ever been connected in business with any one employed in executing Work or in supplying materials for that department, or been yourself any way interested in the performance of any such Work, or in the supply of any such materials?——A. I have not.

Q. 13. Have you, since the period before alluded to, received on any occasion any percentage, fee, or gratuity, from any tradesman or officer employed under the Office of Works, for or on account of Work executed, or materials supplied in that department?——A. I have not.

Q. 14. Do you follow private practice as an Architect or Surveyor?——A. I do.

Q. 15. What duties have you actually executed as a Clerk of the Works in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I have superintended the preparation of the estimates, the execution of the work, and the making out of the bills.

Q. 16. Is this description of duties usually executed by Clerks of the Works employed under other public departments?——A. In private practice, where I have acted as Architect, the Clerk of the Works has inspected the Works going on, taken an account of all the materials that have come in, and seen that the Works were executed according to my directions; but the estimates and making up of the Accounts havebeen done by the Architect.

Q. 17. What description and what number of persons belonging to the Establishment of the Office of Works, are employed under you?——A. There is only a Labourer in trust on

on the establishment, but there are regular tradesmen, who have their foremen constantly resident there.

Mr. Hardwick.

Q. 18. Where do these foremen reside?——A. The foremen to the Carpenter, the Mason, the Smith, and the Plumber, reside in the Palace.

Q. 19. Have these foremen any salary or pay, except on the days on which they are actually employed?——A. Not that I know of.

Q. In what line was your Labourer in trust brought up?——A. I understand as a working Carpenter.

Q. 21. In what manner have you proceeded in making out the estimates?——A. Whatever ordinary repairs I have found wanting in the Palace, or in any other of my departments, I have estimated them, with the assistance of my own private Clerk and the Labourer in trust; but for works of greater magnitude, which are executed under the orders of the Treasury, I have given a description, and a drawing, if necessary, to the tradesmen, for them to form an estimate, which has been afterwards checked by me.

Q. 22. What sum per quarter is allotted for the ordinary repairs in your district?——A. One thousand and fifty pounds.

Q. 23. Have you found that sum to be sufficient for executing such repairs as you have thought to be immediately necessary?——A. In some quarters I have hardly found it enough.

Q. 24. Do you always prepare estimates and receive the directions of the Office for such ordinary repairs, previously to their being set about?——A. I generally do.

Q. 25. At what times, and how often in the year, have the Surveyor of His Majesty's Works and other Officers of the Office of Works made general surveys of the Buildings and other matters within your district?——A. On the 2d of November 1811, and in July of the present year.

Q. 26. Had you notice of their coming at those times?——A. I had.

Q. 27. For what purpose did they attend in November of the last year?——A. To inspect the general state of the Buildings, but principally the state of the Longford River, and its banks and bridges.

Q. 28. Did they on either of those occasions make a general inspection of the Buildings, especially of Hampton Court Palace, externally and internally?——A. On the last survey, the Surveyor, with the Examining Clerk, inspected generally the outside of the Buildings and some part of the inside.

Q. 29. Were you prepared, on either of these occasions, to point out particularly such matters as required their notice, and with estimates of the same?——A. I was. (a)

Q. 30. Did they on these occasions inspect the Work, with the materials which had been used, in any Buildings in your district since their former survey?——A. They did.

Q. 31. Do you make any periodical general survey of the Buildings in your district, externally and internally?——A. I do not.

Q. 32. Have you ever made such a general external survey and internal examination of the Buildings within your district?——A. No.

Q. 33. Have you ever made an internal survey of the apartments and premises in Hampton Court Palace which are occupied through favour?——A. I have.

Q. 34. How many separate families now occupy such apartments at Hampton Court?——A. I do not know exactly, but I believe above fifty.

Q. 35. Do you ever direct internal repairs or alterations in apartments of that description, without the previous authority of the Office of Works?——A. I have never executed such work except by the authority of the Lord Chamberlain, and in all such cases I have been directed to make the charge to the parties.

Q. 36. Have you known that the occupiers of these apartments made alterations in them without your previous knowledge and sanction?——A. I have not.

Q. 37. By whom has the work of these internal repairs and alterations been executed?——A. In general by His Majesty's tradesmen, for that has been always my direction.

Q. 38. Do you receive any gratuity or per-centage on account of this work?——A. No.

Q. 39. Have you ever executed any work of a large kind in your district, the estimates for which have not been previously prepared, and submitted to the consideration of the Office of Works?——A. Never, excepting some alterations which are now going on at the

Mr. Hardwick.

the Stud-house in the House Park, which, unless sanctioned by the Treasury, will be paid for by the individual for whose use they are making.

Q. 40. Have all your orders for what are called extra works, come through the Treasury, except that for the alterations at the Stud-house mentioned in your last answer? ——A. Yes.

Q. 41. Have you in your district any store or depôt of old and new materials?——A. I have for old materials, and also for new bricks, new lead, and ironmongery; bnt timber and stone are only charged for when actually used.

Q. 42. Under whose immediate care are these depôts or stores placed?——A. Under that of the Labourer in trust, the keys being always kept in my own Office, except with regard to the bricks, which are kept in an open shed.

Q. 43. By whose orders are new materials sent in, and by whom are they supplied? ——A. They are sent in by my orders, and are supplied by the regular master tradesmen.

Q. 44. Is there any thing in the nature of a Store Account kept, of the receipt and expenditure of the old and new materials?——A. There is not.

Q. 45. Have you any mode of checking the application of these materials, especially of the new?——A. The new lead as it is brought in, is weighed, and such portions of it as are wanted for the work, when delivered out, are weighed again, and the cuttings are weighed to the Master Plumber, and credited in his Account, as well as the old lead. The bricks which are used in new work are not brought to the depôt, but are carried immediately to the spot, and paid for in the measured work; the others are used in day-work, in which the application of them cannot well be checked. When any ironmongery is wanted, it is delivered out by myself, my private Clerk, or the Labourer in trust, and an account taken of it. The old materials are used whereever they can be brought in, but there is no particular account taken of their application.

Q. 46. Do the weekly notes of day-work of the Labourer in trust under you, expressly state the quantities and descriptions of materials which have been taken from the depôts, and used in day-work?——A. They express the quantities of materials, and the time employed in the day-work of that week, but do not expressly state the quantities which have been taken from the depôt.

Q. 47. Does the Labourer in trust employed under you attend regularly at the several Works which are going on, and notice the quality of the Work and of the materials used in them, as well as the number of people employed on day-work?——A. He does.

Q. 48. Do his weekly notes state expressly what was the quality of the Work, and of the materials used in the Works which he had attended during the respective weeks? ——A. They do not.

Q. 49. Who superintends the actual measurement of the measureable Work in your district?——A. My own private Clerk always attends to measure, with the master tradesmen.

Q. 50. By whom are the bills made out?——A. The bills are made out by him also, but are always checked by myself.

Q. 51. Do you always inspect the Work included in the bills, before you transmit them to the Office?——A. I inspect all the Work that is done.

Q. 52. Do you add any certificate to the bills or abstracts which you transmit to the Office, describing the nature of the work, and materials which are charged in them?——A. I do not.

Q. 53. At what times have you transmitted the bills and abstracts for what is called the ordinary Work?——A. I have regularly transmitted them within a few days of each quarter day.

Q. 54. At what times do you make up the accounts for the extra Works executed in your district?——A. As soon after they are finished as possible.

Q. 55. Have you ever been directed to make up the Accounts for such Work annually, or at distinct stages of the Work?——A. I never have.

Q. 56. Have the tradesmen who have executed such extra Work been much longer out of their Money, so far as has depended upon the Accounts of the Work being made up and transmitted to the Office, than they would have been if this Work was included in the ordinary accounts?——A. Not much longer, in general not above a quarter.

Q. 57. Have you attended at the office in Scotland Yard, at the time of the passing of your Accounts for ordinary and extra Work?——A. I always have.

Q. 58. Have you been questioned at such times respecting the quality of the work and materials charged for in these Accounts?——A. I do not recollect such questions being put to me, except when there have been items in the Accounts which are not included in

in the contract price book, and then my opinion has been asked as to what prices ought to be allowed. *Mr. Hardwick.*

Q. 59. Have you ever been desired to confer with the other Clerks of the Works belonging to the Department of His Majesty's Works, respecting the prices contained in the contract price book?——A. I have, and have very frequently attended with them to settle the prices.

Q. 60. What description of work and materials is understood to be used in His Majesty's Works?——A. The best.

Q. 61. What is your opinion respecting the prices allowed at the Office of Works, as compared with those usually charged to private individuals for similar work and materials? A. In general I think them fair prices.

Q. 62. Do you understand that there are deductions to the amount of near three per cent. on the payments for work executed in the Department of His Majesty's Works; and that the payments for the ordinary work at least, have been generally made one quarter under another?——A. Yes.

Q. 63. Are these circumstances taken into consideration, when you state that the prices allowed at the Office of Works are in general fair prices?——A. Yes.

Q. 64. In what manner is the cartage performed in your district?——A. The master tradesmen are allowed for carriage of materials, according to the prices stated in the contract book.

Q. 65. In what manner are materials procured for the repair of the road under your superintendence, and the work on it performed?——A. They are procured by the Master Labourer at prices specified in the contract price book, and regular notes of the loads of ballast or gravel brought to the office, and checked by the Labourer in trust, who attends to the delivery. The Work is performed by the daily labourers, under the direction of the Master Labourer.

Q. 66. Are there any persons constantly employed in taking care of Longford River? ——A. There are two persons, and other labourers are occasionally taken on at the proper season of the year, to keep the river clear from weeds.

Q. 67. Can you suggest for our consideration, any alteration either in the constitution or establishment of any branch of the Department of His Majesty's Works, or in the mode of carrying on business it it, which you think might be beneficial to the service?——A. I am not prepared to offer any opinion with regard to the constitution of the Office, or to the mode of carrying on business in it; but in my own Department I beg leave to suggest that an additional Labourer in trust, or some person of that description, should have more immediately the inspection of the Longford River, to prevent, if possible, the continual trespasses and encroachments that are made upon His Majesty's rights, and which, from the length of the river, and the distance from the residence of the Clerk of the Works, he cannot himself effectually do.

Addition by Mr. Hardwick, on the 14th of August 1812.

A. 29. (a) At the last survey I put into the hands of the Surveyor those particulars, with the estimates, which he read.

Further Examination of Thomas Hardwick, Esq. on the 14th August 1812.

Q. 68. Do you think that the persons who are usually appointed as Labourers in trust in the Department of His Majesty's Works, might be trusted to inspect the Work whilst going on, and to take an account of materials sent in, as well as to see that the Work was executed according to the directions of their superiors, and that the present Clerks of the Works might with propriety be relieved from such duties?——A. I do not think the present Labourer in trust in my department, could be entrusted to inspect the execution of the Works, without the superintendence of the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 69. Is it understood to be a rule in carrying on the business of His Majesty's Works, that all work which can be made the subject of measurement shall be paid for according to measurement, and that day-work should not be allowed to be charged if it can be otherwise avoided?——A. It is certainly understood so in my own department, and I believe in all others.

Q 70. Do you think, from the experience which you have had in carrying on the Works in your department, that there would be any convenience in permitting the Clerks of the Works to employ such tradesmen as they might themselves judge most fit, or to procure the materials wanted in those Works, in any other way than is at present in use? ——A. I do not conceive there would.

Q. 71. What is your opinion of the propriety of executing any distinct building or work under a contract in the gross?——A. I am of opinion that if it was offered to a general tender, it would not be advisable to make such a contract.

Q. 27. What

Mr. Hardwick.

Q. 72. What is your opinion of the course at present observed by the Office of Works in respect of new works under the directions of the Treasury; namely, of limiting each tradesman's bill to the amount of the estimate which had been made for such work?——A. I am not aware of any course of proceeding which would be preferable, because it provides for any alteration that may be made in the course of the work.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) THOS. HARDWICK.

Appendix, No. 19.

Examination of Mr. LEWIS WYATT; taken upon Oath, on the 27th October 1812.

Mr. L. Wyatt.

Q. 1. IN what branch of the building profession were you brought up?——A. In the building and architectural branches, under Mr. Samuel Wyatt and Mr. James Wyatt; with the first in the building branch for seven years, and with the second, seven years in the architectural line.

Q. 2. From what period, and in what situations have you been employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. Since 21st February 1800, as Labourer in trust at Carlton House.

Q. 3. What is comprized under your superintendence as Labourer in trust at Carlton House?——A. The house and other buildings.

Q. 4. Was any one similarly employed at Carlton House previously to your appointment?——A. Yes, Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, now the Carpenter.

Q. 5. What are your salary and regular allowances as Labourer in trust at Carlton House?——A. My salary is £.60 a year; I have no allowances.

Q. 6. Have you ever received any gratuity or extra pay for any services as Labourer in trust at Carlton House?——A. No.

Q. 7. Have you a residence attached to your Office?——A. No.

Q. 8. Have you ever received any fee or gratuity from any tradesman or officer employed in His Majesty's Works, or in the Works executed at Carlton House, for or on account of such employment; or have you ever been concerned with any one in executing the Work, or in supplying the materials there, or derived any advantage beyond your salary, from either of those services?——A. No.

Q. 9. Has any one nearly related to you, been ever employed in executing any of the Work, or in supplying any of the materials, for the Works at Carlton House?——A. Yes; Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, who executed the Carpenter's Work at Carlton House, together with Mr. Armstrong, and who since Mr. Armstrong's death has been appointed Carpenter, under a Warrant from the Surveyor of the Office of Works.

Q. 10. Do you hold any other appointment or employment under any other public Trust or Department?——A. Yes, I am Assistant Architect to the Ordnance.

Q. 11. Do you follow private practice in any branch of the building profession?——A. I do, in the architectural line.

Q. 12. Have you ever received any general Instructions for your duties as Labourer in trust?——A. No.

Q. 13. What are the duties which, as you conceive, should be executed by a Labourer in trust, in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I understand them to be to receive and to superintend the execution of the orders given by the Clerk of the Works, or the Surveyor of the Office; and to collect the weekly notes and the quarterly bills of the tradesmen.

Q. 14. From whom have you received your directions in respect of your employment as Labourer in trust at Carlton House?——A. I have received general directions from the Clerk of the Works, and from the Surveyor of the Office.

Q. 15. What duties have you actually executed in your character of Labourer in trust at Carlton House?——A. The superintendence of common and extra repairs.

Q. 16. Describe in what that superintendence has consisted?——A. When I have received directions for any work, I have given orders to the different tradesmen to proceed with it.

Q. 17. Have you regularly taken an account of the number of workmen employed on day-work, and of the materials used in such work?——A. No, I have not been required to do it.

Q. 18. By

Mr. L. Wyatt.

Q. 18. By whom has such an account been taken in the Works carried on at Carlton House?——A. To the best of my knowledge, by the constant Carpenter, William Lush.

Q. 19. Have you regularly received the weekly notes containing this account?——A. Yes.

Q. 20. What steps have you taken with them?——A. I have checked the tradesmen's quarterly bills by them, and then delivered them, with the bills, to the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 21. Have you ever taken any steps to ascertain the credit that was due to the weekly notes thus delivered to you by the constant Carpenter?——A. Receiving them from a Warrant Officer, I did not think it necessary.

Q. 22. Have you ever attended to the conversion of such materials as have been used in the day work?——A. No otherwise than what has fallen under my occasional inspection, when I have called at Carlton House.

Q. 23. What part have you taken in the measurement of such Works at Carlton House as have been measured?——A. None, I have understood the measurement to be the duty of the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 24. What attendance have you actually given at Carlton House during the progress of the different Works carried on there?——A. Once a week, or oftener, according to the business that was going forward.

Q. 25. What was your actual employment at the times of such attendance?——A. To inspect the Works, to see that that which I had ordered was in progress; and that the Materials and Works were fit for their several purposes.

Q. 26. Have you known that William Lush, the constant Carpenter, has worked at Carlton House in the employ of Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, and has received regular weekly pay from him on account of such service?——A. Not of my own knowledge, with respect to his receiving pay, but I have heard that he does. I do not recollect having seen him work as a Carpenter.

Q. 27. We observe in the "Account of outstanding Debt, incurred under the direction of His Majesty's Office of Works, made up to January 1812," that there is an exceeding on the ordinary accounts for Carlton House, of £. 1,271; was the Work included in these ordinary accounts estimated for, and the directions of the Office of Works received respecting it?——A. I believe estimates were passed by the Clerk of the Works for all the ordinary Works executed there.

Q. 28. Have you taken any part in giving orders to the tradesmen in respect of such extra Works carried on at Carlton House, as have not been executed under the directions of the Office of Works?——A. Only in such where I have been specially directed by the Clerk of the Works, or the Surveyor of the Office.

Q. 29. Have there been extra Works carried on at Carlton House, for which the tradesmen have not received their orders from you?——A. Yes.

Q. 30. Have you taken any part in making up the bills of the tradesmen for such extra Work?——A. No; I have only collected the weekly notes and bills of the Work done at Carlton House, under the directions of the Office of Works, which, after comparing the abstracts of day-work with those notes, I have delivered over to Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works.

(Signed) LEWIS WYATT

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson.

Appendix, No. 20.

Examination of Mr. EDWARD JARMAN; taken upon Oath, on the 27th August 1812.

Mr. Jarman.

Q. 1. IN what line were you brought up?——A. As a Joiner.

Q. 2. Have you ever worked as a Joiner?——A. Yes.

Q. 3. In what situations, and from what periods, have you been employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I was first employed as a Joiner, above forty years ago, at the Queen's Palace and Kensington Palace; and about twelve years ago I was appointed to my present situation of Labourer in trust at the King's Mews.

Q. 4. What is the distinction of the Work usually executed by a joiner and by a carpenter?——A. Carpenter's Work consists of roofing, flooring, and fixing the Timbers of a Building; the joiner's Work is wainscoting, doors, shutters, and sashes.

Mr. Jarman.

Q. 5. What are your salary and regular allowances as Labourer in trust at the Mews?——A. My salary is £.50 a year; I have no allowances of any kind.

Q. 6. Have you any residence attached to your office of Labourer in trust at the Mews?——A. No.

Q. 7. Where do you reside?——A. In Marsham-street, Westminster.

Q. 8. Have you ever received any extra pay or remuneration by the authority of any officer of the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. Never.

Q. 9. Have you ever received any per-centage, fee, or gratuity from any tradesman or other person employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works, for or on account of such employment?——A. I have not.

Q. 10. Have you ever been concerned in business with any one in executing the Work, or in supplying the materials for any of His Majesty's Works, or derived any advantage either from one or the other?——A. Never.

Q. 11. Have you any other occupation or employment?——A. None at all.

Q. 12. What attendance do you give in executing your duties as Labourer in trust at the Mews?——A. When my health permits, I am generally there twice a day, and when I cannot attend myself, the constant Carpenter does my business for me, for which I make him an allowance.

Q. 13. What duties have you actually executed as Labourer in trust at the Mews?——A. When materials have been ordered, I see that they are agreeable to the orders given, and that they are applied to the purpose for which they were sent; and I see that old materials, where they are fit for the purpose, are applied as far as they will go.

Q. 14. Is there any depôt of old and new materials at the Mews?——A. There is a place where the old materials are put, which is under the care of the constant Carpenter; but the new materials are sent to the carpenter's shop, which is also under his care.

Q. 15. Do you attend whilst work is going on at the Mews?——A. I do, as often as I am able.

Q. 16. By whom is an account taken of the day-time of the artificers and labourers employed at the Mews, and the weekly notes of day-work signed, which are delivered to Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works?——A. The constant Carpenter having apartments upon the premises, is always there, and that business is done by him.

Q. 17. Do you attend at the measurement of any Work at the Mews, which is to be paid for by measure?——A. I do.

Q. 18. By whom is the measurement actually taken, and the dimensions noted down?——A. By the different tradesmen's Clerks; but either I or the constant Carpenter, and sometimes both, are always present.

Q. 19. Do you or the constant Carpenter examine the different dimensions in the book, and certify to the same?——A. We do examine them, but do not sign them.

Q. 20. Are the entries of the dimensions made, at the time they are taken, in any book which you or the constant Carpenter have?——A. No.

Q. 21. In whose custody do the books remain, in which the entries of the dimensions are made by the tradesmen's Clerks, until they are sent to Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works?——A. The tradesmen's Clerks take them home, and square the dimensions; they are then sent to me, or the constant Carpenter, to be examined, and we forward them to Mr. Yenn.

Q. 22. Do you see the tradesmen's abstracts before they are delivered with their bills to the Clerk of the Works?——A. Yes.

Q. 23. What kind of examination do you or the constant Carpenter make of these abstracts, whilst they are in your possession?——A. One or both of us examine the abstract of day-time with the weekly notes, and the abstracts of measured work we examine by the dimensions in the books which are sent to us with the abstracts.

Q. 24. Do you or the constant Carpenter certify on the abstracts, that you have made such examination of them?——A. No.

Q. 25. What becomes of these abstracts and dimension-books, after your examination of them?——A. They are sent immediately to Mr. Yenn.

Q. 26. Do you ever make any general survey, externally and internally, of the houses and buildings included within the Mews?——A. I attend the Surveyor and the other officers when they come on the general surveys, but I make no other survey.

Q. 27. Do you examine the nature of the Work which has been executed as day-work, and that which has been executed as measured work, in respect of the quality of the materials

materials used, and of the work, previously to your sending the abstracts and dimension-books relating to either to the Clerk of the Works?——A. Myself, or the constant Carpenter, or both, always examine to see that the Work is properly executed, and that there is no cause of complaint. *Mr. Jarman.*

Q. 28. Do you and the constant Carpenter, or either of you, certify to the Clerk of the Works, at the time of your sending to him the abstracts and dimension-books, or at any other time, that the work and materials contained in both descriptions of abstracts are good; and according to what is usual in His Majesty's Works?——A. We sign no paper to that effect, but we are frequently asked by the Clerk of the Works, whether the Work has been done in a workmanlike manner, and whether the materials are of a good quality.

Q. 29 What is your opinion, as a workman, of the materials and work used in His Majesty's Works?——A. That the materials are of the best quality, and that the work is done in the most substantial and workmanlike manner.

Q. 30. How long has the present constant Carpenter at the Mews been employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I have understood, between thirty and forty years.

Q. 31. Does he ever work?——A. He sometimes does; but he is infirm, and in a bad state of health.

Q. 32. Do you know of his receiving any pay or allowance either from the Office of Works, or from any of the tradesmen employed at the Mews, beyond his salary on the establishment of the department?——A. I do not.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson.

(Signed) E. JARMAN.

Appendix, No. 21.

Examination of Mr. WILLIAM LUSH; taken upon Oath, on the 28th August 1812.

Q. 1. IN what line were you brought up?——A. In the building line. *Mr. Lush.*

Q. 2. Did you ever work yourself, in any branch of the building line?——A. Always, as a Carpenter and Joiner.

Q. 3. In what situations, and from what periods, have you been employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. About five years, as constant Carpenter at Carlton House.

Q. 4. What are your salary and regular allowances, as constant Carpenter at Carlton House?——A. My salary is forty-two pounds a year; and I receive from Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, the carpenter employed at Carlton House, upon an average, about twenty-eight shillings a week, sometimes more, sometimes less, for working under him; and I have a small residence in the Stable Yard, at Carlton House.

Q. 5. Do you know whether the Clerk of the Works, or Labourer in trust, employed at Carlton House, is acquainted with the circumstance of your receiving about twenty-eight shillings per week, from the Carpenter employed there?——A. The Clerk of the Works is acquainted with it, and, I believe, the Labourer in trust also.

Q. 6. Have you ever received any extra pay or remuneration by the authority of any officer of the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. No.

Q. 7. Have you ever received any pay or gratuity from any tradesman employed at Carlton House, except from the carpenter employed there?——A. I have received from some of them a small gratuity at Christmas.

Q. 8. Have you ever been concerned with any one in executing the Work, or in supplying the materials for any work at Carlton House?——A. Never.

Q. 9. Have you any occupation or employment, other than that of constant Carpenter at Carlton House?——A. None at all.

Q. 10. What duties have you executed, as constant Carpenter at Carlton House?——A. To see the different workmen do their duty; to examine the materials, and to direct the conversion of them, agreeably to the drawings with which I am furnished; I also take an account of the people employed, and sign the weekly notes.

Q. 11. From whom do you receive your orders and directions, as constant Carpenter?——A. Sometimes from the Surveyor of the Office of Works, sometimes from the Clerk of the Works, and sometimes from the Labourer in trust.

Mr. Lush.

Q. 12. Have you received any orders and directions from the Clerk of the Works, other than for the ordinary repairs and works at Carlton House?——A. I have.

Q. 13. Has the Clerk of the Works attended often at Carlton House, whilst the extra Works have been going on there?—— A. Yes, frequently.

Q. 14. What degree of attendance does the Labourer in trust give to the Work at Carlton House, whilst it is going on?——A. He has sometimes attended whilst the Work has been going on, and given directions.

Q. 15. Does he give regular daily attendance at Carlton House?——A. No.

Q. 16. Is he often absent for many days in continuance?——A. Sometimes he is, and sometimes not.

Q. 17. Are the weekly notes ever examined, or signed by him?——A. Yes, they are sent by me to the Labourer in trust, Mr. Lewis Wyatt, and forwarded by him to Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 18. Have the weekly notes ever been originally made out by him, since you have been constant Carpenter at Carlton House?——A. No, always by myself.

Q. 19. Are there any persons employed under you, to assist you in your duties?——A. No.

Q. 20. By whom are the orders given to the tradesmen, to send in materials?——A. Sometimes by the Labourer in trust, sometimes by me.

Q. 21. Is there any depôt of old and new materials at Carlton House?——A. Not much of new, as they are ordered in as they are wanted; the old materials are taken into store, and such of them as are fit, are made use of as required.

Q. 22. Who has the care of the places where the old and new materials are kept?——A. Myself.

Q. 23. Do you always inform the Labourer in trust, when you have given orders for sending in new materials?——A. When he is at home I do.

Q. 24. Does he ever inspect the places where the materials are kept?——A. He has but seldom, having given the care of them to me.

Q. 25. Does he ever attend at the shop, and himself direct the conversion of the materials?——A. But seldom; for I believe it is not his duty.

Q. 26. By whom are the measurements of the Work at Carlton House taken?——A. They have been taken by Mr. West, who, I believe, is specially employed by the Office of Works, attended by myself, and, generally, by the Labourer in trust.

Q. 27. Has any one attended on the part of the tradesmen at the time that these measurements have been taken?——A. Yes, the foremen of the different tradesmen, and sometimes, though seldom, the tradesmen themselves.

Q. 28. Did the persons who have attended on the part of the tradesmen, take an account of the dimensions at the same time that Mr. West did?——A. Sometimes they did, but seldom.

Q. 29. Have notes of the day-work at Carlton House been regularly made out for all the Work executed since you have been constant Carpenter, and been regularly handed over by you to the Labourer in trust?——A. Yes; to him or to the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 30. Have you made any distinction in the entries made in these notes, in respect of the different Works there?——A. Yes; I have made distinct notes for common and extra Works.

Q. 31. Have you always paid equal attention in taking an account of the number of people employed, and of the materials sent in, and of the Work executed for both descriptions of Work, and in specifying them on the weekly notes which you delivered to the Labourer in trust, or to the Clerk of the Works?——A. Yes.

Q. 32. Were the measurements for these different descriptions of Work taken with equal accuracy and attention?——A. Yes.

Q. 33. Were the dimensions of the extra Works at Carlton House always taken at the periods at which dimensions of new Work are usually taken?——A. Yes.

Q. 34. Has the Clerk of the Works ever attended whilst the dimensions of the extra Works were taking?——A. But seldom.

Q. 35. Have there been any extra Works carried on at Carlton House, which you have not attended in your capacity of constant Carpenter?——A. Yes.

Q. 36. Who attended to take an account of the number of people employed, and of the materials used in these Works?——A. A Mr. Nixon, sent there, I believe, by Mr. Wyatt the Surveyor.

Q. 37. On

Mr. Lush.

Q. 37. On what account has that payment which you have received from the Carpenter employed at Carlton House, been sometimes above twenty-eight shillings per week, and sometimes under it?——A. I have received monies at different times from the Carpenter, which I average at about twenty-eight shillings per week.

Q. 38. Do you know whether he had any authority from any one belonging to the Department of Works to make you these payments?——A. I believe he had from Mr. Yenn.

Q. 39. What Work do you actually execute under the Carpenter at Carlton House?——A. I am actually employed as a workman.

Q. 40. Do you find much time for working yourself at Carlton House?——A. Yes.

Q. 41. Do you know in what manner the Carpenter, Mr. Jeffery Wyatt, is paid the money he advances to you?——A. No.

(Signed) WILLIAM LUSH.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson.

Appendix, No. 22.

Examination of Mr. ADAM LEE; taken upon Oath, on the 17th August 1812.

Mr. Lee.

Q. 1. IN what line were you brought up?——A. As a Carpenter and Builder, having been articled to a Clerk of the Works.

Q. 2. Have you ever worked as a Carpenter?——A. Yes, and I have acted as foreman in conducting the building of the Barracks at Bridport in Dorsetshire, and the Military Hospital at Portsmouth.

Q. 3. In what situations, and from what periods have you been employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I was first employed in July 1801 as Clerk of the Works at New Park Lodge in Richmond Park, receiving my instructions from the Surveyor of the Office, and occasionally from Mr. Browne; I was employed there till April 1806, when I was appointed Labourer in trust for the department of Whitehall and Westminster, the situation which I now hold.

Q. 4. What were your salary and emoluments whilst you were the acting Clerk of the Works at New Park Lodge?——A. A guinea and a half a week, and I lodged in the house.

Q. 5. What have been your salary and allowances as Labourer in trust for Whitehall and Westminster?——A. My salary is £. 55 per annum, and I have apartments both at Whitehall and Westminster.

Q. 6. Do you occupy either of these apartments yourself?——A. Yes, I occupy that in Cotton Garden.

Q. 7. What rent do you receive for the other apartment, if let?——A. Twenty pounds a year; (a) the other part of the house is occupied by the constant Carpenter belonging to the same Department.

Q. 8. Have you on any occasion received any extra pay or remuneration for services in the Departments of His Majesty's Works?——A. I received at the trial of Lord Melville six guineas; and for alterations that were made at the Offices of the Secretaries of State for the War and Colonial Departments I received two guineas and a half; and from August 1807 to December 1808, I received one pound eight shillings a week, which up to May preceding, had been paid to a person acting as foreman of the labourers, and was included in the account of labour.

Q. 9. On what occasion and by what authority did you receive this allowance of one pound eight shillings per week, and what was the reason of its being discontinued to you?——A. I received it by the authority of Mr. Groves, then Clerk of the Works, in consequence of an application which I made to him by letter soon after the death of the person who had received it before, stating that my duties were increased in consequence of that person's death, and that I had received no extra allowances for the extra Work at the Houses of Parliament, which I had superintended for nearly two years. It was discontinued in consequence of some conversation between Mr. Groves and Mr. Wyatt, who considered this mode as irregular, and said that when the accounts for the extra Work at the Houses of Parliament were made out and settled, the sum which I had received would be deducted from the allowance to be made to me for my superintendence of that Work; and I understood from Mr. Groves from the first that this was to be done.

Mr. Lee.

Q. 10. Has any thing further been done in this business, so far as you are concerned in it?——A. Nothing has been done since, except that after making different applications to the Surveyor and other Officers, when money has been issued by the Treasury on account of these Works, and receiving on one occasion an authority from the Surveyor addressed to Mr. Hiort and Mr. Groves to pay me £. 100 on account, but which I did not receive, I about a month ago sent a memorial to the Treasury on the subject, which I understand has been referred to Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 11. Have you known of any other instance of a charge having been made in the account for labour in the Department of His Majesty's Works, which was not on account of labour actually executed, but for services of a different description?——A. I have known no other instance; but if a Labourer is employed beyond the usual hours of Work, I have occasionally signed the notes allowing him extra time, by the order of the Clerk of the Works; and when I have myself employed a man beyond his time on what I have considered as public business, I have on my own authority signed a note for the extra time.

Q. 12. Where did you receive those payments first spoken of in your answer to the 8th question?——A. The first at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and the second from Mr. Craig.

Q. 13. Have you ever received any per-centage, fee or gratuity from any tradesman or officer employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works, for or on account of such employment; or have you ever been concerned in business with any one in executing the Work, or in supplying the Materials in this department?——A. I have never received any per-centage from any tradesman or officer employed, but I have received at Christmas a gratuity from some of the tradesmen. I have never been concerned with any one, either in executing the Work or supplying the Materials.

Q. 14. On what principle, if on any, has that gratuity at Christmas from the tradesmen been regulated, and what has been the average annual amount of it?——A. I have considered that it has depended in some degree on the quantity of Work which has been executed during the year, and that it has been given to me for the attention that I have paid to their Workmen, particularly when employed upon measured Work, my duty on such occasions being only to see that the materials are good, and the work properly executed. The amount of it has varied from ten pounds to thirty, but I should think that on an average it has not exceeded twenty pounds a year.

Q. 15. Have you any other employment or occupation?——A. I have no other public employment, but I have occasionally done business on my own account as a Builder.

Q. 16. What duties did you execute whilst you were the acting Clerk of the Works at New Park Lodge?——A. I first made a plan of the Building for the Surveyor's use, and working Drawings afterwards for the Workmen, and I superintended the actual execution of the Work; keeping a check upon the day-work, and signing the weekly notes; and I attended at the measurement of the Work. I was constantly employed in this service.

Q. 17. Did you assist in making out the bills for the Work?——A. No.

Q. 18. What duties have you actually executed as Labourer in trust for the Department of Whitehall and Westminster?——A. In respect of the Work denominated the common accounts of the Department, I have received the instructions of the Clerk of the Works, and given directions to the different artificers for carrying the Works into execution, and during Mr. Groves's indisposition I prepared the estimates for the same, and drawings when necessary; and I have executed similar duties in respect of what are called the general survey accounts.

Q. 19. Have you considered it to be your duty to make occasional general surveys of the state of the buildings in your department, externally and internally?——A. I have not; but when the Clerk of the Works or the Surveyor of the Office has been applied to respecting any building or apartment, I have by their directions examined into the state of such building or apartment, and reported on the same.

Q. 20. Have you considered it to be your duty to report the want of repair of any building within your department, although you may not have received express directions to examine into the state of it?——A. I have on such occasions, when it has appeared to require immediate attention, reported the same to the Clerk of the Works or the Surveyor.

Q. 21. Did you assist in preparing the estimates for the Works coming under the description of common accounts, whilst Mr. Groves was capable of acting?——A. Yes, almost from the beginning.

Q. 22. How often have general surveys been had of the buildings and other matters within your department?——A. Once a year, with the exception of one year, for the purpose

purpose of examining the repairs which had been suggested to the Office to be wanted.

Mr. Lee.

Q. 23. Had you previous notice of such general surveys?——A. Yes.

Q. 24. What preparation was made by you, or by the Clerk of the Works, to your knowledge, previous to the coming of the Surveyor and Examiner on these general surveys? ——A. I have been directed by the Clerk of the Works to make out a statement of the different repairs which were wanted, specifying the buildings, and the nature of their repairs; with the exception of private houses and apartments, the occupiers of which have either applied directly to the Clerk of the Works, or through me. This statement has been entered in a book, with estimates of the expense of executing each distinct repair, according to the separate trades; and this book is taken to the Office of Works, for the inspection and examination of the officers there, and is produced when they go on the survey.

Q. 25. Have you always been present at those surveys?——A. I have, with one exception.

Q. 26. Who attended, besides yourself, on the occasions when you were present?——A. The Surveyor, the Examiner, and the Clerk of the Works, when sufficiently well.

Q. 27. To what points did it appear to you, that the attention of the officers from the Office of Works was, on these occasions, particularly directed?——A. They went and examined the places noticed in the general survey-book, before spoken of; and if any alteration had been made in the book at the office, the Clerk of the Works, if not present, was made acquainted with it; the book was then taken back to the office.

Q. 28. Have you ever known them, on these occasions, to make a general survey and examination of the buildings in your department, externally and internally?——A. No, only that which was pointed out in the survey-book.

Q. 29. Have you known them, upon these occasions, to inspect the Works which had been executed, or which were going on in your department?——A. They have generally made a second survey in the same year, for the purpose of seeing that the Works, which had been directed in consequence of the former survey, have been executed.

Q. 30. Did they, upon occasion of either description of survey, examine into the state of the private houses and apartments belonging to the Crown in your department?——A. They examined only such as were included in the general survey-book.

Q. 31. Did they, upon any of these occasions, notice the extra Works which were carrying on at the Auditor's Office, and at Whitehall Chapel?——A. Not at any time.

Q. 32. What number of houses and apartments belonging to the Crown, in your department, are occupied by individuals?——A. I cannot at present state those in Whitehall, but they will be found described upon the plan which is in the Office of Works. I will furnish a statement of those in Westminster, and by whom they are occupied. (A.)

Q. 33. Do you know of any Works having been executed in your department, without an estimate of the same having been previously prepared?——A. There was not to my knowledge any estimate prepared for the Work at the Auditor's Office.

Q. 34. Did you assist in preparing any estimate for the alteration at Whitehall Chapel? ——A. No.

Q. 35. Do you know by whom estimates of that Work, if any, were prepared?——A. I believe by the Surveyor of the Office.

Q. 36. Do you know by whom the estimates of the Work at Dorset House were prepared?——A. The dimensions were taken by Mr. Crocker and myself; but the estimates were prepared at the Surveyor's Office.

Q. 37. Have there been any Works executed in your department since, by the directions of the Treasury, the tradesmen employed have been limited to the sums specified in the estimates for their respective parts of the Works?——A. Yes; the new and old Council Offices, and the Stationery Office, which last is now in hand.

Q. 38. Did you take any part in preparing and settling any of the estimates for these Works?——A. Yes; by the directions of Mr. Groves, I prepared the plans of the alterations done at the new Council Office, and attended with Mr. Davies, who was employed on the part of Mr. Groves to measure the intended Works with the persons employed on the part of the different artificers; and I was directed by the Surveyor to alter a plan which I had of the old Council Office, and to attend the artificers in preparing estimates of the alteration and repair; and I was also employed in preparing the estimates for the new Stationery Office, the measurements

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measurements being taken by Mr. Davies, the whole being afterwards revised and corrected by the present Clerk of the Works for the department of St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster.

Addition by Mr. Adam Lee, on the 18th August 1812.

A. 7. (a) On recollection, I beg to state, that I did not get possession of my apartments in Cotton Garden for about two years after my appointment, and that I was obliged, in consequence, to hire apartments, for which I paid £.20 a year, and I only received £.6 a year for my official apartments in Cotton Garden.

Further Examination of Mr. Adam Lee, on the 18th of August 1812.

Q. 39. Do you know whether the estimates of the Works of which you spoke in your last answer, were laid before the Surveyor of the Office, Mr. Wyatt, and received his sanction?——A. Yes; with the exception of that for the new Council Office.

Q. 40. Why were not the estimates of the Work at the new Council Office submitted to the consideration of Mr. Wyatt?——A. To the best of my recollection, Mr. Wyatt was at that time out of town, and they were forwarded directly to the Treasury.

Q. 41. What attendance do you actually give during the progress of the Work in your department?——A. I give daily attendance, and my whole time is occupied in it.

Q. 42. In what manner is an account taken by you of the Workmen and Labourers who have attended, of the materials which have been furnished, and of the Work which has been executed?——A. For the Work included in the common Account, and general survey Account in the Westminster department, the tradesmen send me every Tuesday or Wednesday weekly notes, containing the quantity of materials furnished by them, and the time of the men employed by them during the preceding week; these I check from the observations I have myself made during the week, and by the vouchers of the materials which were given to me at the time of their being delivered. I abstract these notes into a book, for my own satisfaction, and send the notes to the Clerk of the Works every quarter, or whenever called for. In the Whitehall department, the proceeding is the same, only that I am there assisted by the constant carpenter of the department. This is the usual course of proceeding; but the tradesmen are sometimes negligent in sending in their weekly notes, and I have had occasion to write to them in consequence.

Q. 43. Has it ever been usual in your department to make calls of the workmen employed on the Works?——A. No.

Q 44. What account have you taken of the matters before spoken of, included in what are called the extra Accounts?—A. In the extra Work at the Auditor's Office, the Council Offices, and the Treasury Chambers, I examined the notes and vouchers as before stated, with the assistance of Mr. Stone, the constant carpenter. For the extra Works at Whitehall Chapel, there was a person sent by the Surveyor to take an account of the men's time and the vouchers of materials, and he checked the tradesmen's weekly notes by the same, and then forwarded both the notes and vouchers to me, and I examined and signed them. In the extra Work at Dorset House, there was also a person employed to take a similar account, and the proceeding was afterwards the same. I wish to add that these persons were employed at Whitehall Chapel and Dorset House, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Groves, I being generally obliged to perform his duty.

Q. 45. Have you paid particular attention, during the progress of the Work included under these three different descriptions of accounts, to the quality of the materials which have been furnished by the tradesmen, and of the workmanship in which they have been used?——A. I generally have.

Q. 46. What description of materials and workmanship is it understood should be used, in His Majesty's Works?——A. The materials should be of the best quality, and the workmanship should be executed in a substantial workmanlike manner.

Q. 47. Do you at any time certify, either to your superior, the Clerk of the Works, or to the Office, that the materials which have been supplied during particular periods, or in particular work, have been of the best quality, and that the work in which they have been used, was substantial and workmanlike?——A. No; but when I have observed materials sent in, which I have thought unfit for the work for which they were intended, I have objected to them to the tradesmen, and on two or three occasions I have been obliged to mention it to the Clerk of the Works, or the Surveyor of the Office.

Q. 48. Have you observed that there has been any inferiority in the quality of the materials, or of the workmanship, in such Works as have been carried on under the new system, of limiting the charges of the tradesmen to the sums specified in the estimates of those works?——A. Not any.

Q. 49. Are

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Q. 49. Are there any charges for cartage and labour, in your department, which are not included in the different tradesmen's bills?——A. There is a person specially appointed to do the business of carting and scavengering, whom we call the Labourer.

Q. 50. How is his work checked?——A. He gives in weekly notes of the quantity of cartage which has been performed, and the number of labourers who have been employed by him, and I check these by the notes which I have given on Saturdays for the payment of the men, and by the notes of the quantity of cartage which has been performed at Whitehall, which I receive from the constant Carpenter employed there, who makes them out from the quantities received by him from the constant Labourer, who takes an account of the cartage; but the charge for the cartage at Westminster, I judge of from my own observation.

Q. 51. By whom are these labourers paid?——A. By the Master Labourer.

Q. 52. Are there any depôts of old and new materials in your department?——A. Yes, there is an established store-yard in Scotland Yard; and in Westminster the depôts are in Cotton Garden, and in the cellars under the House of Lords; and there is a depôt wherever there is an extra work going on.

Q. 53. Who has the immediate care of these different depôts?——A. I have the care of them, and keep the keys; but the constant Carpenter has also a key to the store in Scotland Yard.

Q. 54. Who attends to the actual receipt and delivery of materials into and from these stores?——A. In general, myself or the constant Carpenter, and I have occasionally employed a confidential workman to take out such articles as have been wanted.

Q. 55. Do you keep any store account of the receipt and delivery out of these materials?——A. No.

Q. 56. Who gives the orders for sending new materials into the depôts?——A. I in general give orders myself, and sometimes the constant Carpenter in the Whitehall Department.

Q. 57. Do you regularly state to the Clerk of the Works, when you have given such orders?——I do not generally.

Q. 58. Who attends to the conversion of the timber, and other materials, which have been sent into the depôts?——A. I attend to it myself, with the foremen who are employed by the different tradesmen; and, in the Whitehall Department, with the assistance of the constant Carpenter.

Q. 59. Are the materials ever delivered out from these depôts for work which is afterwards to be paid for by measure?——A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. 60. Have you any mode of checking the consumption of these materials when employed in day-work?——A. I have no mode of checking it, but from my own observation.

Q. 61. Would there be any difficulty in stating on the weekly notes of day-work which you sign, the quantities of old and new materials which have been taken from the depôts during the weeks to which those notes relate, and whether they have been used in the day-work included in those notes?——A. I conceive there would be no difficulty in such a statement, but the quantities taken from the depôts are very small, in proportion to what is generally required in these repairs, the chief of them being furnished by the tradesmen direct to the spot where they are used.

Q. 62. When measured work and day-work are carrying on at the same place at the same time, in what manner are the materials which are used in the day-work kept distinct from those which are used in the measured work?——A. They are in general deposited in a different part of the building; and particular attention is paid by myself and others, to see that the day-work materials are not used in the measured work.

Q. 63. What becomes of the old iron, lead, &c. which are no longer useable?——A. They are collected into the stores, and when they amount to a certain quantity, they are carried to the different tradesmen, who give credit for them in their subsequent weekly notes.

Q. 64. What description and number of persons are employed under you, who receive salaries from the Office of Works?——A. The constant Carpenter and two constant Labourers.

Q. 65. Are these three persons regularly employed?——A. The constant Carpenter is regularly employed; and Gurney, one of the constant Labourers, appears to be generally employed; the other, Brightwell, has only been appointed about a twelvemonth, and is at present employed at Mr. Wyatt's private office.

Mr. Lee.

Q. 66. Was the person whom Brightwell succeeded, regularly employed?——A. He was a very infirm old man, quite incapable of daily labour.

Q. 67. In what line of life was the constant Carpenter brought up?——A. I have understood that he was brought up as a carpenter.

Q. 68. Does either he or Gurney receive any pay beyond his salary?——A. The constant Carpenter receives from one pound to one pound two shillings a week from the Carpenter employed in the department; and Gurney, when he attends the slop carts, is allowed three days and a half, or seven shillings, which is included in the master Labourer's weekly notes.

Q. 69. Is that payment to the constant Carpenter, included in the Carpenter's weekly note for day-work?——A. Yes.

Q. 70. Do you know whether Brightwell receives any extra pay of any kind?—— A. Yes, he receives for three days and a half a week, or seven shillings, which is in consideration of his attending the sluice in Scotland Yard, which supplies the canal in St. James's Park.

Q. 71. Is John Hurst, who is stated in the account of the establishment of the Office of Works, to be one of the constant Labourers at Whitehall, employed in any way under you?——A. No.

Q. 72. Do you know how he is employed?——A. He has the care of the hard and soft water in the Scotland Yards, and is generally denominated the Turncock.

Q. 73. Has John Hurst, or Gurney, or Brightwell, any residence in houses belonging to the Crown?——A. John Hurst has the house called the Windsor Castle, in which is the hard water cistern; and Gurney has two rooms in the small house which Brightwell occupies.

Further Examination of Mr. Adam Lee, on the 19th August 1812.

Q. 74. Have you acted as Labourer in trust in the execution of any extra Works in your department, besides those in the Whitehall branch of it, enumerated in your answer to the 44th question?——A. Yes, at the Houses of Parliament.

Q. 75. On what principle were those Works executed?——A. Some parts of them on the principle of day-work, and some on that of measured work.

Q. 76. Had you a special appointment for acting as Labourer in trust at these Works? ——A. No; but it is not in my ordinary duty, as Labourer in trust at Whitehall and Westminster.

Q. 77. Have you received any special pay or remuneration for your attention to these Works?——A. None, with the exception of that stated in my answers to the 8th and 9th questions.

Q. 78. Was there any person employed under you, in attending to this extra work about the Houses of Parliament whilst it was going on, such as were employed at Whitehall Chapel and Dorset House?——A. No.

Q. 79. Who took the account of the materials and time in the day-work, charged in these extra Works?——A. I took it myself.

Q. 80. Were you able to attend conveniently to this service, and to your ordinary duties, as Labourer in trust, in the departments of Whitehall and Westminster, at the same time? ——A. Yes, in consequence of living upon the spot.

Q. 81. Were any of the extra Works at Dorset House and Whitehall Chapel, going on at the same time with these extra Works about the Houses of Parliament?——A. The principal part of the Work was nearly completed before the commencement of the extra Works in the Whitehall Department; and a considerable part of the alterations were executed in the course of the last year, since the extra Works at Whitehall were completed.

Q. 82. What is the nature and amount of the remuneration for these extra services, to which you consider yourself to be entitled?——A. I consider myself entitled to £.100 a year for the extra services about the Houses of Parliament, that being the sum allowed to Mr. Clerk, who superintended the Works at Somerset House, and executed similar duties; and for the extra Works in the Whitehall Department, ten shillings per cent. upon the expenditure.

Q. 83. What buildings are considered to be within your ordinary duties, as Labourer in trust, at Westminster?——A. The ordinary repairs of the two Houses of Parliament, which are included in the common accounts; Westminster Hall, the Courts of Chancery, King's Bench and Common Pleas, with the Offices and Record-rooms belonging to each; the stone building, containing the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, and the house of Mr. Ley, Clerk of the House of Commons;

Commons; the Parliament Office, the Journal Office, the Record Office, adjoining Westminster Abbey; together with the houses and apartments enumerated in the paper which I have given in answer to the 32d question.

Mr. Lee.

Q. 84. In what department are the repairs and alterations in the Exchequer Offices, the Court of Exchequer, the three Coffee-houses adjoining Westminster Hall, and the Speaker's house and premises, conducted?——A. The repairs and alterations at the Exchequer Offices, are under the care of the Clerk of the Works for Westminster and Whitehall, who has, as I understand, a separate salary for this duty; and the bills for the same are examined and passed by him and the Surveyor, and paid at the Exchequer; for the Court of Exchequer, they are conducted by some of the officers of the Court; the two Coffee-houses under the Exchequer, have been repaired by the Commissioners for the improvement of Westminster, under the directions of their own Surveyor; and the other Coffee-house at the end of Westminster Hall, belongs to the Bridge Commissioners. The repairs and alterations at the Speaker's house, and the house of the Serjeant at Arms, have been conducted under the special superintendence of the Surveyor and of the Clerk of the Works for Westminster and Whitehall, assisted by the Labourer in trust appointed for the care of these houses, Mr. Dyson's house, and the Exchequer Offices.

Q. 85. Do you know under what department the repairs and alterations at Mr. Dyson's house have been conducted?——A. They have been conducted by the officers before mentioned. I wish to add that the information which I have given in the two last answers is, I believe, correct, but I have no official knowledge upon the subject.

Q. 86. Did you understand, whilst the extra Work at the Office of the Auditor of the Land Revenue was going on, that there was no official authority for executing that Work? ——A. I did not.

Q. 87. Under what authority did you execute that Work?——A. By a written order from Mr. Groves.

Q. 88. Was that order accompanied by any estimate, or any specification of the Work to be executed?——A. None whatever.

Q. 89. How were you regulated as to the nature and extent of the Work which was executed there?——A. I was at the house with Mr. Groves when he inspected the building; he then suggested that a new front would be necessary, and desired me to wait on Mr. Gray, the Auditor, and take his directions as to what kind of front would be necessary; and he at the same time observed, that the house was incommoded by water, and desired me to pay particular attention to it, and adopt some means for making it dry; I went to Mr. Gray, and took his instructions, and prepared a plan and elevation, which I submitted to him. A few days after that, Mr. Groves fell ill, before I had an opportunity of shewing the plan to him, and about two or three months afterwards he gave me the order for doing the necessary repairs for the accommodation of the Office.

Q. 90. Did you prepare any estimate of the expense of executing what you deemed to be these necessary repairs, including the new front?——A. I did not, for I was not required.

Q. 91. Did any Officer of the Office of Works inspect the Work whilst it was going on, or give you any directions respecting it?——A. I saw Mr. Groves occasionally while the Work was going on, and explained to him how it was proceeding, and he urged me to proceed with the Work as fast as possible, for the Commissioners for the improvement of Westminster wanted to take the other house down. And I once mentioned it to Mr. Wyatt as he was passing by, who went into the passage of the house; he then asked me what authority I had for doing this Work; I told him I had a written authority from Mr. Groves; he asked me if I knew what authority Mr. Groves had for it, to which I replied, I did not know whether he had authority from the Commissioners for the improvement of Westminster, or from the Treasury. Mr. Wyatt said there could be no authority from the Treasury, because it would have come through the Office of Works, and that it was the Commissioners business, and he would pay no further attention to it. I once saw Mr. Craig, who had stopped at the front of the building, and spoke to Mr. Stone the constant carpenter; I did not hear what he said, but I have understood that he expressed his surprise at seeing these Works carrying on without any official order from the Office of Works. I believe this is a correct account of all that passed.

Q. 92. Was Mr. Groves at this time employed under the Commissioners for the improvement of Westminster?——A. Yes; as their Surveyor.

Q. 93. What was Mr. Groves's state of health from the time he gave you the order for executing this Work, to the time of the completion of it?——A. He improved in health

Mr. Lee.

after that order was given; but I do not recollect to have seen him at the building during any part of that period; but I believe I have seen him out, attending the Commissioners business.

Q. 94. By what tradesmen was this Work executed?——A. By the regular established trades-people of the Department of Works for Whitehall.

Q. 95. Was any part of the Work measurable work?——A. Yes, the brick work of the new front, the sashes and frames, new presses and writing-desk, chimney pieces, paving, plastering and painting.

Q. 96. By whom, if by any one, and at what time, was this Work measured?——A. By Mr. Groves's clerk, whom he employed for that purpose, partly whilst the Work was going on, and partly about a month after the Work was completed.

Q. 97. Did you sign any weekly notes for day-work, in carrying on this Work?——A. Yes, the whole of them; and they were sent to the office of the Clerk of the Works, in the same manner as for any other Work carried on under the Office of Works.

Q. 98. Were the proceedings in carrying on this Work, as far as you were concerned, altogether the same as in carrying on other Works under the Office of Works, in your department?——A. Yes, precisely the same.

Q. 99. Can you explain the causes of the bills, for the alterations at Whitehall Chapel, and at Dorset House, so greatly exceeding the original estimates for the same?——A. There are three circumstances which have occasioned it; the first is, that the business was not accurately gone into on the formation of the estimates, and that on opening the Work, the timbers, particularly at Whitehall Chapel, were found very defective, which had not been expected; and there was an alteration made in the plan of this building, subsequent to the formation of the original estimate: in the second place, the extraordinary increase in the price of materials, and of men's labour, subsequent to the date of the estimate: and, thirdly, the interference of Mr. Groves, the Clerk of the Works, in making alterations during the execution of the work, which added considerably to the expense.

Q. 100. Do you know whether Mr. Groves had any authority from the Office of Works for making these alterations in the plans, on which the estimates had been formed?——A. I believe not; because I have heard the Surveyor express his surprise at what had been done by Mr. Groves.

(Signed) ADAM LEE.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson.

(A.) Referred to in the Answer to 32d Question.

Westminster, 18th August 1812.

A STATEMENT of Official Houses and Apartments in this Department.

1 House	The Right hon. George Rose,	as Clerks in Parliament.
1 - D°	Mr. Cowper	
1 - D°	Mr. Hatsell	as Clerks of the House of Commons.
1 - D°	Mr. Ley	

Apartments - Mr. A. Lee, as Labourer in trust.
- - - - Mrs. Robe, as Deputy Housekeeper at the House of Lords.
- - - - Mr. Wright, as Deputy Fire Lighter.
- - - - Mrs. Gudge, as Stove Fire Lighter.
- - - - Mr John Bellamy, Deputy Housekeeper at the House of Commons.
- - - - Mr. Whittam, at the Journal Office.
- - - - Mr. Stamp, at the Parliament D°.
- - - - Mr. Lewis, at the Court of Common Pleas.
- - - - Mr. Hewett, at the Court of King's Bench.

Appendix, No. 23.

Examination of Mr. JAMES WATTS; taken upon Oath, on the 24th of August 1812.

Mr. Watts.

Q. 1. WHAT is your connection in business with Mrs. Arrow, who does some of the Joiner's and Carpenter's Work under the Office of His Majesty's Works?——A. I execute in Mrs. Arrow's name the business required to be done, and I make her certain allowances out of it.

Q. 2. For what places or departments under the Office of Works do you execute business?——A. For the departments of Whitehall and Westminster.

Q. 3. Do you include in the weekly notes for day-work, any payments to any officers or persons in the employ of the Office of Works?——A. Yes, an allowance to Stone at Whitehall of four days per week, at four shillings and sixpence per day, during the year round, and an addition of one day per week at the same rate when the men work seven days in the week.

Q. 4. Have you ever made any other description of allowance to any one employed under the Office of Works?——A. I pay to Gurney of the Whitehall Department six shillings per week all the year round.

Q. 5. Had you any authority from any one belonging to the Department of His Majesty's Works for making these several allowances to Stone and Gurney?——A. I was desired by Mr. Groves, late Clerk of the Works, upon Mrs. Arrow's succeeding to the appointment of Carpenter, to make these payments or allowances.

Q. 6. Do the allowances which you pay to Stone and Gurney appear either in the weekly notes of day-work, or in any other accounts which you deliver in, as having been paid to them in their proper names?——A. The name of Stone does not appear in the weekly note of day-work as having been paid, but Gurney's name does appear in the quarterly bill as a distinct charge.

Q. 7. In what manner is labour charged for in the weekly notes for day-work?——A. The weekly notes do not specify the names nor the number of Carpenters employed, but the number of days they have worked during the week are stated in the note.

Q. 8. Did Mr. Groves, at the time that he desired you to make these allowances or payments to Stone and Gurney, give any reason for his wishing that such payments should be made to them?——A. No.

Q. 9. Have you received any similar authority from Mr. Bacon, who succeeded Mr. Groves as Clerk of the Works for Westminster and Whitehall?——A. No.

Q. 10. Have you continued to make the same payments since Mr. Bacon has been Clerk of the Works?——A. I have.

Q. 11. How long have you been acquainted with the way in which business is carried on by the tradesmen employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I have executed the business for Mrs. Arrow about ten years.

Q. 12. Has any allowance of any kind been made to any one employed under the Office of Works by or on account of Mrs. Arrow as the Joiner of the Department, during that period?——A. No.

Q. 13. Has it been usual to give any gratuity or present at Christmas, or at any other period, to any persons employed under the Office of Works?——A. At Christmas I have given a gratuity to the Labourer in trust, and also to Stone, two or three Guineas to the former, and I think half a guinea to the latter.

Q. 14. Has either Stone or Gurney ever performed any services for you as acting Carpenter under the Office of Works for Whitehall and Westminster, in consideration of the allowances which you have paid to them?——A. They are not employed by me, nor are they under my control, but their attentions are serviceable to the Crown during the execution of the Works.

(Signed) JAMES WATTS.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 24.

Examination of Mr. JOHN STONE; taken upon Oath, on the 20th August 1812.

Mr. Stone.

Q. 1. IN what line were you brought up?——A. As a Carpenter and Joiner.

Q. 2. When, and by whom, were you appointed a constant carpenter in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I was appointed in the year 1777, by Mr. Worsley, then Surveyor General of the Board of Works.

Q. 3. Had you been previously employed in this department?——A. Yes, as a working carpenter at the Tower, and the King's Mews, under the Master Carpenter, who was employed by the Board of Works.

Q. 4. What are your regular salary and allowances, as a constant Carpenter?——A. My salary is thirty-nine pounds a year, and I have two rooms in a house in Scotland Yard; and I receive two shillings a day during the sitting of the House of Commons, for attending the ventilator.

Q. 5. Have you, under the authority of any office or officer belonging to His Majesty's Works, ever received any extra pay or allowances?——A. No; but the Surveyor has promised that I shall have some allowance for superintending, under the Labourer in trust, the Works at the old and new Council Offices.

Q. 6. Have you ever received any per-centage, allowance, fee, or gratuity, from any officer or tradesman employed in the Department of His Majesty's Works, for or on account of such employment, or been yourself interested in the supplying of any materials, or in executing any work, under the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. Never; except that I have received some small gratuities from the tradesmen at Christmas, which have amounted to about two guineas a year.

Q. 7. Have you ever received from the Master Carpenter employed under the Office of Works, in the department which you have attended, one pound, or one pound two shillings per week, or any weekly sum from him, which has been included in that Carpenter's weekly note for day-work?——A. I never have.

Q. 8. Have you any business or employment, besides that of a constant Carpenter, in His Majesty's Works?——A. No.

Q. 9. What buildings are considered to be within your department?——A. The Scotland Yards, and Whitehall.

Q. 10. What duties have you executed, as the constant Carpenter of the department of Whitehall?——A. I have superintended the Workmen under Mr. Lee, the Labourer in trust.

Q. 11. Did you ever use to work yourself?——A. Yes, I formerly used to work as another man, when I was not otherwise wanted, and when it was not worth while to send for men belonging to the regular tradesmen.

Q. 12. Have you had the care of the depôt or store in Scotland Yard?——A. Yes, under Mr. Lee.

Q. 13. Do you take an account of the old and new materials which are brought into the depôt, and also of those which are delivered out to the different workmen?——A. I do, and give it to Mr. Lee.

Q. 14. Will you describe what is the nature of the accounts of these materials which you give to Mr. Lee?——A. I give him an account weekly of the articles which come in, and of the articles which have been delivered out, if either has happened in the course of the week, specifying the quantities, and, of those delivered out, for what purpose, when he himself is not present to see them delivered out.

Q. 15. Do the duties on which you are employed under the Office of Works, occupy the whole of your time?——A. Yes.

(Signed) JOHN STONE.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson.

Mr. JOHN STONE attended this day (the 24th August 1812) and stated that he made a mistake in the Answer which he gave to the 7th Question of his Examination on the 20th instant, which he now desired to correct; and being again sworn, that Question was again stated to him; viz. *Mr. Stone.*

Q. 1. Have you ever received from the Master Carpenter employed under the Office of Works in the department which you have attended, one pound, or one pound two shillings per week, or any weekly sum from him, which has been included in that Carpenter's weekly note for day-work?

Which he now answered, as follows:

A. I have received one pound two shillings per week from Mr. Watts, who does the business for Mrs. Elizabeth Arrow, from the 16th of May last.

Q. 2. When did you first begin to receive any weekly sum from the Carpenter employed in the department which you have attended; and what was the amount of it before the 16th of May last?——A. I first received a weekly allowance from Mr. Watts, who acts for Mrs. Arrow, when she was appointed Carpenter as well as Joiner, I believe about a year and a half ago; the allowance has been four shillings and sixpence for four days a week during the winter season, and for five days a week, at the same rate, during the summer.

Q. 3. When does the winter season commence and end?——A. During the summer the workmen are allowed to work seven days in the week, and when they are no longer so allowed, the winter season commences.

Q. 4. Who regulates this time of working?——A. Sometimes the Master Carpenter, sometimes the Board.

Q. 5. Had you ever received any weekly allowance either from the Joiner or Carpenter employed in the department of the Office of Works which you attend, previously to that which you received about a year and a half ago from Mr. Watts?——A. I received from both the Master Carpenters who preceded Mrs. Arrow, a weekly allowance; from the first for three days only in the week, and at the rate of three shillings and sixpence per day; and from the next, I received for four days in the week, and I believe at the rate of four shillings a day.

Q. 6. Do you know whether the circumstance of your receiving those weekly allowances from the three successive Carpenters, was known to the Clerk of the Works who had the care of that department under the Office of Works which you have attended?——A. It was known to all the different Clerks of the Works who have been in Office since I have received this allowance, and to their clerks likewise.

Q. 7. At what times do you receive this allowance from the Carpenter?——A. Before Mr. Watts's time I received it weekly; but since his time I have received it once a fortnight.

Q. 8. Do you always receive this weekly allowance from Mr. Watts, net?——A. I do.

Q. 9. Do you know whether your name appears in the weekly note of day-work, as having been paid this allowance?——A. Not that I know of.

Q. 10. What was your reason for denying, on your last examination, having ever received any such weekly allowance as you now admit to have received for so many years past?——A. I cannot account for it; but I am very sorry for it.

Q. 11. Have you had any conversation or any communication with any one respecting the subject of this weekly allowance since your examination on Thursday in last week?——A. Not a word with any one upon the subject, except my own wife.

(Signed) JOHN STONE.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 25.

Examination of Mr. WILLIAM MEREDITH; taken upon Oath, on the 24th of August 1812.

Q. 1. IN what capacities have you been employed under the Office of Works?——A. I am Paviour every where under the Office of Works; and I am Labourer for the districts where Messrs. Bacon, Yenn, Browne, and Crocker are Clerks of the Works. *Mr. Meredith.*

Q. 2. Have you any regular salary or allowance in either of these capacities?——A. I have not; I am paid according to the Work executed.

 Q. 3. Have

Mr. Meredith.

Q. 3. What work do you execute in your capacity of Labourer?——A. I supply the different departments with Labourers, and I do the carting work of all descriptions; and I pay certain expenses incurred in the departments.

Q. 4. What is the nature of the expenses which you pay, and under what authority do you pay them?——A. They include beer and gin, &c. furnished to the Labourers on extra occasions, and oil and candles, &c. for the use of the Watchmen and Labourers; which are ordered by the Clerks of the Works, and are paid for by the Labourers in trust, who are repaid by me, and the charge is then included in the weekly notes.

Q. 5. Do you include in your weekly notes any allowance or payment to any one employed under the establishment of the Office of Works?——A. I do to Peacock, who is employed as a Labourer in trust at Kensington, for the extra Works carrying on there, one pound sixteen shillings per week; but I do not know whether he is on the establishment of the Office of Works or not. I also paid Mr. Rose, who acted as Labourer in trust at the Works at the King's Bench Prison, whilst they were going on, two guineas a week; and to Mr. Spence, Labourer in trust at the Marshalsea, either thirty-five or thirty-six shillings a week; and I pay to Gurney, a person occasionally employed at Whitehall, three days, or three days and a half for each time he is employed, at two shillings a day, charged in my bill at two shillings and five-pence; and to a person of the name of Benson, who acts as a Labourer in trust at the Mews, I pay two days a week at two shillings a day.

Q. 6. Under what authority have you made these several payments, and included them in your weekly notes?——A. Under the authority of the respective Clerks of the Works.

Q. 7. Have you any advantage for making these payments?——A. Yes; I used to receive twenty per cent.; but of late it has been reduced to fifteen per cent. at some places.

Q. 8. In what manner is this advantage or profit stated in your Account?——A. At Kensington the weekly payment to the Labourer in trust is charged as eighteen days labour, and I am allowed to charge five-pence in addition for each day, as my profit; and the whole payment is, I believe, divided by the Clerk of the Works, according to the estimates for the different Works going on there. The profit of fifteen per cent. on the payments to Mr. Rose, for the Works at the King's Bench Prison, is to be expressly stated in my Account. The profit on the payments to Mr. Spence, is stated in the same manner as that at Kensington. The payments to Gurney and Benson, are stated in the weekly notes; and the charge of profit is five-pence per day for each; but for my own Labourers, to whom I give half a crown, or sometimes more a day, I am allowed three shillings a day each.

Q. 9. Is any allowance made to you for the deductions which are made on your receipts at the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. None.

Q. 10. Are there any deductions made on the other repayments to you of the monies which you have advanced in the different ways before described by you?——A. Yes, two and a half per cent.

Q. 11. Has any allowance been made to you to cover such deduction?——A. None.

Q. 12. Does such deduction appear on the face of your receipt for the money repaid to you?——A. No.

Q. 13. From whom have you received the monies which have not come to you through the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. From Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Browne, and Mr. Groves.

Q. 14. Have you received the money which you have advanced to the different persons before enumerated, at regular periods?——A. No; but I have received it, I believe, whenever it has been got from the Treasury.

Q. 15. Is there any arrear now due to you of any long standing?——A. Not much, prior to the year 1811; but, altogether, it is somewhat under £.3,000.

Q. 16. In what manner are you paid for the carting?——A. At two shillings and nine-pence the single load for all distances, including slop and rubbish.

Q. 17. What check is in use with the officers belonging to the Department of Works, on the number of loads carted, and on the number of labourers charged by you?——A. The Labourers in trust, or labourers under them, take an account of both; and I receive a note every Saturday from them, except, I believe, from the King's Mews, stating the number of loads that have been carried away, and the number of labourers that have been employed.

Q. 18. How often do you make up your accounts?——A. Once a quarter; but they are not always regularly passed every quarter.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) WILLIAM MEREDITH.

Appendix, No. 26.

Examination of Mr. JOHN HOLROYD; taken upon Oath, on the 26th August 1812.

Mr. Holroyd.

Q. 1. WHEN, and by whom, were you appointed the Plumber on the Establishment of the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. Sir William Chambers permitted my name to appear with my father's on the Office Books, in the year 1788, but I derived no emolument from it until August 1789, when I went into partnership with my father: My father died in October in the same year, and I have had the business from that time to this.

Q. 2. Had your father or you any warrant or instrument of appointment to this situation?——A. All the knowledge I have of my own appointment is from a letter written by Sir William Chambers to my father, stating that he had complied with my father's repeated requests, by suffering my name to appear with his on the Office Books; and I do not know that my father had any. When I was appointed Plumber for Carlton House, after it was put under the management of the Office of Works, I received a warrant from Mr. Wyatt, the Surveyor of the Office, for that particular branch.

Q. 3. In what districts and places do you execute the Plumber's Work under the Office of Works?——A. At St. James's Palace, Whitehall, Westminster, the Queen's Palace, Carlton House, Kensington Palace, Hampton Court Palace, and the Tower.

Q. 4. Have you executed business in any other public Building or Work under the direction of any Officers belonging to the Office of Works?——A. Yes, at Somerset Place, the Marshalsea Prison, King's Bench Prison, the Fleet Prison, and generally any other Work that has been carried on, except that at the Speaker's House and at the Exchequer.

Q. 5. What salary and advantages do you receive from your situation as Plumber on the establishment of the Department of His Majesty's Works, beyond the amount of your bills for the Works which you execute?——A. I receive £. 9. 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, deducting the property tax, for Kensington Palace, and I employ a man constantly resident there for doing that work, for which I imagine that salary is given, namely, to look after the Water-works of the Palace; he lives in the Reservoir House, the taxes of which have been of late charged to me, and he receives from me fourteen shillings a week, which is about the net sum which I receive. I live in the Resident Clerk's house in Scotland Yard, for which, as well as for the premises adjoining, excepting the shop, I pay rent. I also receive a fixed sum of one hundred and fifty pounds a year for keeping in repair about fourteen Conduits and Tanpin Houses, and the Mains leading from Coomb and Gallows Hill to Hampton Court Palace, being a length of pipe of about eleven or twelve miles.

Q. 6. Do you never make any bill for any part of this Work?——Never, unless when the pipes are damaged where they pass under the Thames, and except upon two or three extraordinary occasions, when the Drains communicating with the head of the Watercourse were found to be obstructed, and for the removal of which I received the sum that it cost me.

Q. 7. Have you ever included in your weekly notes for day-work, or in any of your bills, any allowance or payment to any officer or person employed under the Office of Works?——A. Never.

Q. 8. Do you on any occasion give any gratuity or fee to any officer or person employed under the Office of Works?——A. To no officer higher than the Labourers in trust; but to Mr. Lee, the Labourer in trust for Whitehall and Westminster, I have given ten pounds a year at Christmas, on the express condition that there should be no expenses of any kind charged to me throughout the year; and to Mr. Lawrence, the Labourer in trust at St. James's, I have given five guineas a year at the same time, and on the same understanding; and I have given some small gratuities, from a guinea to half a crown, to other persons in inferior situations who attend the different Works.

Q. 9. What deduction is usually made from those bills of yours which are paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. I think, from three to three and a half per cent.

Q. 10. By whom have you been paid for the Work which you have executed at the places enumerated in your 4th Answer, which are not under the immediate management of the Office of Works?——A. For some part of that Work, I was paid at the Lord Chamberlain's Office; by Sir William Chambers, for all the extra Works executed in his time; and by Mr. Wyatt, for most of the Works executed under his direction; and by Mr. Saunders and Mr. Browne, for some of the

Mr. Holroyd.

Works at the Marshalsea and Fleet Prison; and I have been paid by Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Groves and Mr. Bacon, for the Works done at the Houses of Parliament.

Q. 11. What deductions, if any, were made on the amounts of these several payments? ——A. At the Lord Chamberlain's Office, the usual deduction; and in all the other instances, two and a half per cent.; except a payment lately from Mr. Browne on account of the Marshalsea Prison, who told me at the time I received it, that this per-centage would be required by Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 12. Were the prices for your Work, which you received from these different persons, all regulated by those allowed by the Office of Works?——A. Invariably.

Q. 13. At what times have you delivered in your accounts for the different descriptions of Works executed under the Office of Works?——A. Quarterly, for the ordinary accounts; those for the general survey, yearly; and those for extra Works, when called for.

Q. 14. Has any difference been made in the prices allowed at the Office of Works, on account of the difference of time that these several accounts have been delivered in?——A. There has not.

Q. 15. Has there been any delay, either in passing the several accounts after they have been delivered into the Office of Works, or in the payment of your bills which have been there allowed?——A. I have reason to believe, that all dispatch has been used in passing the bills when they have once reached the Office of Works, with the exception of some of the late Mr. Groves's accounts: the payments have been delayed till there has been money forthcoming for making them; but, very generally, it has been paid as soon as the issue has been made from the Exchequer.

Q. 16. Have you received the payments of your bills in due time, for the Work which you have executed in the Public Works, not under the management of the Office of Works?——A. Yes, for every place, except the Horse Guards, at which place we have been sometimes kept two or three years in arrear.

Q. 17. Have you at present any outstanding demand for any Work executed under the Office of Works, except for that executed in Mr. Groves's department?——A. Yes, at Carlton House; and for the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons also, which are not, I believe, upon this occasion under the Office of Works, though sometimes they have been.

Q. 18. From what period has your demand for the Works at Carlton House been outstanding?——A. For some part, for full three years; but the greater part was executed last year.

Q. 19. Are any of your accounts for this Work made up and delivered into the Office of Works?——A. One bill, to Christmas 1809, has been made up and delivered to Mr. Yenn, a part of which has been passed and paid, and the amounts of the remainder have been transmitted to Mr. Yenn.

Q. 20. Why have not your bills for the Work executed within these three years at Carlton House, been regularly made up and forwarded to the Office of Works, in the same manner as your bills for other Works executed under the Department of Works?——A. The bills for the ordinary work, or general repairs, have been made out, and generally passed quarterly; the other accounts have not been called for, otherwise than for their amounts as before stated.

Q. 21. From whom did you receive your orders for that Work at Carlton House, the accounts for which have not been called for in detail?——A. I received few or no orders from Mr. Yenn, the Clerk of the Works, respecting it; but I apprehend the greater part of the alterations were done with Mr. Wyatt the Surveyor's knowledge; and the directions from time to time for the Work being done, came for the most part through Mr. Lush, the constant Carpenter employed there.

Q. 22. Do you know whether any one in the employ of the Office of Works attended at Carlton House, to take an account of the day-work and of the measurements of such part of the Work as was measurable, as is the case in other Work executed in the Department of His Majesty's Works?——A. I have every reason to believe that the same mode was pursued, and the same precautions taken, as in other Works of this description.

Q. 23. What is the reason that your Accounts for the Works at the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons have not been made out?——A. The bills have been made out and delivered to Mr. Crocker, who had the superintendence of the Work under Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 24. When were the bills for these different Works respectively called for, and respectively forwarded by you to Mr. Crocker?——A. I conclude the bills were called for as soon as the Work was completed and measurable, in both cases; that for the King's Bench was delivered, I believe, about a twelvemonth ago; and that for the Fleet about six months ago.

Q. 25. Do you know the reason that these bills have not been passed?——A. I do not.

Q. 26. Have

Mr. Holroyd.

Q. 26. Have you ever received any imprest or money on account, for any Work executed under the Office of Works, or any of the other Works which you have enumerated this day?——A. Yes, in many instances, for both descriptions of Work, when special application has been made to the Treasury for it.

Q. What is your mode of doing business when employed under the Office of Works, and when executing public Works under special management?——A. I generally receive orders from the Labourer in trust, or other persons immediately superintending the Work, to send in the materials required, and with these I send notes, specifying the quantity of every article and material sent; these are delivered with the articles to the Labourer in trust, and at the commencement of every week a detailed note of the quantities sent in the week preceding, is sent to the Labourer in trust, which note specifies also the number of men that have been employed, and the Work they have been about; and at the end of the quarter, or whenever I send in my Accounts, the Abstracts are made conformable to these notes.

(Signed) JOHN HOLROYD.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson.

Appendix, No. 27.

Examination of GEORGE SAUNDERS, Esq.; taken upon Oath, on the 23d June 1812.

Mr. Saunders.

Q. 1. WHAT situation do you hold under the Trustees of the British Museum?——A. That of Surveyor.

Q. 2. Were the additional buildings lately erected at the Museum, erected under your direction or superintendence?——A. They were erected under my superintendence.

Q. 3. What sums were granted by Parliament for these buildings, and to whom were they issued?——A. I believe the amount for the new building was about £.26,500, including fittings-up and removing collections, and I presume it was issued to the Trustees.

Q. By whom have the Accounts been examined, and by whom have they been passed or allowed?——A. They were examined by me, and allowed by the Trustees.

Q. On what principle was the Work of this Building carried on?——A. Contracts were made with the various artificers for the prices of the different articles before the Work commenced, in almost every instance. The general rule was, not to advance any money without a bill being presented for the Work done. If on any emergency it was desirable to pay money for procuring materials before they were immediately wanted, a special Petition was presented, signed by the party wanting the money, stating for what purpose, which Petition was referred to the Surveyor, and if certified by him, such money was ordered to be advanced. The bills were frequently made out according to the different stages of the building, and the whole Account made up immediately after its completion.

Q. 6. Were tenders publicly called for, or in what other way were the prices regulated?——A. The names of several respectable tradesmen in each line of business were set down, and those persons were desired to send in tenders, the lowest of which was generally accepted, and contracts were entered into accordingly.

Q. 7. Were those prices, generally speaking, higher or lower than those of the Office of Works?——A. I had not at that time the means of making the comparison.

Q. 8. In what mode was the measurement of the Work ascertained?——A. By my measurer, with the tradesman or his measurer, accompanied by the Labourer in trust, together with the tradesman's foreman, the Labourer in trust and the foreman carrying the rods and measuring the Work, the measurers setting down the account of the same, each in his own book.

Q. 9. What remuneration did you allow to the measurer?——A. I retain measurers in my service at a salary.

Q. 10. Had you any additional remuneration for this new Work?——A. I am paid for all the business done there by a commission.

Mr. Saunders.

Q. 11. In what mode do you render your annual Accounts to the Trustees for Buildings and Repairs?——A. I will furnish the Board with a copy of an annual Account and Estimate as soon as it can be prepared.

(Signed) GEORGE SAUNDERS.

(Signed) *Henry Peters,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 28.

Examination of GEORGE SAUNDERS, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 10th July 1812.

Q. 1. HAS it been usual to make a regular appointment of tradesmen, to execute the ordinary works at the British Museum?——A. When I became Surveyor at the British Museum, I found regular tradesmen, who had been appointed; but subsequent to my appointment, I have been directed to employ such as I thought proper.

Q. 2. Did any of the regular tradesmen become the contractors to execute the new buildings there?——A. Some of them did.

Q. 3. Did you enter into formal written contracts with the tradesmen employed in executing the new buildings?——A. I did.

Q. 4. Did you find any difficulty in keeping the tradesmen strictly to their engagements, in executing this work?——A. I found some difficulty with two or three of them, who were changed, because they did not do their work in a proper manner; but I got others, who went on with the business, and to the best of my recollection, on the same terms.

Q. 5. It appears, on an inspection of one of the papers lately communicated by you, which contains a comparison of the prices paid for work in the new buildings in the British Museum, with those allowed at the Office of Works during the same period, that in most of the articles the former prices are lower than those of the latter; were there any circumstances, either in the quality of the materials, or in the description of the work, for which these prices were respectively paid, which should also be taken into consideration in judging on the advantages gained by calling for tenders for executing the new work at the British Museum?——A. All the Works at the British Museum were of the very best kind, both as to materials and workmanship.

Q. 6. Have you had any opportunities of observing what has been the nature of the work, and quality of the materials, in the Works carried on under the directions of the Office of Works?——A. As it respects Works paid for at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, I have not had opportunities sufficient to enable me to speak positively to the nature of the work, but it is generally understood to be of a good character.

Q. 7. Did the prices at which the new buildings at the Museum were executed, include any per-centage or commission, to be paid to you or any other person; and did those stated as the prices allowed during the same period at the Office of Works, include the deductions usually taken on the bills settled at that office?——A. The prices at the British Museum were subject to no deduction whatever; the prices at the Office of Works are of course subject to the usual deduction, on the payments at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Q. 8. Can you explain the circumstances which probably caused some of the contract prices for carpenter's work at the British Museum, as stated in that paper, to exceed those allowed at the Office of Works?——A. The carpenter's prices at that time at the Office of Works, were, I believe, not so frequently settled as they now are, and the fluctuation of price might, in a very short period, be such as to occasion a difference; this quick fluctuation was not so likely to take place, with respect to the stone and brick work; the contracts for the new Works at the British Museum were made in August 1804, and the prices stated for the Office of Works, are for the Michaelmas quarter of that year; but the Office of Works prices for the Christmas quarter immediately succeeding, were considerably higher than the contract prices for the British Museum. (a)

Q. 9. What time was occupied in executing these new Buildings, and how many bills for work were made out by the several tradesmen, and settled by you, during that period?——A. Including interruptions, the Buildings occupied about three years: for the bricklayer's work to the building account, there were eleven bills made out during the progress of the building; for the mason's work to the building account,

Mr. Saunders.

account, twelve bills; for the carpenter's work, nine bills; these relate to the principal trades, and are exclusive of several other bills which each of these tradesmen had for fittings-up, and other matters relating to the collections.

Q. 10. What was the form of your certificates on those bills, and by whom, and within what period after the dates of the certificates, were the bills generally paid?——A. The bills were regularly made out, examined, and certified by me, for the Works done in the periods to which they related, and were accompanied with the usual certificate, that the artificer was entitled to be paid the proportion thereof described in his contract, which I think was four-fifths: the bills were generally paid immediately, on being presented with my certificate, by the Trustees, or, during long intervals between their meetings, by the principal officer of the Museum.

Q. 11. As compared with the times at which the payments are usually made to the tradesmen employed under the Office of Works, how were the payments made for the work in the new buildings at the Museum?——A. The greater part of the time that the work of the new building at the British Museum was carrying on, I think payments were made fully as quick as for business done under the Office of Works; but towards the conclusion of the building at the British Museum, and afterwards, the claimants had to wait a considerable time for the payments, I believe, generally about a year after the work was done, although the bills were made up by me immediately after the work was completed.

Q. 12. Were the plans and estimates of the new buildings at the Museum prepared by you?——A. They were.

Q. 13. How did the total expense of those new buildings agree with the estimate?——A. The estimate for the new building was £. 23,630; the cost, exclusive of the Surveyor's commission, was £. 23,640. 14*s*. 4½*d*. for the building; and exclusive of a separate Account for the fittings-up and the removal of collections, for which a separate estimate was made, making all the expense at the conclusion of the building, exclusive of the Surveyor's commission, about £. 26,500.

Q. 14. Had the Surveyor's commission been included in the original estimate for this Work?——A. I meant it to be included in the estimate.

Q. 15. Is there any fixed rate of prices by which the ordinary Work at the British Museum is regulated?——A. Formerly the prices at the British Museum were the same as the usual prices for private Works; I have lately considered that as these were public Works, they ought to be done at the same prices as are allowed at the Office of Works, by which they are now regulated.

Q. 16. In what manner, and at what periods are you furnished with a state of the prices allowed at the Office of Works?——A. They are now furnished to me as often as I call for them, by virtue of the authority given to me to examine the Accounts of Public Works done under Mr. Wyatt; but without this appointment, I do not know of any means I should have of obtaining them, much difficulty having been started when I first applied for them at the Office of Works, by Mr. Craig, the Examining Clerk, who would not furnish them without an order from Mr. Wyatt, the Surveyor of the Office, although directed by my instructions, and by a Treasury Letter, addressed to the principal Officers of the Office of Works, to furnish me with all books and papers I might require

Q. 17. Has the Office of Works any peculiar means of ascertaining and affixing the proper prices for materials and work?——A. In the Office of Works, there is the advantage of a numerous body of professional men, of great experience and abilities, to consider these matters together, under a proper authority, an advantage which does not occur elsewhere.

Q. 18. What is your opinion of the general rate of prices allowed at the Office of Works?——A. They generally are as low as I think ordinary Works can be done; and I have observed of late, that they have been very well attended to, though in some particulars I think they might still be amended; sometimes according to an old custom, the prices being lower than even the prime cost; and in a few instances, according to the same custom, too high.

Q. 19. Do you see any objection to the prices usually allowed at the Office of Works, being communicated to persons properly applying for them?——A. I think it would be of great advantage to have them furnished to all authorized persons for public Works; but I think they should be confined to such purposes, to prevent an improper use being made of them.

Q. 20. Is any part of your commission on the amount of the bills for the ordinary Work at the Museum paid by the tradesmen, or is any deduction any where made on the amounts of their bills?——A. They are paid completely the amount of their bills, as certified by the Surveyor, without any deduction whatever.

Q. 21. If the prices for Work at the British Museum are now regulated by those of the Office of Works, in what manner do you take into account the per-centage deducted from the

Mr. Saunders.

the Office of Works prices, at the time of payment at the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. The bills for the past year at the British Museum are always made out immediately after the expiration of the year, examined and presented at the first Meeting of the Trustees in March; as much is paid immediately as can conveniently be done, and the residue about Midsummer-day or soon after, making the average credit a little less than one year. The payments at the Lord Chamberlain's Office are supposed to be made for one quarter's business before the next quarter is expired, therefore the deduction made at the Lord Chamberlain's Office makes the payment equivalent to the credit which takes place at the British Museum.

Q. 22. Do the abstracts of the annual bills which you furnish to the Trustees of the British Museum, contain, like the copies communicated to us, the estimates, with the correspondent costs, and observations explanatory of the circumstances which have occasioned any difference in either?——A. The papers which I have laid before the Board are true copies of the abstracts delivered to the Trustees with the bills for the years 1810 and 1811.

Q. 23. Do you make regular periodical surveys of the Buildings and Works at the British Museum, and report on the same to the Trustees?——A. There has been no general survey for that purpose since that made by the late Mr. Mylne and myself some years back; the repairs then recommended to be done were intended to be progressively executed in the course of a number of years, and a portion of them is accordingly proposed by me to the Trustees at the beginning of every year, and the Trustees order such as they think proper to be done. No other Works, except the Ordinaries, are proposed by me; but other Works are occasionally ordered by the Trustees, according as circumstances call for them. (b)

Q. 24. Are any Works undertaken at the British Museum, that are not directed by the Trustees?——A. None whatever, except what come under the denomination of ordinary Works, which are left to the discretion of the Surveyor, the estimate for which is limited, and is formed on an average of several past years; and a small Work will on an emergency be ordered by the principal Officer, and which is reported as soon as possible to the Trustees.

Q. 25. Are you at any time an Accountant for monies issued on account of Works at the British Museum?——A. Not at all, all payments being made by the Trustees.

Q. 26. Have you been employed to examine the accounts or bills for any Public Works besides those executed under the direction of Mr. Wyatt?——A. I have, under the directions of the Treasury, had the examination of the accounts for Works done at the Guards Buildings under the late Mr. Rice, for several years prior to his decease in 1810.

Q. 27. Have you any particular obervations to make on the state of those accounts?——A. Particular observations were made on this subject in my Reports to the Treasury, to which I beg to refer.

Q. 28. Do you retain copies of these Reports?——A. I have rough copies in my Office.

Q. 29. Have you any suggestions to offer for our consideration, either for an improvement in the mode of conducting the business relating to the erection and care of public Works in general, or for the conduct of business in the Office of Works, as far as you are acquainted with it, and for any alteration in the constitution of that Office?——A. I wish to be allowed some time to consider this question.

Additions by Mr. SAUNDERS on the 13th July 1812.

A. 8. (a) Instead of "the Christmas quarter immediately succeeding," I wish to substitute "the Christmas quarter preceding."

A. 23. (b) I wish to add, that at the meeting of the Trustees in May of every year, there is a general inspection of the Museum by the Trustees, attended by myself and other Officers.

(Signed) GEO. SAUNDERS.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 29.

Examination of ROBERT SMIRKE, Esq. upon Oath, on the 2d July 1812.

Mr. Smirke.

Q. 1. WHEN, and by whom were you appointed to superintend the erection of the New Mint?——A. I was appointed Surveyor of the Mint in July 1807, by Lord Bathurst, Master of the Mint, and I have superintended the erection of the new Buildings in virtue of my office.

Q. 2. What are the salary and emoluments of the Surveyor of the Mint?——A. A salary of £.20 per annum, and a commission of £.5 per cent. upon all new buildings.

Q. 3. What are the duties of the Surveyor of the Mint, for which this salary is paid?——A. To examine the bills for all repairs done to the buildings during the current year, and to report as to the necessity of such repairs.

Q. 4. What duties do you undertake to perform for the commission of £.5 per cent.?——A. I undertake the whole business of designing, superintending, measuring and valuing the Work; I also examine and certify the tradesmen's bills. The salary of the Clerk of the Works is a separate charge.

Q. 5. What is the amount of this salary?——A. One hundred and twenty pounds a year.

Q. 6. Have you been employed on this building from its commencement?——A. No; at the time I was appointed to the Work, the greater part of the buildings were covered in.

Q. 7. Under whose direction was the Work commenced?——A. Under Mr. Johnson, my predecessor.

Q. 8. Were you consulted on the original plan?——A. Not at all.

Q. 9 Did you receive any, and what instructions, on your appointment?——A. I received no written instructions; but I had frequent consultations, as I proceeded, with the Master of the Mint and the Committee of Privy Council for Coin.

Q. 10. Did you receive detailed plans and drawings of the intended Work, either from the Privy Council or the representatives of the former Architect, at the time of your appointment?——A. I received from the representatives of the Architect the original plans, but many important alterations appeared to have been made in the progress of the Work.

Q. 11. Do you know whether any general estimate was made of the probable expense of the Work?——A. I understand that an estimate had been originally made, but I never saw it.

Q. 12. Do you know whether the expense of the Work has materially exceeded that estimate?——A. I understand that it has.

Q. 13. Have you made any estimates, and have these proved more satisfactory?——A. On my appointment in 1807, I made an estimate of the sum which would be required to finish the Work; but subsequent additions, chiefly for the purpose of coinage, and the increased price of materials beyond those of 1807, have very much increased the amount; nor was it possible for me to obtain correct information as to what would ultimately be wanted.

Q. 14. What was the amount of your estimate in 1807?——A. I believe it was two hundred and five thousand pounds, including the expense which had been previously incurred.

Q. 15. What is the extent of ground occupied, and how was it obtained?——A. I think there are about four acres; the greater part of it was formerly occupied by the Victualling Office, and some purchases of additional ground were made.

Q. 16. Did any buildings stand on this ground; and how were the old materials applied?——A. There were various buildings upon it; the materials of those which remained when I came to the Work, were sold by public auction, or credited in the tradesmen's bills. (a)

Q. 17. On what principle was this Work carried on?——A. On the principle of measure and value.

Q. 18. By whom were the tradesmen and artificers appointed?——A. The tradesmen and artificers employed, were for the most part those of the Mint, and are, I believe, in the appointment of the Master of the Mint.

Q. 19. On what basis have the Works been valued?——A. On the basis of the prime cost of labour and materials, and a profit of £.15 per cent. subject to such alterations as the nature of the Work might occasionally justify.

Mr. Smirke.

Q. 20. How did you allow for the fluctuations in the value of materials, in fixing the value of the Work?——A. In some cases, where the fluctuations were likely to be great, I directed the tradesman to provide a certain quantity of the material at a stated time, and the price of that period was the price allowed in his account; in other cases, where any doubt arose, I called for the prime cost vouchers of the materials.

Q. 21. Do you know whether tenders were at any time called for by advertisement, for the performance of the Work at fixed prices?——A. I never understood that any were called for.

Q. 22. Did any circumstances occur to your knowledge, to prevent the adoption of this mode, in the instance of the New Mint?——A. I am not aware of any.

Q. 23. Do you not think that this mode would have been advantageous to the public?——A. I think, generally, that such a mode of undertaking Work is advantageous to the employer; but I do not know how far it could have been adopted at the commencement of this Work, consistently with the employment of the established tradesmen of the Mint.

Q. 24. Was any agreement entered into with the tradesmen respecting advances of money; and on what statements or documents was money advanced to them?——A. I know of no agreement of that kind with the tradesmen; but when applying for money, they always delivered to me statements of the probable amounts of their bills, and the balance actually due to them thereon. I exercised my own judgment as to the amount to be advanced to them, but I took care that a considerable balance generally remained due to them.

Q. 25. In what mode, and by whom, was the measurement of the Work ascertained?——A. The Work was measured by persons employed by myself, in conjuction with others employed by the tradesmen; they were attended by the Clerk of the Works, to point out and explain whatever might be necessary; and if any difference of opinion arose between them, the question was referred to me.

Q. 26. In what manner were you regulated in the allowance of day-work?——A. The account of Work to be charged by the day, was delivered by the tradesmen to the Clerk of the Works every morning; a weekly abstract was also delivered to him by the tradesmen, which abstract he signed and returned to them, after examining it with the daily vouchers; and the general account was made out from these abstracts.

Q. 27. You have stated, in your Return to our Precept of the 16th of June, that your accounts for the erection of the New Mint, for the years 1808, 1809 and 1810, have been examined and declared; what is the nature of these accounts, and by what vouchers were they accompanied?——A. These accounts consisted of the tradesmen's bills for the preceding year, and also an account of the disbursement of all the sums issued to me during that year; the only vouchers delivered with the accounts, were those for the cash payments.

Q. 28. Have the tradesmen's and artificers bills been previously examined and certified by you?——A. Yes.

Q. 29. Were your accounts declared, without any other examination of the tradesmen's bills?——A. I cannot say to what extent they were examined by the auditors, but I was occasionally called upon to give answers to several queries; they have not required me to produce the measuring-books or vouchers for day-work, nor the prime-cost vouchers of the charges for materials.

Q. 30. You have stated in the same return, that your final account, that for 1811, has been forwarded to the Treasury, previously to its being sent to the auditors; do you know for what purpose the account has been required by their Lordships?——A. They expressly desired to see the accounts themselves for the Works done last year.

Q. 31. Does this account include the final expense of the Buildings of the New Mint, and are all the Tradesmen's bills discharged?——A. This account includes every expense up to Lady-day last, on which day all the workmen were discharged. There is a balance of between seventeen and eighteen thousand pounds due to the tradesmen on this account, and which will be paid to them when the money is issued to me for that purpose.

Q. 32. Do you know by whom Mr. Johnson's accounts for the early part of the Building were settled after his death, previously to their being delivered to the auditors?——A. I conclude that the accounts to Christmas 1806 were examined by himself; the bills of the tradesmen from that time to July 1807 were sent to me by the Lords of the Treasury for my examination, and were afterwards delivered by me to the Audit Office.

Q. 33. Was the balance paid over to you by the executors of Mr. Johnson, pursuant to the directions of the Treasury, the final balance of his accounts?——A. It was stated to be so in a letter to me from Mr. Harrison, desiring me to receive and place that balance to my account.

Q. 34. To

Mr. Smirke.

Q. 34. To what period of the year were the Works included, for which accounts were annually delivered by you to the auditors?——A. The account included all such Works as were completed at Christmas; but it frequently happened that considerable progress had been made with other Works which were not in a state to be measured, and therefore not brought to account till the following year.

Q. 35. Did you find that by this mode of proceeding, any considerable portion of the Work could be annually brought to account?——A. By far the greater part of the Works were generally brought into the annual account, and the final account of the last year has been much less in amount than the preceding ones.

Q. 36. On what statements has money been issued to you from time to time on account of these buildings?——A. Statements were occasionally made by me to the Treasury of the estimated amount of the balance due upon the Works, and in making an application for an issue, an account was given by me of the disbursement of the preceding issue, and stating the balance due to or by me, as the case might be.

Q. 37. Do you know by whom, or on what authority the extent of the accommodation of houses and apartments for the Officers of the Mint, and their appropriation, have been determined?——A. It was altogether determined by the Committee of the Privy Council, before I was engaged upon the Work.

Q 38. Will you specify the houses and apartments which have been provided for the Officers or others belonging to the Mint?——A. Those who have houses are, the Superintendent of Machinery, the Weigher and Teller, the first Engraver, the Comptroller, the principal Moneyer, the Warden, the Assistant to the Melter, one Assistant to the Moneyer, and the Clerk of the Works, and one house is not finally appropriated: the apartments in the principal building are appropriated to the Master, the King's Assayer, the Master's Assayer, the Provost of Moneyers, the Surveyor of the Meltings, and the Office-keeper.

Q. 39. Do you know whether all those Officers were formerly accommodated in the Tower?——A. I believe they were all.

Q. 40. Of what class and description are the houses and apartments now provided for them?——A. They are of very different descriptions, some of them are large, and others give an accommodation of only two or three rooms.

Q. 41. In what way, and to what extent, have these houses and apartments been fitted up at the public expense?——A. They have been painted and papered, and they have been provided with every thing usually considered as fixtures.

Q. 42. Do you superintend the erection of any other public buildings?——A. I do not.

Addition by Mr. Smirke on the 3d July 1812.

A. 16. (a) In some cases, where the quantity of materials was not considerable, tenders were called for from different persons, and the materials were sold to the highest bidder.

Further Examination of Robert Smirke, Esq. on the 3d July 1812.

Q. 43. Is the salary of £. 120 to the Clerk of the Works a special allowance during the erection of the new buildings, or is it a regular salary attached to his office?——A. I believe it is now a permanent salary, but I do not know what was the former salary of the Clerk of the Works.

Q. 44. What are the ordinary duties of the Clerk of the Works?——A. To superintend the execution of the repairs, and to keep the account of all day-work.

Q. 45. What is the total amount of the accounts delivered for the erection of the New Mint?——A. I cannot state precisely without reference to the accounts, but I believe it is about two hundred and sixty thousand pounds.

Q. 46. Does this sum include the cost of machinery for the coinage?——A. No.

Q. 47. By whom was the machinery provided?——A. By Messrs. Boulton and Watt, and by Mr. Rennie; there was also some additional machinery provided by Mr. Coxen.

Q. 48. Was the money for this purpose issued through you?——A. The chief part of the machinery was provided by contract with the Treasury; the machinery supplied by Mr. Coxen, and all the extra Works connected with the machinery not included in the contracts, were paid for by me by special orders from the Treasury.

(Signed) *Cha. Bosanquet,*
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) ROBERT SMIRKE.

Appendix, No. 29. (A.)

LETTER from ROBERT SMIRKE, Esq. to the Commissioners of Inquiry into the conduct of Business in the Office of Works.

Gentlemen, Albany, June 17, 1812.

I HAVE this morning received your Letter of yesterday's date, requiring me to furnish you with a statement of the amount of the monies issued to me, and the dates of the issues, on account of the erection of the New Mint; and to state also, what account has been rendered of the same, to whom, and at what periods.

I beg leave accordingly to enclose a statement of the amount and date of the several issues; the accounts of the expenditure of those sums have been given every succeeding year to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

The examination of the Account of 1807 was completed, and reported by the Commissioners of Audit to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, on February 18th 1811, and was declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 8th of the same year.

The Account of 1808 was reported on March 11th 1811, and was declared by the Chancellor on August 8th.

The Account of 1809 was reported on July 2d 1811, and was also declared by the Chancellor on August 8th.

The Account of 1810 has also been examined, and was reported also by the Commissioners of Audit to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, on February 13th 1812.

The Account of 1811, which is the final Account, the Works being completed, has been forwarded by me to the Lords of the Treasury, by their order, and when it is returned to me, it will be delivered to the Commissioners of Audit, for their examination.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *Robt Smirke.*

ACCOUNT of the ISSUES made by Order of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, on account of the Buildings of the New Mint.

To *Robert Smirke.*

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1807.							
August 18th.	By Warrant from the Exchequer - -	15,000	—	—			
	Exchequer Fees deducted - - -	385	6	—			
					14,614	14	—
December 11th.	By - - Ditto - - - - - -	10,000	—	—			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	260	6	—			
					9,739	14	—
1808.							
February 25th.	By - - Ditto - - - - - -	15,000	—	—			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	385	6	—			
					14,614	14	—
March 21st.	By Payment of the Executors of J. Johnson, by Order of the Lords of the Treasury - - - -				1,693	2	2
June 17th.	By Warrant from the Exchequer - -	15,000	—	—			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	385	6	—			
					14,614	14	—
November 24th.	By - - Ditto - - - - - -	15,000	—	—			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	1	17	6			
					14,998	2	6
1809.							
July 18th.	By - - Ditto - - - - - -	15,000	—	—			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	1	17	6			
					14,998	2	6
December 23d.	By - - Ditto - - - - - - - - -				12,000	—	—
	Carried forward - - £.				97,273	3	2

			£.	s.	d.
		Brought forward - - -	97,273	3	2
1810. May 10th.	By Warrant from the Exchequer - -	12,000 — —			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	1 12 6			
			11,998	7	6
August 27th.	By - - Ditto - - - - -	15,000 — —			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	335 3 7			
			14,664	16	5
1811. February 21st.	By - - Ditto - - - - -	6,236 2 3			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	99 11 8			
			6,136	10	7
May 31st.	By - - Ditto - - - - -	16,000 — —			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	409 5 —			
			15,590	15	—
1812. February 17th.	By - - Ditto - - - - -	10,079 9 4			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	5 12 6			
			10,073	16	10
June 2d.	By - - Ditto - - - - -	1,500 — —			
	Exchequer Fees - - - - -	1 16 6			
			1,498	3	
		£.	157,235	13	—

Appendix, No. 30.

Examination of CHARLES ALEXANDER CRAIG, Esq.; taken upon Oath, on the 8th February 1813.

Mr. Craig.

Q. 1. FOR what houses and other premises belonging to the Crown, have you received any rents in addition to the rent for the house which you describe in your examination of the 13th of July in the last year, to appertain to the Resident Clerk?——A. I deliver in an Account, (A) signed and dated this day, with a description of what I conceive to be the premises, rents, and sums, which are due to the Crown, subject to any rent which may be due from me for the house I lately occupied in Great Scotland Yard.

Q. 2. Have you received rent for any premises in addition to that for the house appertaining to the Resident Clerk, to which you conceive yourself entitled in right of Office?——A. I have, for coach-houses and stables, and a room, all in Great Scotland Yard.

Q. 3. What has been the annual amount of such rents?——A. I believe seventy-seven pounds eleven shillings per annum, the particulars of which, signed and dated, I now give in. (B)

Q. 4. Who has received the rent of the coach-houses and stables mentioned in the first item of the Account given in answer to the first question, since Michaelmas-day 1809?——A. Not any person whom I know of.

Q. 5. In whose occupation have they been since that period?——A. In the occupation of John Wilson Croker, Esq.

Q. 6. What is the reason that no rent has been received for those premises since Michaelmas 1809?——A. I have frequently attempted to see Mr. Croker at the Admiralty, and I have also written to him, but without success; but I understand through one of the messengers, that he objects commencing at that period, seeing that he did not occupy them for a portion of the ensuing quarter, but refers me to a tenant or tenants, who did so occupy those stables and coach-houses; and while the matter has been in abeyance, I have received directions from the Lords of the Treasury not to call on Mr. Croker for the rent.

Q. 7. What is the reason that you have received no rent since Lady-day 1806, for the apartments occupied by the late Richard Howick?——A. Howick died about that time, and I settled with his executors to that period, since when I have understood, the Surveyor or Comptroller gave permission to the late messenger, or to his widow, or to the present messenger, to have the advantage of that room or rooms.

Mr. Craig.

Q. 8. By what authority have you received the rents stated in the Account first delivered in by you?——A. It is so long since, say probably near thirty years, that I cannot immediately tell; but presume it to have been by order of the Treasury, at the time I was appointed Resident Clerk.

Q. 9. To whom, and at what periods have you rendered any Account of the rents of the premises included in that Account?——A. To the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in or about July last.

Q. 10. Had you never been called upon to render any account of these rents from the time you first received any of them, until the time when you delivered in the account of them last year?——A. Lately, and but lately, I have perceived a minute or letter to that effect in the books of the Office of Works.

Q. 11. Of what date was that minute, and from whom does it appear that the requisition for the account came?——A. I believe it was not in the form of a requisition for an account, but directions, I believe, from the Treasury, that the money which had been received should be paid into the Exchequer; I cannot at present state the date, but I will furnish it.

Q. 12. Why were not the directions of the Treasury for paying the money received into the Exchequer, observed at that time?——A. As I did not recollect the circumstance of the order, I cannot of course say why it was not attended to.

Q. 13. Are you now ready to pay according to such directions as you shall receive, the sum of £.1,737. 15s. stated in the Account to be the amount of the rents received by you?——A. I am, and always have been ready to pay the amount, and stated to that effect in my letter to the Treasury, already mentioned.

Q. 14. Have you yourself occupied any coach-house or stables in Scotland Yard, which you conceive to belong to you in right of your Office?—A. I have and do; first, as at present, a two-stall stable only, and part of the intermediate time, a three-stall stable only.

Q. 15. Are all the Accounts included in the outstanding Account of the Office of Works made up to the 5th of January 1812, yet delivered into the Office?——A. I should suppose they are.

Q. 16. Have they all been examined and passed in the Office?——A. They have not.

Q. 17. What is the reason that the examination and passing of them have not been yet completed?——A. Pressure of business, and other circumstances.

Q. 18. Did the Account of the outstanding Debt made up to the 5th of January 1812, which was referred to in a former examination of yours, contain all the outstanding debt of the department at that period?——A. It is impossible for me to say; I believe all possible care has been taken by the Surveyor or Comptroller and myself, that all outstanding Accounts should have been included in that Account, unless it be with the exception of the Accounts of Carlton House, as I understood on Friday last that there were great demands against that Palace; and when those debts have been accrued, either before or after, or both, of the 5th of January 1812, I know not.

Q. 19. Have you any reason to believe that any Works have been executed under the directions of Clerks of the Works since the 5th of January 1812, the charges for which have exceeded the authorities given to them?——A. Yes; one Clerk of the Works, namely, Mr. Bacon, the Clerk of the Works for the department of St. James's, Whitehall, and Westminster.

Q. 20. Under what head of Account has this excess occurred, and what do you understand to be the amount of it?——A. I believe under the head of "Supplementary Account to the Common Account," and from what I have understood, the excess may be about £.2,000.

Q. 21. Do you know whether Mr. Bacon had any other authority than from the Office of Works, for incurring the expense included in this excess; or have any directions come to the Office for taking up the examination of the Account containing this excess, and for passing what shall be found to be due?——A. I do not know that he had any authority; nor have any directions been received by me for examining the Accounts of the excess.

Q. 22. Do you know whether any estimates and corresponding warrants exist for those Works at Carlton House, on which those demands against that Palace, to which you allude in your answer to the 18th question, are founded?——A. I do not know or recollect of either.

Q. 23. Is it requisite, according to the practice or regulations of the Office, that warrants should be obtained before you take up the examination of the Accounts of those demands?——A. I should presume it would be most regular that there should be some official authority, before the Accounts are examined.

Q. 24. Have

Q. 24. Have you heard what is the amount of the additional out-standing Accounts for the extra Works at Carlton House?——A. It is between nineteen and twenty thousand pounds. *Mr. Craig.*

(Signed) CHARs ALEXR CRAIG.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

(A.) Referred to in Answer to Question 1.

RENTS received by Mr. Craig for Houses and Apartments, and which are due to the Crown:

	£.	s.	d.
To 22¾ years Rent for two Coach-houses and Stable, in the occupation (formerly) of the late Sir Philip Stephens, Bart.; since then, of Captain Hope, the Honourable Wellesley Pole, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. and now of John Wilson Croker, Esq. from Christmas-day 1786, to Michaelmas-day 1809, at £.36 per annum	819	—	—
To 25½ years Rent for two Stables and a Coach-house, formerly in possession of Henry Lyte, Esq. and since then, of Lady Stuart and Thos Groves, from Christmas-day 1786, to Midsummer-day 1812, at £.17. 10s. per annum	446	5	—
To 25½ years Rent for two Coach-houses, in the occupation of Pascoe Grenfell, Esq. from Christmas-day 1786, to Midsummer-day 1812, at £.10 per annum	255	—	—
To 19¼ years Rent of Apartments, formerly in the occupation of the late Richd Howick, from Christmas-day 1786, to Lady-day 1806, at £.6 per annum; and since his decease, of the Widow of the late Messenger of the Office of Works	115	10	—
To 25½ years Rent of Apartment, formerly in the occupation of John Stone, and now of Frances Greaves, from Midsummer-day 1786, to Christmas-day 1811, at £.4 per annum	102	—	—
	£.1,737	15	—

Errors excepted.

8th February 1813. (Signed) *C. A. CRAIG.*

(B.) Referred to in Answer to Question 3.

RENTS of Coach-house, &c. received by Mr. Craig for his own use:

No. 6.	Grenfell	21	—	—
	Eliz. Jones	20	—	—
12.	Thos Groves	10	10	—
11.	Lady Stuart	6	6	—
5.	Sun Fire Office	15	15	—
	Lodge (probably)	4	—	—
		£.77	11	—

8th February 1813. (Signed) *C. A. CRAIG.*

Appendix, No. 31.

MINUTE of the Office of Works, dated 25th January 1810:

RECEIVED another letter from Mr. Mash, of this day's date, stating, that the Lords of the Treasury having had under their consideration the frequency of excess in the expenditure beyond the estimates of Works done under the directions of this Office, within his Lordship's department, and having submitted certain proposals to his Lordship to prevent the recurrence thereof, his Lordship desires the following Regulations to be strictly adhered to in future: "That upon all extra Works hereafter to be undertaken at his Majesty's "palaces,

" palaces, royal houses, &c. the respective tradesmen to be employed therein, are to prepare " and deliver into the Office of Works their several estimates, in order that the same may " be examined by the proper officers of that department, who are required to be particularly " careful that no improper advantage is taken on the part of the tradesmen, by estimating " the Work to be performed by them at a larger sum than shall appear fair and reasonable " to be allowed. The tradesmen shall then be required to undertake, and be bound as by " contract, to execute the said Works, not to exceed the amounts of their estimates, in a " workmanlike manner, under the inspection and superintendence of the proper officer " appointed for that purpose. The said Estimates are then to be transmitted to the Lord " Chamberlain's Office, for his Lordship's approbation, who will thereupon obtain the " necessary authority for the same. That in no case will any expenditure be allowed beyond " the amount of the said estimates, without being previously brought under the special " consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, in order that they may be enabled to judge " whether the causes of such an excess beyond the original contract, which on no account " is to be departed from, are sufficient to justify any further expenditure. And the officers " of his Majesty's Works are strictly enjoined not to suffer the same to be proceeded upon, " till the additional authority is obtained."

Appendix, No. 32.

Examination of THOMAS B. MASH, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 25th November 1812.

Mr. Mash.

Q. 1. FROM what time have you belonged to the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. Since the year 1790.

Q. 2. What situation do you now hold in it?——A. The situation of Chief Clerk.

Q. 3. Do you know whether, previously to Mr. Burke's Act of the 22d of the King, chap. 82, the Lord Chamberlain exercised any controul over the Board of Works, in respect of the business carried on under its immediate management, or of the financial concerns for that service?——A. I have understood not.

Q. 4. Has any increase been made to the establishment of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, in consequence of the provisions of Mr. Burke's Act, which gave a degree of controul to that Office over the Office of Works, or in consequence of the payment of the salaries, and of the expenditure in the Department of Works, being made at that Office? ——A. Yes, but not particularly for the Office of Works, but on account of other additional duties imposed on the Office by that Act; viz. a Superintendent of the Payments, an Inspector of Wardrobe Bills, and two Assistant Clerks, and, about twelve years ago, a third Assistant Clerk.

Q. 5. What is the expense of this addition to the establishment of the Lord Chamberlain's Office? ——A. The Superintendent of Payments, £.200 per annum; the Inspector of Wardrobe Bills, £.100, and the three Clerks originally, £.220, but now, £.260; but in consequence of the appointment of the three additional Clerks, the Lord Chamberlain gave up the patronage of the resident Clerkship of the Wardrobe, and the office was abolished, whereby a saving was made to Government of about £.40 per annum.

Q. 6. What part does the Lord Chamberlain now take in directing or controuling the Office of Works, in the business carried on under its immediate management?—— A. The estimates of the repairs, which are recommended in consequence of the general surveys, are submitted in the first instance to the Lord Chamberlain, by whom they are transmitted to the Treasury, and if approved by their Lordships, are sometimes returned to the Lord Chamberlain, who transmits them to the Office of Works, but they are more frequently transmitted directly to the Office of Works, with the proper authorities for the execution of them; and the Lord Chamberlain sometimes directs Works, not exceeding £.500, according to the estimate, on his own authority, but exercises no other controul, in respect of ordering or directing Works. (a)

Q. 7. Does the Lord Chamberlain ever direct any general survey of the royal palaces, and other buildings under the management of the Office of Works?——A. No.

Q. 8. Does he ever direct a general survey of the apartments in the royal palaces which are occupied through favour?——A. No.

Q. 9. Can any repairs or alterations be executed in such apartments, which are not sanctioned by him?——A. Certainly not, except keeping them wind and water tight.

Q. 10. Does the Lord Chamberlain take any part in requiring the Office of Works to transmit the accounts for such Works as are to be paid for in his office?——A. The Office of Works is regularly called upon to produce their accounts, if not sent in in proper time, for they form a part of the expenses of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the accounts for which could not be made up without them.

Q. 11. In

Mr. Mash.

Q. 11. In what form are the accounts of the Office of Works rendered, and what is the description of vouchers delivered with them?——A. Abstracts of the bills, signed by the Surveyor General, the Resident Clerk, and the Examining Clerk of the Office of Works, and a book, containing the particulars of those bills for the several palaces, signed in the same manner; the book particularly notices such services as are ordinary, and such as are extra; and the original warrants for the extra Works are transmitted with it.

Q. 12. Is there any examination of these accounts in the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. None, except that of ascertaining that the total charge in the ordinary account does not exceed the sum allowed per quarter, and that the charges on the extra accounts do not exceed the authorities. (b)

Additions by Mr. Mash, on the 26th November 1812.

A. 6. (a) I wish to add, that there are many extra Works performed by the Office of Works under the immediate direction of the Lords of the Treasury, without any communication with the Lord Chamberlain upon the subject; and that, in case of any requisitions being made to the Lord Chamberlain for extra Works, either from the Royal Family, or any other quarter, the Office of Works is desired immediately to make a survey, and prepare an estimate of the expense, the particulars of which are submitted to the Lords of the Treasury for their approbation, and the proper authority.

A. 12. (b) I wish to add to this answer, that in the examination of the accounts of the Office of Works, we do not enquire into the quantities, or the prices charged, for these are considered to be under the peculiar and immediate direction of the Surveyor of the Office of Works; but there have been instances in which we have objected to certain articles charged in those accounts, such as cabinet work, and fitting-up of rooms, which we conceive to belong to another department.

Further Examination of Mr. Mash, on the 26th November 1812.

Q. 13. You have said in your answer to the 10th question, that the Office of Works is regularly called on to produce their accounts, if not sent in in proper time; was it known at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, that at the beginning of the present year there was a considerable arrear of accounts, for Works done under the directions of the Office of Works, as well under the head of Ordinary Accounts, as of Accounts for extra Works, which had not been brought forward by the Office of Works?——A. Representations having come from the tradesmen, that considerable sums were due to them, the Office of Works was called upon by the Lord Chamberlain, more than a twelvemonth ago, I believe, to produce an account of all the outstanding demands; the answers, received in conversation from Mr. Wyatt, or some others of the Office of Works, were, that the Clerks of the Works had been called upon to produce the several accounts required, but that it would take a considerable time before they could be completed, some of the Works at that time being in hand, and several of those that had been finished, not measured; and a statement of the amount did not come in till the 17th of April in the present year.

Q. 14. Are the bills for the work included in that statement, yet transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain's Office by the Office of Works?——A. In part only; but I will send a statement of the bills received, as being a part of these outstanding demands, which will also shew how far the amounts of those bills agree with the sums set down in the Statement. (A)

Q. 15. Are there regular authorities produced with those bills of the oustanding demands which have been already received at the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. I am not immediately able to answer that question.

Q. 16. In what manner does the Lord Chamberlain proceed, when the bills transmitted from the Office of Works exceed the authority given for the Work to which they relate?——A. He applies to the Lords of the Treasury for the proper authorities to cover the excess; and in some instances their Lordships have thought proper to require an explanation of the cause of such excess, which the Office of Works have been required to state.

Q. 17. Does the Lord Chamberlain ever require explanations from the Office of Works, of the causes of the excess, unless particularly required by the Lords of the Treasury so to do?——A. It is not generally the practice.

Q. 18. What explanation is generally given by the Office of Works, of the causes of the excess?——A. That it is impossible, in the repairs of the old Palaces and other old buildings, to say exactly the extent of the Work required, till they begin to pull down, preparatory to the commencement of the Work.

Mr. Mash.

Q. 19. Is there any prescribed or understood limit to the annual expense of Works directed in consequence of the general surveys?——A. No; it depends entirely upon the Works deemed necessary to be done at such surveys.

Q. 20. Has the amount of the annual expense of the Works ordered in consequence of the general surveys, increased since a limit has been put to the annual amount of the expense of the ordinary repairs?——A. I think not; but I cannot without reference answer the question exactly.

Q. 21. Have any bills for Work come under the consideration of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, since the tradesmen, whose bills they were, have been bound, under the directions of the Treasury, that their charges shall not exceed the amounts specified in the different estimates?——A. Yes.

Q. 22. Have the contracts and estimates to which those bills relate been transmitted with the bills?——A. They do not come under my notice in the Office; but it is the business of the Superintendent of the payments to require the proper authorities, of which such contracts and estimates would form a part.

Q. 23. At what times, and on what representations is the money issued for the purpose of paying the bills transmitted from the Office of Works?——A. The bills for the ordinary Accounts and for the extra Works are stated every quarter to the Treasury, as they are delivered by the Office of Works, and the amount is then issued to the Lord Chamberlain, together with money for the payment of the other services of his department.

Q. 24. How is this money disposed of previously to the payment of the Office of Works bills?——A. Since the present Lord Chamberlain has been in office, the money has been deposited at the Bank of England; but his predecessors used to keep it at their private bankers.

Q. 25. How are the tradesmen informed of their money being in the course of payment? ——A. By letters from the Office to the tradesmen and other persons entitled to receive, immediately on the issue of the money to the Lord Chamberlain, in which an early day is appointed for payment.

Q. 26. What deductions are made in the Lord Chamberlain's Office on any of the bills or accounts transmitted from the Office of Works?——A. Two and a half per cent. on the tradesmen's bills, called the Civil List, and a half per cent. which was the Paymaster's fee of the old Board of Works; but no deduction is made from the salaries of the persons belonging to the Office of Works.

Q. 27. Do you know under what authority these several deductions are made on the tradesmen's bills transmitted from the Office of Works?——A. I do not know; but till within these two or three years there used to be two and a half per cent. deducted at the Exchequer on all issues to the Lord Chamberlain, which were made for the payment of these bills, and of other services; and since that time the money has been issued in full from the Exchequer, and the deduction of 2½ per cent. is paid over, by the directions of the Treasury, to a Receiver appointed for that purpose. The one half per cent. is paid to one of the clerks of the the Treasury appointed for that purpose, under the head of fees of suppressed Offices. (c)

Q. 28. Are any similar deductions made on the payments of any other bills in the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. Not at present; but prior to Mr. Burke's bill, I have understood that there were, namely, 2½ per cent. Civil List, and 5 per cent. Treasurer's or Master of the Wardrobe's fee, on the Wardrobe bills; and 2½ per cent. Civil List, and 3 per cent. Treasurer's fee on the Jewel Office bills; and 2½ per cent. Civil List on all other bills. (d)

Q. 29. In what manner, and at what times does the Lord Chamberlain account for the deductions of 2½ per cent. and ½ per cent. made on the Office of Works tradesmen's bills? ——A. When called upon by the different receivers, but not at any fixed times.

Q. 30. Did the issues from the Exchequer to the Lord Chamberlain for the payment of those other Bills of which you speak in your answer to the 28th question, include the amount of those deductions which used to be made on the payment of them?——A. Yes.

Q. 31. Have the issues which have been made for the payment of those bills included such amount subsequently to Mr. Burke's Act?——A. Yes.

Q. 32. How has the surplus on those bills which has been thus issued, been accounted for by the Lord Chamberlain?——A. Two and half per cent. was deducted on the issue at the Exchequer, and the per-centage fees were paid into the Treasury under the head of fees of suppressed Offices; but the deduction of 2½ per cent. at the Exchequer has been discontinued two or three years; and therefore the amount of it has not been applied for in our requisitions to the Treasury; and the per-centage Fees have been discontinued since April last.

Q. 33. At

Mr. Mash.

Q. 33. At what times, and to whom does the Lord Chamberlain render any Account of the monies paid on the bills and accounts transmitted from the Office of Works?——A. He makes up an annual Account, which is rendered to the Commissioners of Audit

Q. 34. What vouchers does he transmit with these Accounts?——A. The bill book, with the receipts of payment, and the authorities for the extra Works.

Q. 35. Up to what time are the tradesmen's bills from the Office of Works now paid?——A. To the 5th of April of the present year, with the exception of part of the outstanding debt, the particulars of which are not yet delivered.

Q. 36. To what period are the usual Accounts of the department of Works delivered to the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. To the 5th of July last, which have been delivered in within these few days.

Q. 37. Does it often happen that the Accounts from the Office of Works are not delivered within the quarter immediately-succeeding that to which they relate?——A. Yes.

Q. 38. Have the causes of such delay in transmitting the Accounts been required from the Office of Works?——A. Not officially; but various reasons have occasionally been assigned.

Q. 39. Has the non-transmission of these Accounts occasioned any inconvenience in the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. Sometimes it has; for until these bills come in, money cannot be procured from the Treasury for the payment of the department, and they form a principal part of the expenditure.

(Signed) T. B. MASH.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson.

Mr. Mash, having attended on the 27th November 1812, desired to make the following alterations in the answers which he gave to the 27th and 28th questions yesterday.

A. 27. (c) Instead of the words "and the deduction of 2½ per cent. is paid over by the "directions of the Treasury to a Receiver appointed for that purpose," and "the one half per cent. is paid to one of the Clerks of the Treasury ap-"pointed for that purpose, under the head of fees of suppressed Offices," I should have said, "and the deduction of 2½ per cent. is directed by the "Lords of the Treasury to be paid over to the Collector of the shilling and "sixpenny duties, and the one half per cent. used to be paid to Mr. Chin-"nery, one of the clerks of the Treasury, the Receiver of the fees of "suppressed Offices;" and I wish to add, that I learn from the superindent of payments, whose duty it is to make both descriptions of payment, that the 2½ per cent. on the bills of the Office of Works, has not been paid by him since it was discontinued to be stopped by the Exchequer, nor the half per cent. since July 1810.

A. 28. (d) In the answer to the 28th question, I find that I ought to have made an exception to the latter part of that answer, that there are three descriptions of tradesmen's bills, viz. for stationery for the King's private use; for medicine for His Majesty; and for the frames for the portraits of their Majesties, which are delivered to ambassadors and governors on going abroad.

(Signed) T. B. MASH.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
L. Bradshaw.

Mr. Mash.

(A.) Referred to in the Answer to 14th Question.

AN ACCOUNT of part of the outstanding Demands for Works done at the several Palaces, &c. to the 5th January 1812.

			AMOUNTS, as stated in Mr. Craig's Examination. (See Appendix 7. (A.)			AMOUNTS of Tradesmen's Bills delivered in.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General Survey for 1811 - - - -			10,000	—	—	8,779	2	9¾
Kensington Palace - -	Housekeeper's Apartments -		1,447	—	—	1,424	18	4¾
Tower - - - - - - - -	Fitting up new Record Office -		1,410	15	—	1,129	13	1
Hampton Court - - -	Building a Cherry House - -		1,100	—	—	1,051	9	1¼
St. James's - - - - - -	Mr. Du Pasquier's Apartments -		807	—	—	807	—	—
Whitehall Chapel - - - -	£. 4,160	s. 13	d. 10½	7,445	17	2¾	6,386	1	—¼
Treasury Chambers, and Dorset House	3,285	3	4¼					
	£.			22,210	12	2¾	19,578	4	5

Appendix, No. 33.

Examination of HENRY BROWELL, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 27th November 1812.

Mr. Browell.

Q. 1. IN what situations have you been employed in the Lord Chamberlain's Office? ——A. I was first an Assistant Clerk in the Wardrobe Office in the year 1782, and the next year I was employed in the Pay Department of the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and, with a short interval, I continued to be employed in the same Department until four or five years ago or more, when I was appointed Superintendent of Payments, in succession to Mr. Mash.

Q. 2. What duties have you actually executed as Superintendent of Payments, in respect of the bills and accounts transmitted from the Office of Works?——A. I receive the abstract of the debt, containing the aggregate sum due to every individual; I see that there are proper authorities for the amounts of extra Works, agreeably to directions given by the Lord Chamberlain two or three years ago; and I prepare drafts for the payments, which are to be signed by the Accountant of the Department.

Q. 3. Is it your duty to see, in the case of special or extra Works, that contracts have been made with the several tradesmen for executing the Work, and that the amounts in these contracts have not been exceeded in the book of bills or abstracts transmitted from the Office of Works? — A. I have not considered it my duty to inquire into that matter, I only see that there are sufficient authorities.

Q. 4. Do you know whether any one in the Lord Chamberlain's Office makes such inquiry?——A. I cannot tell.

Q. 5. What deductions do you make from the amounts stated in the abstracts from the Office of Works to be due to the different tradesmen?——A. The abstract which I receive has a column of "Civil List," and a column of "Receipt Stamps," the former being 2½ per cent. and the latter varying according to the number and amount of the sums to be paid to the several tradesmen; and I make a farther deduction of ten shillings per cent. being the fee of the Paymaster of the Board of Works before it was abolished; and the result, after those deductions, is the sums for which I prepare the drafts.

Q. 6. Do you know at what times and in what manner the deductions of 2½ per cent. and of ½ per cent. are accounted for?——A. Until the 5th of April 1809, the Civil List of 2½ per cent. was stopped on all the issues to the Lord Chamberlain; since that time it is to be accounted for, in respect of the bills of the Office of Works, by the Accountant

Accountant of the Lord Chamberlain's Office to the Receiver of that duty; but I understand that it has not been received by him since that time, although notice has been given to the Receiver that there had been an omission in bringing forward the account. With respect to the half per cent. that used to be paid to Mr. Chinnery, as Receiver of fees of suppressed Offices.

Mr. Browell.

Q. 7. Who has had possession of the money due under the head of Civil List since 1809, and of the half per cent. deduction since Mr. Chinnery's resignation?——A. They have remained at the Accountant's Bankers.

Q. 8. Can you tell what is the present amount of those different sums?——A. I cannot.

Q. 9. Are deductions made on any other payments in your Office?——A. None in the Office of Works Department, and none on the other tradesmen's bills, with the exception of two or three.

Q. 10. Are advances ever made to the tradesmen of the Office of Works, previously to the abstract of their bills being transmitted to the Lord Chamberlain's Office?——A. Yes.

Q. 11. On what authorities do you make these advances?——A. On the authority of the Treasury, transmitting the Office of Works list of tradesmen, with the proportions to be advanced to each; and such sums are advanced to them without any of the usual deductions, those being to be accounted for when the bills are sent in complete.

Q. 12. By whom is the Lord Chamberlain's account which is delivered to the Office of Audit, made up?——A. By me in quality of Superintendent, and is attested by the Accountant.

Q. 13. Is the Lord Chamberlain debited in that account with those deductions before mentioned on the tradesmen's bills of the Office of Works?——A. It does not appear at all in his accounts, because we take receipts for the gross amounts of the tradesmen's bills.

Q. 14. What vouchers are transmitted to the Audit Office for that part of the payments which respects the Office of Works?——A. The quarterly book signed by the tradesmen to the different sums due to them, together with the authorities for all extra Works.

(Signed) HENRY BROWELL.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 34.

QUESTIONS from the Commissioners of Inquiry into the conduct of Business in the Office of Works, to the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue; with their Answers.

Q. 1. WHAT description of public Buildings and Works is under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue?——A. The public Buildings and Works under the management of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, consist of the Lodges and Walls in the several Royal Forests and Parks, and of the Fences and Roads therein.

Q. 2. What are the names and official designations of those who have the immediate care of this branch of service; what are their several duties; and what are their salaries and other emoluments?——A. The persons who have the immediate care of this branch of service, under the orders of the Board, are John Nash, and James Morgan, of Dover-street, who hold the situation of joint Architect for the Department of the Woods and Forests, under the constitution of a warrant from the Lords of the Treasury. Their duties are to make surveys, prepare reports and estimates, (and plans, if requisite) on all matters of building or repair referred to them by the Board; to superintend the execution of the Works, if authorized; to examine and certify the bills of the several tradesmen, and to make up and render to the Board, general accounts of the expenses incurred, which accounts are afterwards verified upon oath, agreeably to act of Parliament. Their salaries and emoluments are £.200 a year, one guinea a day when employed at a distance of twenty miles or more from London, and one shilling a mile for travelling expenses.

Q. 3. Is any per-centage on the expenditure, or any other extra pay, ever allowed to any of the persons named in the answer to the last question?——A. There is no per-centage on the expenditure, nor any other extra pay allowed to the persons named in the

the answer to the last question. They have, however, for some time past had an application depending before the Board, in which they have represented that their present salary and allowances are extremely inadequate to the duties they have to perform.

Q. 4. What is the course observed in this branch of service, particularly in respect of any general survey of the buildings, &c. either periodically or otherwise, and of any reports in consequence;—of the description of estimates, if any are furnished;—of proposed repairs, alterations, and new works;—and of the authorities requisite for undertaking the same, respectively: in respect also, of the principle on which the different descriptions of Works before enumerated, are executed;—of the form in which the Accounts for Works are made up, together with a statement of the periods at which it is expected that they should be rendered, and of the vouchers which should accompany them;—of the mode in which the prices for work and materials are fixed, in cases in which no agreement has been made respecting them, previously to the commencement of the Works;—of the mode also, in which these accounts are examined in the Office, or elsewhere, previously to payment, and of the periods, subsequently to the execution of work and the supply of materials, within which the tradesmen are usually paid their respective demands?——A. A general survey of all the lodges, walls, fences, &c. under the management of the Surveyor General of Woods, was made in the year 1806 and 1807, and very full reports of the state and condition thereof, with detailed estimates of the repairs which were at that time thought necessary, were transmitted by the then Surveyor General of Woods, to the Lords of the Treasury, and many of the Works comprised in those estimates have been since executed under authorities from their Lordships Board; such authorities being in all cases requisite previous to any Works being undertaken. If the Works to be performed are of such a nature as to admit of their being executed for an ascertained sum, the Architects are directed to prepare particular specifications thereof, and to take measures for entering into contracts, either by advertising for tenders, or by sending the specifications to persons likely to make such tenders; on receipt of which, the lowest offer is accepted, and a contract entered into accordingly. In other instances, where the Works consist of repairs of old buildings, and where no accurate estimate of the expense can be made, tradesmen are employed to execute the same by day-work, and by the quantity of materials used, at charges similar to those made to private individuals for works of the same description. Previously to the payments being made, the Architects are required to examine the Work done, and to certify on each bill or contract, "that they have examined such bill or "contract, and the Works therein contained; that the same have been per-"formed in a sound and proper manner, and that the charges are just." The computations are afterwards checked in the Office, and, as soon as such examinations have been gone through, and any requisite explanations furnished, or corrections made, drafts to the several tradesmen are prepared, and signed by the Board, for the amount of their respective bills, and notice is given to the tradesmen when such drafts are ready, in order that they may attend at the Office to receive their payments, and give the proper receipts.

Q. 5. Are these accounts subsequently examined in any other department?——A. The accounts are subsequently examined in the department of the Auditor of the Land Revenue.

Q. 6. What has been the separate annual amount of repairs and of new Works, since the consolidation of the two Departments, of Woods and Forests, and of Land Revenue, to Midsummer last?——A. No separate accounts are kept of the expenses, repairs, and new Works, as it frequently happens that they are executed at the same time, and under the same authority.

Q. 7. If there were any difference in the system of management of this service, in any of the particulars referred to in the foregoing questions, previously to such consolidation, it is requested that such difference be also stated?——A. There has been no difference in this system of management of this service, in any of the particulars referred to in the foregoing questions, since the consolidation of the two Departments, of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

Office of Woods, &c.
31st December 1812.

Appendix, No. 35.

Examination of JAMES MORGAN, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 11th January 1813.

Mr Morgan.

Q. 1. FOR what period have you been employed as one of the joint Architects for the Department of Woods and Forests?——A. About six years and a half.

Q. 2. Have you any general instructions as such Architect?——A. None in detail, except what are contained in a letter from the Office of Woods and Forests, whilst Lord

Lord Robert Spencer was the Surveyor General, addressed to the joint Architect, a copy of which I will communicate. (a)

Mr. Morgan.

Q. 3. What is the nature or description of the buildings under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, called Lodges?——A. They chiefly consist of houses occupied by the persons employed under the Department of Woods and Forests, to look after the timber; and where the deer belong to the Crown, as is the case in the parks, they include the houses occupied by the Keepers; and there are residences of a superior sort in the different royal forests and parks, occupied by the Deputy Surveyors, Rangers and others, which also come under the description of Lodges.

Q. 4. Does the Office of Works take care of any parts of the buildings included within this description, or of any parts of the premises attached to them?——A. I know of none.

Q. 5. Are any of the repairs and alterations at the houses and lodges in Hampton Court Park, in Bushy Park, or in Windsor Great Park, carried on under the management of the Office of Woods and Forests?——A. Yes.

Q. 6. Describe which of the buildings in each of those parks, are under the management of the Department of Woods and Forests?——A. The Keepers and Deputy Surveyors lodges, and the Gate-keepers lodges in all; in Hampton Court Park, the Duke of Kent's stables; in Bushy Park, Bushy House and the Pheasantry; and the deer pens in both those parks; in Windsor Great Park, Cranbourne Lodge, and the hot-houses in the gardens of Cumberland Lodge; in Windsor Forest, Bagshot Park, the residence of the Duke of Gloucester, Swinley Lodge; and the dog-kennels on Ascot Heath.

Q. 7. Are you furnished with any list of the buildings and other matters, which are under the management of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, &c.?——A. No; I only know what buildings and other matters are under that department, by the orders which we receive for repairing them. (a)

Q. 8. Do you make any periodical general surveys of the state of the buildings and other matters, under the management of the Office of Woods, Forests, &c.?——A. No.

Q. 9. Are there any persons resident in the neighbourhood of those buildings, whose duty it is to give a constant attention to the state of them, and to report on the same?——A. I believe it is the duty of the Rangers and Deputy Surveyors of the several parks and forests, to report on the state of the buildings to the Department of Woods, &c. and I have seen several such Reports.

Q. 10. Do you ever undertake any repair or alteration of these Buildings without a special authority for the same?——A. No.

Q. 11. From whom do these authorities come?——A. They come immediately from the Office of Woods.

Q. 12. What is the course of proceeding, as far as you are concerned, in undertaking and carrying on repairs and alterations?——A. An application is made by the Ranger or Deputy Surveyor to the Department of Woods for certain repairs, a copy of which is sent to me with Instructions to take the earliest opportunity of making a survey of the Works required, and to transmit to the Office a report on the nature of the said Works, and an Estimate thereof; these, I understand, are communicated to the Lords of the Treasury, who, if they approve of the same, direct the Commissioners of Woods to cause the work to be carried into execution; a letter is then sent to me from the Office of Woods, directing me to carry the work into execution, taking care that the expense of the same does not exceed the Estimate. If the work be of sufficient magnitude to make it worth while to excite competition, tenders are called for by public advertisement, sometimes for executing the work under a contract in gross, sometimes by measure and fixed prices, and in either case, if the parties are respectable, the lowest offer is accepted. But where the works are of less magnitude, and intermixed, they are frequently performed upon a detailed estimate, the prices being affixed to each article. Sometimes the Works are performed by what is termed day-work, the materials being furnished by the tradesmen; but this last mode is avoided as much as possible.

Q. 13. Are there any persons appointed to inspect the Work, whilst going on?——A. There is always a Resident Clerk of the Works, where the magnitude of the Works requires it, and Mr. Nash or myself inspect the Works during their progress.

Q. 14. By whom is the Work measured which is executed on the principle of measure and fixed prices?——A. Generally by myself.

Q. 15. Is any special charge made for that service?——A. None whatever.

Q. 16. What part do you take in making up the accounts, and in paying the tradesmen?——A. Where the Work is executed under a contract in gross, when the

Mr. Morgan.

Work has proceeded to a specified quantity, I certify the same to have been performed, and that an instalment, previously agreed upon, is due to the contractor. Where the Works are done under a contract, or agreement for prices, I measure the Work at the times agreed upon, and make out the bill, and price it according to the terms of the contract; which bill is certified by me, and sent to the Office of Woods, where the tradesmen, in all cases, are directed to apply for payment. When the Works are performed by day-work, the quantities of materials, and time, are ascertained by the Clerk of the Works, and signed by him; of these I make a bill, and certify it as before.

Q. 17. What is the language of the certificate which you add to the different descriptions of bills which you make?——A. "I have examined this Bill and the Works therein contained, and certify the same to have been performed in a sound and proper manner, and that the charges are just."

Q. 18. Have you any thing farther to do with the accounts, after having transmitted the bills to the Office of Woods with the certificate annexed?——A. I am required to verify on oath the abstract of those bills, that all the matters contained therein are just and true.

Q. 19. Are you ever called on, either at the Office of Woods, or at the Office of the Auditor of Land Revenue, where the Accounts of the Department are finally examined, to explain any particulars contained in the bills which you have certified?——A. I never have been.

Q. 20. By who mare the tradesmen appointed who are employed to execute work not under a contract made after public advertisement calling for tenders?——A. There are no regular tradesmen appointed; the architects have it in their power to employ such tradesmen as they may think proper.

Q. 21. What is your opinion on the propriety of making a contract in gross for executing a distinct Building or Work?——A. I am of opinion that where the Works will admit of it, it is by much the best mode of proceeding; but where new and old Works are intermixed, I would not recommend it.

Q. 22. Which mode of contract would you prefer for a building of a public nature, that of a contract in gross, or of a contract by measure and fixed prices?——A. That of a contract in gross, as being the best means of ascertaining the amount of the expenditure, and also for avoiding errors in the admeasurements of Works.

Q. 23. Do you consider that there would be any great difficulty in making such specifications of an intended new Building as to avoid disputes with a person undertaking to execute it under a contract in gross?——A. I think it possible to particularize all the Works of a new Building to be performed by contract, so as to avoid dispute.

Q. 24. Have you had any opportunity of knowing the prices which are allowed for work at the Office of Works?——A. I have not.

Q. 25. What has been the average annual amount of the expenditure in the Department of Woods and Forests under the management of the Architect of that Department?——A. I believe about £. 12,000 a year.

Q. 26. Does the Architect ever receive any per-centage or extra pay on account of any Work executed under the Department of Woods and Forests?——A. We have a salary of £. 200 a year, with an allowance of one shilling per mile travelling expenses; and when the distance exceeds twenty miles from town, we are allowed a guinea a day. We receive no per-centage or extra pay.

Q. 27. Has there been much new work executed in the Department of Woods and Forests since you have been one of the joint Architects?——A. There have been several new Lodges built on a small scale, principally for the game-keepers in the parks, and for the woodmen in the forests.

(Signed) JAMES MORGAN.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
B. C. Stephenson.

Mr. Morgan having attended on the 19th January 1813, delivered in a copy of the letter alluded to in his 2d answer, and desired to correct his answer to the 7th question, as follows:

A. 2 and 7. (a) The paper (A,) which I now give in, contains a list also of the lodges, and other buildings which have been maintained and repaired at the expense of the Department of Woods, which it did not occur to my recollection we were in possession of when I was here on the 11th instant, for as we had no authority to act upon that list, but were to receive

receive directions for each separate repair, we concluded that the Commissioners themselves had ascertained that the works and repairs were within their Department, at the time they gave their orders, and I was therefore not in the habit of referring to the list.

(Signed) JAMES MORGAN.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Cha. Bosanquet.
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

Appendix, No. 35. (A.)

LETTER from A. MILNE, Esq. to Messrs. Nash and Morgan.

Office of Woods, &c.
3d September 1806.

Gentlemen,

THE Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having authorized Lord Robert Spencer to employ you, jointly, in the duties of Architect for the business of this Department, I have received his Lordship's commands to transmit to you, herewith, the following Documents, for your information and government:

No. 1.—A List of Lodges, and other Buildings, Park Walls, Fences, &c. which have been maintained and repaired at the expense of this Department.

No. 2.—A List of Works which have been ordered to be executed by Mr. Harvey, the bills for which not having been delivered, remain to be examined and settled by you.

No. 3.—A List of Buildings, Repairs, &c. which have been applied for, but for the execution of which no orders have been issued, distinguishing those which have been estimated by Mr. Harvey, with a state of the Funds applicable to the purposes of such Buildings and Repairs.

The Buildings &c. enumerated in this last-mentioned List will require to be re-surveyed, and new estimates made for them, and instructions will be communicated to you for that purpose; in the meantime I am to signify to you, as a general instruction from his Lordship, that, in the several surveys which shall be directed to be made, you will inform yourselves as accurately as possible, whether any additional buildings, walls or fences have been erected for the purposes of private accommodation, by the persons who are or may have been in the occupation of the same, and you will report, for his Lordship's information, the particulars thereof, and state separately in your estimate, the expense which would attend the repairs of such additional buildings, &c. His Lordship also directs, that you will in all cases be careful to include in your estimates such repairs only as are absolutely necessary for preserving the Lodges, Buildings, &c. in their present state, without any alterations or additions which may be desired by the occupiers thereof, as none such can be allowed, unless by the special authority of the Lords of the Treasury, signified to the Surveyor General for that purpose. In making your estimates, it will be proper to state the amount at the utmost of the expense expected to be incurred. The form in which it has been customary to certify the tradesmen's bills, and to render the accounts of the expenses, is stated in the Paper, No. 2. transmitted herewith. The mode of paying the bills, when examined and certified, is by the drafts of the Surveyor General, which are delivered at the Office to the respective tradesmen.

I am, &c.
(Signed) *A. Milne.*

No. 1.—LIST of Lodges, and other Buildings, Park Walls, Fences, Roads, Watercourses, &c. maintained and repaired at the expense of the Department of the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, &c.

WINDSOR FOREST:

Dog Kennel on Ascot Heath,
Reservoir, and Iron Pipes for supplying Water to D°.
The Huntsman's House, adjoining the Dog Kennel,
Deer Pens and Hay Barns, Cranbourne Chace,
Cranbourne Lodge,
Bigshot, or Hennekin's Lodge,
Bagshot Lodge,
Swinley Lodge,
Deer Paddocks at Swinley,
Enclosed Grounds adjoining the Dog Kennel,
The Bridges, Arches, Rides, Roads, and Ponds.

WINDSOR GREAT PARK:

Gate-keeper's Lodge, at World's-End Gate,
- - - D° - - - called Farnham's Lodge,
Game-keeper's Lodge, called Rutter's Lodge,
Gate-keeper's - D° - near Cranbourne,
The Great, or Cumberland's Lodge,
The Deputy Ranger's Lodge,
The Chinese Temple, at Virginia Water,
Sand Pit Gate Lodge,
Mr. Tough's Lodge,
The Cottages at Egham Wick, occupied by persons employed under Mr. Tough,
The King's Nursery,
The Park Gates and Fences, and Virginia Water,
The Bridges, Arches, Rides, Roads, and Ponds,
The Ferry Boat at Datchet, and the Road leading from the said Ferry Boat to Windsor.

RICHMOND PARK:

The Deputy Ranger's Lodge,
The Thatched House Lodge,
The White Lodge,
The Lodge inhabited by Lady Pembroke,
The Park Gate, and Game-keeper's Lodges,
The Park Walls and Gates,
The Deer Paddocks,
The Roads, Drains, and Canal.

In one or two instances there have been some small repairs at Her Majesty's Farm Buildings, but these are in general not considered as belonging to the Department of the Surveyor General of Woods, &c.

HAMPTON COURT PARK:

The Lodge called the Pavilion,
The Keeper's Lodges,
The Park Walls, Gates, and Fences.

BUSHY PARK:

The Ranger's House,
The Pheasantry,
The Keeper's Lodges,
The Park Walls, Gates, and Fences.

GREENWICH PARK:

The Keeper's Lodges, Park Walls, Gates, and Fences.

The Ranger's Lodge has been maintained at the expense and under the direction of the Board of Works.

ST. JAMES'S and HYDE PARKS:

The Deputy Ranger's Lodge,
The Superintendent's Lodge,
The Keeper's Lodge,
The Park Walls and Gates,
The Iron Railing by the side of the road through the Green Park.

N. B. The Iron Railing opposite to the houses in Piccadilly, was put up at the expense of the inhabitants, and will probably be maintained by them: the Fences were originally maintained under the direction of the Office of Woods, but have for some time past been in a great measure done under the Department of the Ranger.

The Bridges, Roads, and Paths.
The Serpentine River, and Ponds.

NEW FOREST:

Rhinefield Lodge,
Irons Hill D°
Bolderwood D°
The King's House at Lyndhurst,
The Under Keeper's Lodges,
The Fences of the enclosure for the growth of Timber,
New Park Lodge and Fences,
The Deer Pens and Sheds.

Considerable expense was on one occasion incurred in making and repairing the Roads in New Forest, but the maintaining those Roads is not considered as belonging to the Department of the Woods and Forests.

Repairs

Repairs at Burley Lodge have been applied for by the Duchess of Bolton, and a Report on her Grace's application was made to the Treasury by Lord Glenbervie, in February 1803.

DEAN FOREST:

The Keeper's Lodges,
The Fences of the Enclosures.

The Roads through Dean Forest were made at the expense of the Office of Woods, but they have now Toll-gates, and are maintained by the Trustees.

WHITTLEWOOD FOREST:

Sholebrook Lodge,
The Keepers and Page Keepers Lodges,
The Fences of the Coppices.

Repairs have been occasionally done at Wakefield Lodge, but the expenses are generally defrayed by the family of the Duke of Grafton.

SALCEY FOREST:

The Great Lodge,
The Keepers and Page Keepers Lodges,
The Fences of the Coppices.

WHICHWOOD FOREST:

The Ranger's Lodge in 1790.

The Keepers Lodges have been repaired at the expense of the Duke of Marlborough; two of them are without the perambulation of the Forest, and are built upon lands belonging to his Grace.

WALTHAM FOREST:

Hog Hill House.

The Lodge in Chaple Hainault Walk is now claimed as private property on behalf of Sir James Tinley Long, although it appears to have been built by the Crown, under the Department of the Surveyor General of Woods, &c. &c. Vide 18th Report of the Commissioners of Land Revenue, page 9.

BERE FOREST:

The Master Keeper's Lodge,
Two Under Keeper's Lodges.

ALICE HOLT FOREST:

The Lodges in this Forest are kept in repair by the Lieutenant, Lord Stawell, pursuant to the terms of the lease.

Appendix, No. 35. (B.)

CONSTITUTION. JOHN NASH and JAMES MORGAN, Gentlemen; Joint Assistant to the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests.

TO all to whom these Presents shall come; The Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, send greeting: Whereas it has been found expedient and for His Majesty's service, that an experienced Architect should be appointed, to assist His Majesty's Surveyor of Woods and Forests, for the purpose of preparing Plans and Estimates for Buildings and Repairs within the Department of the said Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, carried on by and under Our Orders and Directions, or by and under the Orders and Directions of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, and for surveying and contracting for the same, as well as for admeasuring the Work which shall be done, and certifying the due and effectual execution thereof: And We, very much confiding in the care, diligence, skill, experience, and integrity of John Nash and James Morgan, gentlemen, Architects, for the due and faithful execution of this service, Do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint them the said John Nash and James Morgan, Joint Assistant to the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests for the purposes aforesaid, in the room and place of John Harvey, whose commission We do hereby revoke and determine: And for the encouragement of them the said John Nash and James Morgan, in performing the duties of the said Office, We think it reasonable to allow them the yearly salary or allowance of two hundred pounds, clear of all deductions, for their labour and trouble in preparing such Plans and Estimates for Buildings and Repairs, and for surveying and contracting for the same, and for admeasuring and certifying the due and effectual execution of the work to be done in and about the Buildings and Repairs so carried on as aforesaid, under the care of the Surveyor General of the Woods and Forests for the

the time being, within twenty miles of London, together with an allowance of one shilling a mile for travelling charges, in going to, and the like sum in returning from any of His Majesty's Forests or Parks, where they or either of them may be sent by Us, or by Our Successors, or by the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests for the time being, for the purpose of surveying any Buildings or Repairs therein; And when the said John Nash and James Morgan, or either of them, shall travel a greater distance than twenty miles from London on such service as aforesaid, they or he are or is to receive one guinea by the day for their or his time and trouble, over and above the allowance before-mentioned, for so many days as they or he shall be actually absent on His Majesty's Service: And in all cases, they shall be allowed such sums of money as shall appear by receipts to have been actually and bonâ fide paid by them, for assistants and labourers in such services as they may be employed in; all which said Salary and Allowances are to be from time to time paid to them the said John Nash and James Morgan, by the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods for the time being, out of monies arising from Wood Sales. And the said John Nash and James Morgan are hereby directed to observe and follow such Rules, Orders, and Directions, as they may receive from Us or the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for the time being, or from the Surveyor General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests for the time being. Given under Our Hands and Seals at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, this tenth day of March 1807.

(Signed) *Grenville*, (L. S.)
Althorp, (L. S.)
W. Wickham. (L. S.)

Appendix, No. 36.

AN ACCOUNT of all the Palaces and Public Buildings under the Superintendence of the Office of Works.

Richmond,
Kew,
Richmond and Kew Gardens,
Richmond private Roads,
Queen's Palace,
Carlton House,
St. James's Park,
Mews,
Kensington Palace,
Kensington Gardens,
His Majesty's private Road leading to Fulham,
St. James's Palace.

Whitehall; comprising
The Treasury,
The India Board,
The Council Office,
The Board of Trade,
The Secretary of State's Office - - Home Department.
The Secretary of State's Office - - Foreign Department.
The Secretary of State's Office - - War Department.
The First Lord of the Treasury's House,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer's House,
Whitehall Chapel,
The different Offices and Official Houses in the three Scotland Yards,
The Equestrian Statue at Charing Cross, and the paving round the same,
The paving at Whitehall; in the three Scotland Yards, Whitehall Yard, and Privy Gardens.

Westminster; comprising,
Westminster Hall and the Courts of Law,
The Houses of Lords and Commons, and Offices attached thereto,
The Official Houses of the Clerks in Parliament,
The Parliament Office,
The paving in Old and New Palace Yards,

Windsor Castle,
The Queen's Lodges,
The two Mews, and several of the King's Houses in Windsor
The Engine House, and Engine which supplies the Castle.
Hampton Court Palace,
Hampton Court Gardens, Pavilions and Longford River,
Hampton Court House, Park, and the Paddocks in Bushy Park,
Hampton Court private Roads.
The Buildings and Official Houses connected with the Civil Establishment in the Tower of London.
His Majesty's Palace and Buildings at Newmarket.

Appendix, No. 37. (1.)

AN ACCOUNT of Extraordinary Works done at St. James's Palace, since the 1st January 1800.

		£.	s.	d.
Mich^s qu^r 1800.	At the Ball Room, by order of the Lord Chamberlain	169	7	1½
	At Miss Skinner's apartments, by order of ditto -	28	14	2¼
	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's apartments - - - - - - - -	4,546	15	6¼
Mich^s qu^r 1802.	At the King's private apartments, Duke of Cambridge's, and the Queen's back Staircase, by order of the King' Sign Manual - - - -	8,922	6	9½
	At General Manners' apartments, by order of the Lord Chamberlain; Estimate, £. 270 - - -	70	17	9
	At Miss Digby's apartments, by order of ditto - -	142	4	8
	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's apartments, by order of the Lord Chamberlain -	102	8	5¾
Mich^s qu^r 1803.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge's apartments, by order of ditto - - -	577	1	2
	At the Bed Chamber Women's apartments, by order of ditto - - - - - - - - -	304	14	—¾
Lady-day qu^r 1805.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's apartments, by order of ditto - - - - -	491	3	8½
Mich^s qu^r 1805.	At the Chaplain's, and Mr. Calvert's apartments, by order of ditto - - - - - - - -	229	9	6
Christmas qu^r 1805.	At the Chapel Royal, by order of ditto - - -	458	5	7½
Lady-day qu^r 1807.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's apartments - - - - - - - -	755	1	7
Mich^s qu^r 1808.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence's apartments, by order of the King's Sign Manual; Estimate, £. 4,077 - - - - - - -	5,757	19	7¾
Mids^r qu^r 1809.	New Entrance to the state apartments, by order of the Lord Chamberlain - - - - - - -	779	19	2¾
Mich^s qu^r 1811.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's apartments, in pursuance of Treasury Warrants; Estimate, £. 6,058. 3. 6. - - - - - -	6,026	13	10¼
Lady-day qu^r 1812.	At Mr. De Pasquet's apartments, in pursuance of Treasury Warrants, Estimate, £. 807 - - - -	807	—	—
		£. 30,170	2	10¾

Office of Works,
23 July 1812.

(Signed) C. A. CRAIG.

Appendix, No. 37. (2.)

AN ACCOUNT of Extraordinary Works done at Kensington Palace, since the 1st January 1800.

		£.	s.	d.
Mich^s qu^r 1802.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's apartments, by order of the Lord Chamberlain - -	1,303	9	8½
Mids^r qu^r 1804.	On account of Works done for ditto, by order of the King's Sign Manual; Estimate, £. 9,256. 3. -	5,000	—	—
Christmas qu^r 1806.	Balance of Works, done for ditto - - - -	3,932	13	9½
Lady-day qu^r 1807.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's apartments - - - - - - - - - -	6,017	7	—¼
Christmas qu^r 1807.	At - - ditto, in pursuance of Treasury Warrant; Estimate, £. 157. 17. 8. - - - - -	157	16	2¼
Mids^r qu^r 1808.	At - - ditto, by order of the King's Sign Manual; Estimate, £. 2,807. 7. - - - - - -	2,786	8	11
	At - - ditto, in pursuance of Treasury Warrant; Estimate, £. 450. - - - - - - -	449	17	10
	At - - ditto, by order of the Lord Chamberlain; Estimate, £. 1,170. 7. - - - - - -	1,165	13	10¼
Mich^s qu^r 1808.	At Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's apartments - - - - - - - - - -	14,104	13	9¾
Christmas qu^r 1808.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's stables, by order of the King's Sign Manual; Estimate, £. 1,920. - - - - - - - - -	1,909	1	7¼

		£.	s.	d.
Mids^r qu^r 1809.	At the Chaplain's apartments, by order of the Lord Chamberlain; Estimate, £. 180 - - - -	213	4	4¼
Christmas qu^r 1809.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's apartments, by order of the King's Sign Manual; Estimate, £. 3,661 - - - - - - -	9,097	13	7½
	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's stables, in pursuance of Treasury Warrant; Estimate, £. 500 - - - - - - - - -	1,834	9	5½
	At Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales' apartments - - - - - - - - -	609	15	8¾
Lady-day qu^r 1810.	At - - ditto, in pursuance of Treasury Warrant; Estimate, £. 430 - - - - - - -	412	9	11¼
Christmas qu^r 1810.	At the Lower Mews, in pursuance of ditto; Estimate, £. 600 - - - - - - -	599	13	9
	Building a new stable, &c. for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, in pursuance of ditto; Estimate, £. 2,000 - - - - - - -	1,996	18	1¾
Mich^s qu^r 1811.	At His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent's apartments, in pursuance of ditto; Estimate, £. 869. 7 -	833	8	1¼
	At Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales' apartments, in pursuance of ditto; Estimate, £. 157 - -	156	13	3½
Lady-day qu^r 1812.	At the Housekeeper's apartments, in pursuance of ditto; Estimate, £. 1,447 - - - - -	1,424	18	4¾
		£. 54,006	7	6½

Office of Works,
23 July 1812.

(Signed) C. A. CRAIG.

Appendix, No. 38.

Examination of WILLIAM PILKINGTON, Esquire; taken upon Oath, on the 21st November 1812.

Mr. Pilkington.

Q. 1. BY what Public Departments have you been employed as an Architect or Surveyor, and what Buildings of a public nature have been executed under your superintendence? ——A. I was Surveyor to the Board of Customs for about twenty-nine years; and about three or four years ago, I was employed by the Transport Board to make designs and superintend the building of the new Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, which is just now completed; and I was employed, in conjunction with Mr. Soane and Mr. Spiller, to put a value upon the legal Quays in Thames-street; I was also employed, with the same gentlemen, by the Commissioners of Compensation, to value the several interests which had been injured by the erection of the West India and London Docks.

Q. 2. In what manner were you remunerated for your services whilst you held the situation of Surveyor to the Customs? ——A. I had a salary of £. 40 a year, and I received, occasionally, gratuities for certain extra Works; but upon the whole, I am considerably out of pocket by that employment.

Q. 3. On what principle was the work under the Board of Customs executed, whilst you were their Surveyor? ——A. New Buildings were generally executed under contracts in gross; repairs and works in London were executed under measurement, as far as it could be done, and the rest by day-work.

Q. 4. Were plans and drawings, and specifications, always prepared by you, of such new buildings as were executed under contracts in gross? ——A. Yes.

Q. 5. In what manner were the prices of the materials and work settled, for such repairs and works as were executed on the principle of measure and day-work? ——A. They were settled by me, and depended on the state of the market in London; and for those in the country, on the best information I could procure.

Q. 6. Are there established tradesmen who execute the work for the Customs in London? ——A. Yes, there are tradesmen appointed by the minutes of the Board, for every department of building.

Q. 7. On what principle was the work of the Naval Hospital at Yarmouth executed? ——A. I received an order from the Transport Board to prepare plans and particulars

Mr. Pilkington.

particulars of Works, with specifications of the intended Building, together with an estimate; these were laid before the Board, who afterwards by public advertisement, called for tenders for executing the Work, according to plans and specifications which were to be seen at the Office, at a specified sum; five or six tenders were made, and the lowest was taken.

Q. 8. To what extent did these tenders differ from your estimate?——A. The tenders differed from each other between twenty and thirty thousand pounds, and the lowest, which was for £.66,798, was above my estimate eight or nine thousand pounds, caused by the rise in the price of materials between the period of my presenting the plans and estimates, and the time when the tenders were made.

Q. 9. Was any provision made in the contract, for the case of any alteration being directed in the original design?——A. Provision was made, that in case the Commissioners should choose to deviate from the original design, they had the power so to do, without putting an end to the contract, upon an estimate being laid before them of such alteration; and which the contractor engaged to execute, according to that estimate, such estimate being previously seen and approved by him.

Q. 10. What provision was made in the contract for any advances of money to be made to the contractor?——A. That the contractor should receive every quarter, a fixed proportion of the valuation which the Surveyor might put on the Work actually affixed at the several periods.

Q. 11. What description of persons were employed in the actual superintendence of the Work during its progress, and by whom were they paid?——A. There was a Clerk of the Works, who was paid by the Transport Board two guineas a week; and either myself or my Clerks were going down occasionally.

Q. 12. Were any alterations made in the plans or in the terms of the contract, whilst the Work was going on?——A. Not any; but after the tender had been accepted, the price of Memel and Riga timber having risen very considerably, the contractor applied to the Board to be allowed to make use of English oak timber in lieu of that, and the Board directed that the contract should be prepared accordingly, upon my report approving of the same, except in particular parts.

Q. 13. Did you find any greater difficulty in keeping the contractor to a due observance of the terms of his contract in the execution of this Building, than you have found in executing work on the principle of measure and value at prices agreed on?——A. I have found no difficulty at all in executing this Work.

Q. 14. Is it your opinion that this Work has been as well executed as Work executed on the principle of measurement and value, at prices agreed on?——A. I think it has.

Q. 15. What is your opinion generally on the propriety of executing public buildings under contracts in gross?——A. If the plans and specifications are prepared with due attention, I should prefer this mode to any other, for public buildings.

Q. 16. What is your opinion of executing public Buildings under a contract made with one person, on the principle of measure and prices agreed on for work and materials?——A. If such person executed the whole work himself, and did not make under-contracts with the different tradesmen, I should certainly prefer contracting with one person rather than with the different tradesmen.

Q. 17. What are you to be paid for your superintendence of the erection of the Naval Hospital?——A. The usual commission of five per cent. exclusive of my chaise-hire to and from Yarmouth; this commission includes my first attendances to receive instructions to form rough plans, working plans, and all other plans necessary for carrying on the Building, directing and superintending the Work during its execution, measuring and valuing the same, and all other trouble attending it.

Q. 18. Do you ever charge for measuring either in public or private work, when you receive a commission of 5 per cent.?——A. Never.

Q. 19. Have you found in practice that there are different modes of measuring in use amongst professional persons?——A. Amongst the persons calling themselves measurers, who are generally employed by the tradesmen, and therefore endeavour to increase the Work for their advantage, I have found such differences, and their prices are always excessive; but there is not much difference amongst Architects.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,* *Henry Peters,* *L. Bradshaw.* (Signed) WILLIAM PILKINGTON.

Appendix, No. 39.

The Examination of GEORGE SAUNDERS, Esq.; taken upon Oath, on the 16th June 1812.

Mr. Saunders.

Q. 1. DO you hold any public office or employment?——A. I am specially appointed by the Treasury to examine the unsettled Accounts of Mr. James Wyatt.

Q. 2. When were you first appointed to examine these Accounts, and what were your instructions on the occasion?——A. My letter of appointment was dated the 20th December 1808; the instructions are dated the 29th March 1809, and I will leave them for your inspection.

Q. 3. When and from whom did you receive any of the Accounts which you were appointed to examine?——A. I proceeded according to those instructions to call on Mr. James Wyatt for the Accounts which related to the Issues which had been made to him by the Treasury; viz. for Works at the King's Bench Prison, at the Marshalsea Prison, at the Fleet Prison, Houses of Parliament, and Speaker's House; at the House for depositing the Journals; for Somerset Place, and at the Lazarettos at Chetney Hill. I received from Mr. Wyatt some of the tradesmen's Bills, certified by him in May 1809, and I received his attested Accounts from the Audit Office on the 13th July 1809, which were attested by him at the Audit Office on the 18th of May 1809.

Q. 4. When do these Bills and Accounts appear to commence, and down to what period are they brought?——A. They begin generally in 1800 and 1801; some small Accounts are for a little time prior to that date; the Issues to Mr. Wyatt appear to come down to the 24th September 1806, and the receipts for some of the payments to the Artificers are dated as late as May 1809.

Q. 5. Were the several Accounts for the Works which you have mentioned with their requisite vouchers, delivered to you complete?——A. The vouchers for monies paid by Mr. Wyatt were delivered by him at the Audit Office, and were sent to me from that Office to examine the Accounts by them; a number of Bills for the Works were sent to me by Mr. Wyatt in May 1809, but many more were wanting, which I have taken great pains to get in. Some of the Bills received since May 1809, I have received from Mr. Wyatt, some I have received from the different Clerks of the Works, and Mr. Wyatt has subsequently certified the whole of them.

Q. 6. Will you describe the nature of the vouchers and documents which you received from the Audit Office and Mr. Wyatt respectively?——A. I received from the Audit Office vouchers of monies paid by Mr. Wyatt, with abstracts of those payments; and from Mr. Wyatt, Bills of Works, with the abstracts and charges for superintending the same.

Q. 7. In what manner did you proceed to examine these Accounts of Mr. Wyatt?——A. My first endeavour was to collect the Bills complete, by calling on Mr. Wyatt and the Clerks of the Works for the deficient bills; I likewise called upon the Clerks of the Works for Lists of all persons who had been employed on the Works; I sent to all those persons to deliver a statement of their Accounts relating to the businesses on which they had been employed under Mr. Wyatt, for which he was to render an account to the Treasury. When the Bills were obtained, and the statements of Mr. Wyatt and of the claimants were found to correspond, I read over the Bills and Accounts, making my remarks upon them. I then inspected the buildings with the drawings, if these could be produced, generally with Mr. Wyatt and other persons who had been actually employed in superintending the Work, to explain what I thought necessary for forming a judgment of the charges. I then made a calculation of the gross amount of the charges, compared with the general dimensions of the building, and of the amount of the charges for each description of work. I was enabled by these means to judge if any particular part required more than ordinary attention. I then called upon the Clerk of the Works for the vouchers of the Works, in order to examine the quantities charged in the Bills; in some few instances these could not be procured, but where they were furnished, the quantities were checked by the vouchers. The prices and computations were then examined, and such corrections were made as I judged to be necessary; and I reported to the Treasury agreeably to these corrections.

Q. 8. Did you find that the statements of the claimants and of Mr. Wyatt often differed?——A. Very often, from the tradesmen not recollecting exactly to what particular Account the money he had received was to be charged.

Q. 9. In what manner did you proceed to endeavour to reconcile the difference?——A. I will give one instance in explanation of my course of proceeding: a claim-

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Mr. Saunders.

ant was called upon for a statement of his Account for a particular building; he returned a statement very different from that delivered by Mr. Wyatt with respect to the money he had received; finding his statements for other buildings also to differ very widely, I desired him to bring his book, and finding the whole amount of money received by him from Mr. Wyatt for the various Works subjected to my examination, agreed, or nearly agreed, with the total amount stated by Mr. Wyatt as paid to that person, I suffered him to see the divisions made of that total amount in Mr. Wyatt's statement, which statement corresponded with the claimant's own receipts, and he was allowed to send me a corrected statement accordingly.

Q. 10. Was it usual with you to call on Mr. Wyatt for the Estimates of the Buildings, the Accounts for which you were to examine?——A. I always called for the Estimates, as directed by my instructions, but did not always obtain them.

Q. 11. Did you find that alterations and additions had been frequently directly, subsequently to the original plans and estimates of these Works?——A. I sometimes did.

Q. 12. Did you receive from Mr. Wyatt the plans and estimates of these alterations and additions?——A. In some cases I did, in others I did not.

Q. 13. What description of vouchers did you call on the Clerks of the Works for, in order to judge of the quantities charged in the Bills?——A. The usual vouchers, viz. measuring books, and the weekly returns of day-work.

Q. 14. Did you see any statements or returns of the quantities of materials supplied, and of Work executed, on which advances had been made to the tradesmen from time to time during the progress of the Work?——A. I do not recollect that I have, but I have seen Mr. Wyatt's Memorials to the Treasury for money.

Q. 15. Did you find, in the course of your examination of the Accounts referred to you, that any Accounts for the supply of materials, or for day or measured work, or Accounts of any description, had been delivered to Mr. Wyatt during the progress of the Work?——A. I have seen some, generally relating to subjects of small account in a building, but those of large amount I believe were not generally made out until the bills were wanted for the settlement of the Account.

Q. 16. Do you consider, from your knowledge of the nature of the work at the Lazarettos, that such partial Accounts might have been called for and conveniently settled, and that such a measure would have afforded better means of ascertaining the correctness of the quantities and numbers charged and of the prices allowed, than the documents which were actually furnished?——A. The Lazaretto at Chetney Hill afforded an opportunity of giving in an Account according to the different stages of a building less that almost any other building, because each building above the foundation is an entire framing of timber from bottom to top, requiring the whole to be framed and put up together; but there might have been three distinct accounts for each building in the progress of the Work, one respecting the Work to the foundation, one for the carcass when covered in, and the last Account when finished; although I believe the Bills were not made out according to such stages of the Work, yet I saw measurements and accounts which had been taken of the Works during their progress, preparatory to the making out of such Bills. (a)

Q. 17. Do you consider that when such partial accounts can be made out, there would be a great convenience in calling for them in the progress of the work, as a means of more correctly checking the charges for materials supplied or for work executed, as well as the advances of money thereon?——A. Accounts are always best checked by being examined quickly after the work is done, and I consider it a bad practice to advance money without bills being furnished, where such bills can be made out.

Q. 18. Did you find in the course of your examination of Mr. Wyatt's Accounts, that the prices at which the work was to be executed, had been previously agreed on between him and the tradesmen?——A. I particularly inquired into that subject, and was informed that no contract existed, excepting for a few trifling articles, for the price of which a Clerk of the Works might previously agree. I believe there was a general understanding that the charges for the Lazarettos were to be guided by the Office of Works prices as far as they would apply, and that the charges for other Works have been generally regulated by these prices.

Mr. Saunders having attended on the 18th June, desired to amend his 16th Answer as follows:

A. 16. (a) Instead of the words "preparatory to the making out of such bills," I beg to substitute, "which might have served for such a purpose, had the bills "been ordered to be so made out."

Mr. Saunders.

Further Examination of GEORGE SAUNDERS, Esq. on the 18th June 1812.

Q. 19. Did you find in your examination of the bills for the work at the Lazarettos, that they had been settled by Mr. Wyatt with reference to the prices of the Office of Works? ——A. The prices were regulated by those of the Office of Works, as far as they would apply.

Q. 20. Was the nature of the work in those Buildings such that the prices could with propriety be regulated by those of the Office of Works?——A. In some instances that could be done, and probably a general description will explain in some measure how far that was the case. A very good arrangement was made by Mr. Wyatt at the beginning of that business; that lodgings should be provided, and all extraordinary expenses paid, so that the works for the buildings should be charged distinctly at the usual prices; these extraordinary expenses, consisting of freight, some duties, travelling of the workmen, water, coals, and medical attendance for the men, cookery, fitting up a frigate for the lodging of the workmen, making wharfs, building sheds, and other conveniences, and beds and furniture for the men, &c. as well as I could obtain an abstract of them from a mixed account, appeared to be about 9½ per cent. (b) which I thought, on examining the accounts, was not an unreasonable proportion, considering the very inconvenient circumstances under which the work was carried on, being several miles from any habitation, and no fresh water to be had except what was brought from a distance.

Q. 21. Did you find on your examination of these bills, that the extra expenses which you have enumerated were kept distinct, according to the arrangement made by Mr. Wyatt?——A. In most cases they were, but not in every instance.

Q. 22. Were the totals of these extra expenses distinctly stated in Mr. Wyatt's abstracts?——A. They were not at all separated in Mr. Wyatt's abstracts; such distinctions as were made appeared in the tradesmen's bills.

Q. 23. Had there been any variation in the market prices of materials, of work, or of labour during the progress of those Works?——A. To the best of my recollection, considerable variation. (c)

Q. 24. Did it appear that in the settlement of the bills a due consideration had been had to this variation in the prices?——A. I took great pains to ascertain this point; but from the distance of time between the orders and execution of the work, an opportunity was given to the tradesmen to charge the highest prices which had occurred during the interval; without a possibility of ascertaining the exact period when the articles were purchased; but the prices were mostly regulated by those of the period of the Works being executed. (d)

Q. 25. If accounts of the work had been procured at different stages of it, in the manner you point out in an answer to a former question, might not this difficulty in ascertaining the variation in the prices of the work have been avoided?——A. Where the opportunity occurs of frequently making out the accounts at different stages of the building, the difficulty is almost wholly removed, particularly if the whole building is executed within a short period; but if the building is a long time in execution, much of this difficulty will remain, because the tradesmen may or may not purchase the whole of the materials required as soon as the order is given for the work. It is therefore a rule almost universally observed, that the charge is to be according to the prices at the time when the work was executed.

Q. 26. If the prices at which the work is to be executed, were precisely agreed on previously to the commencement of it, might not the inconvenience last mentioned be also removed?——A. I am of opinion that no large Work should be undertaken without the different prices of the articles (or different descriptions of work) being previously agreed upon.

Q. 27. Did you understand, at the time of your examination of the Lazaretto artificers bills, that the whole of Mr. Wyatt's remuneration for his superintendence of those Works was to be paid by the Treasury; and therefore that the practice of the Office of Works, of allowing for the deduction of about 3 per cent. which is made in the Lord Chamberlain's Office, ought not to be taken into account in settling these artificers bills?——A. I did so understand it; and I found that Mr. Wyatt had allowed the bills at the same rate as in the Office of Works, not taking into account that the usual deduction on payments for Works under the Office of Works, would not be made in this case.

Q. 28. Did you desire an explanation from Mr. Wyatt, of such proceeding in settling these bills?——A. I think I did; and I believe his answer was, that the situation of the business required that difference in favour of the payments to the tradesmen, as they were at considerable expense in attending to their business at Chetney Hill.

Q. 29. How

Mr. Saunders.

Q. 29. How were you regulated in your consideration of the prices allowed by Mr. Wyatt, having at the same time in recollection, that there would be no deduction on the payment of these bills?——A. In settling prices, attention must always be had to the length of credit. The payments at the Lord Chamberlain's Office are supposed to be made for one quarter's business before the next quarter is expired; therefore the deduction made at the Lord Chamberlain's Office makes the payment equivalent to about twelve months credit. A considerable portion of the amount for the Works of the Lazarettos at Chetney Hill, was not paid till several years after the execution, and the proper credit was always intended to be taken into consideration, when the interest which the claimants had prayed for should be calculated; and therefore I did pass the bills on the basis of the prices of the Office of Works, leaving the subject of interest for future consideration.

Q. 30. Did you endeavour to ascertain at what times, and to what amounts, issues were made to Mr. Wyatt from the Exchequer, on account of the Lazarettos; and at what times, and to what amounts, advances were afterwards made by him to the several tradesmen employed on those Works?——A. I had the statement before me as to the issues in the account attested by Mr. Wyatt in May 1809, and I have copies of the receipts for payments made by Mr. Wyatt.

Additions by Mr. Saunders, on the 22d June 1812.

A. 20. (b) I desire to add, that nearly one half of this 9½ per cent. would have been the amount of the usual allowance to the workmen for lodging and travelling.

A. 23. (c) When I gave this answer, I spoke as well as I could from memory. I find that there was about one fourth difference in the price of timber, between 1801 and 1802, the highest price being in the year 1801.

A. 24. (d) I find that the timber is nearly all charged at the prices of 1801; and with reference to the statement which I before made, of the prices being mostly regulated by those of the period of the Works being executed, I meant to intimate, that that was the usual mode of settling prices; but I wish to explain, that in the business of the Lazarettos, from all the evidence which I could collect, it appeared that the timber must have been purchased, as to the principal part of it at least, in the year 1801, although the carcases of the buildings were not completely put up till after the year 1802; and therefore I think the settlement was fairly made at the prices of 1801; and the prices charged for the Lazaretto timber, are about five per cent. lower than the prices at that time allowed at the Office of Works.

Further Examination of George Saunders, Esquire, on the 22d June 1812.

Q. 31. Have you had reason to doubt the accuracy of the receipts produced as the vouchers of Mr. Wyatt's accounts, either as to dates or sums?——A. With respect to dates, I found that many of the receipts bear a date different from the period of the actual payment; and with respect to sums, I have before stated, that sums had been advanced by Mr. Wyatt, without precisely stating on what account; and that afterwards receipts were given as required, which, although collectively agreeing in amount, would individually differ from the sum paid.

Q. 32. Have you been able in any other manner to ascertain the actual periods when advances were made?——A. I have not attempted to ascertain it in any other mode, that subject being purposely deferred until it should be required to go into it for the purpose of calculating the interest.

Q. 33. Have you compared the dates of the issues to Mr. Wyatt, with those of the payments to the workmen; and if so, what is the result of that comparison?——A. That is deferred, for the same reason as stated in my last answer.

Q. 34. How soon after materials have been supplied, or works performed at the Lazaretto, have advances usually been made to the tradesmen?——A. The same answer applies to this as to the last questions.

Q. 35. Have complaints been made by tradesmen, furnishing such materials, for want of payment?——A. Frequently.

Q. 36. Does it appear that any increase of price has been allowed by Mr. Wyatt to any particular tradesmen, in consideration of the delay of payment; and have you ever taken it into consideration in the prices allowed by you?——A. In no instance has a price been allowed by me in consideration of delay of payment beyond twelve months; nor do I recollect that any such allowance has been made by Mr. Wyatt in the bills that have come under my observation, except for the payment of some articles out of the usual course of business, for which the money was actually advanced.

Mr. Saunders.

Q. 37. What is the nature of the corrections you have generally had occasion to make, and what is the amount of disallowance on the bills for the Works at the Lazarettos? ——A. The total amount of bills certified by Mr. James Wyatt, on account of the Lazarettos, including his own commission of 5 per cent. and a charge of £.50 for a previous journey and survey, was £.111,897. 5*s*. 5*d*.; and the amount at which I passed the same, was £.109,778. 3*s*. 11*d*. being a difference of £.2,119. 1*s*. 6*d*. Corrections were made both in the quantities and prices; but a very considerable portion of the deduction arose from an unintentional error in one of the bills.

Q. 38. By whom had the bill to which you allude been previously examined?——A. By the persons appointed to measure the whole of the buildings in the usual manner, and certified by Mr. Wyatt.

Q. 39. In what state are those Accounts of Mr. Wyatt, amounting to £.181,000 and upwards, which, as you before stated, he attested on the 18th May 1809?——A. The whole of those Accounts have been examined by me, reported to the Treasury, and the balances paid, except for the Works done at the Parliament Houses and Offices attached thereto, and the Speaker's House, for which Works I have the Accounts from Michaelmas 1800 to January 1812, which are now under examination.

Q. 40. Did it appear on the final settlement of these Accounts, that balances were in all instances due to the tradesmen?——A. In many instances the tradesmen's bills have been discharged in full, and occasionally, where I have made deductions, the tradesmen appeared to have been overpaid.

Q. 41. What was the total amount of these balances, and when and in what mode was the money issued and accounted for?——A. The total amount will appear in my Reports to the Treasury. Issues have been made to me for discharging the balances, and I pass an annual Account for the same before the Auditors.

Q. 42. What has been your remuneration for examining and settling these Accounts? ——A. My engagement with the Treasury was for £.1,000 a year for my own remuneration; and I was to send a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, for an allowance for assistance, if I should judge it necessary; I have not made such an application, and the examination of other Accounts, as well as those of Mr. Wyatt, has from time to time been entrusted to me.

Q. 43. Are you required to report periodically to the Treasury?——A. No; my instructions direct reports to be made as the Accounts are ready to be reported upon. I have made about thirty Reports between December 1809 and the present time, of which I will furnish the Board with a Schedule. (A)

Q. 44. You have stated in your 4th Answer, that in the Accounts attested by Mr. Wyatt in May 1809, the issues appear to come down to September 1806; have any subsequent issues been accounted for by Mr. Wyatt?——A. Yes, the whole of the issues to April 1812, so that the whole of his Accounts relating to monies received and paid by him on account of public Works, will be made up to that time, when the Accounts of the Parliament Houses and the Speaker's House shall be reported by me to the Treasury.

Q. 45. Can you state the amount of these issues?——A. There is only one issue since his Account was attested in May 1809, which was made on the 5th of September 1809, amounting to £.21,060.

Q. 46. Will you state what, upon the face of the Accounts, is the general balance due to or from Mr. Wyatt?——A. On the foot of the Account attested in May 1809, Mr. Wyatt admits a balance due to the Public, amounting to £.1,367. 8*s*. 4½*d*. and in the Account attested by him in April 1812, he admits another balance to be due from him to the Public, amounting to £.997. 1*s*. 10½*d*.; but there are prior Accounts of Mr. Wyatt at the Audit Office, of which I have no particular knowledge.

Q. 47. Have these balances been increased in the course of your examination of the Accounts?——A. In several instances they have been increased by over payments, as in the case of the bill I before alluded to; on the other hand, there will be some diminution of the balance by the correction of errors in his favour.

Q. 48. Why is the settlement of the demand for interest by the tradesmen at the Lazaretto, adverted to in your 32d, 33d, and 34th Answers, postponed beyond the period of the settlement of their accounts?——A. I think it is not practicable to calculcate the interest due to all the claimants on that business, until the whole of Mr. Wyatt's money account shall have been gone through; and it would be improper to make up an account for some claimants, without taking in the whole together.

Further

Further Examination of GEORGE SAUNDERS, Esquire, on the 23d of June 1812.

Mr. Saunders.

Q. 49. What is the amount of Mr. Wyatt's Accounts to which you have adverted as still under examination, namely, those for the Houses of Parliament, the Speaker's House, &c.? ——A. The amount that remains unsettled is £. 55,917. 18 *s.* 1 *d.* for the Houses of Parliament and Speaker's House, and £. 1,281. 4 *s.* 0 *d*½. for the Commons' Journal Office, the account of which last work has been some time examined, but is not intended to be reported to the Treasury until a report is made on the account of the Houses of Parliament.

Q. 50. Within what period do you expect to report on these Accounts, and on the Accounts for the issue of £. 21,060?——A. I have now these Accounts in such a state, that if it depended solely on myself, they would be done in very few months; but from the experience I have had in obtaining the vouchers of the other Accounts, I think it is probable that they will take a much longer time.

Q. 51. What is the description of the Vouchers to which you allude, and what is the reason that they do not accompany the attested Accounts in the first instance?——A. I distinguish the Vouchers into two kinds, Vouchers of Payments, and Vouchers of Works; the Vouchers of Payments are delivered at the Audit Office; I call for the Vouchers of Works when I enter into the examination of the bills; these Vouchers consist of Measuring Books, Weekly Returns of Day-work, and such as are in the nature of Bills of Parcels. Some of the Clerks of the Works have informed me that they were formerly in the habit of destroying the Vouchers when an Account had been passed at the Office of Works. Some of the Accounts which I have examined, having been previously passed at the Office of Works, I could not procure the Vouchers for a great part of those Accounts. Mr. Groves, who was the Clerk of the Works for the Houses of Parliament and the Speaker's House, is dead, and I have been informed that he did not preserve the Vouchers of the earlier part of those Works, the Accounts of which had been passed by Mr. Wyatt. I beg to add, that in some instances I have met with the Vouchers very carefully preserved, although a contrary practice has been followed by others.

Q. 52. Do the prices allowed for works and materials in the Accounts of the Houses of Parliament, appear to be those of the Board of Works?——A. I am not at present able to answer that Question, my attention having been hitherto directed to obtaining the necessary statements of Accounts, previous to the examination of them.

Q. 53. Have you reason to think, from what you have already seen of these Accounts, that much deduction or disallowance will occur on the final settlement of them?——A. I am not at all prepared to answer that Question at present.

Q. 54. Do you know whether Mr. Wyatt has been called upon to pay into the Exchequer the balance admitted by him to be due to the Public on the attested Accounts? ——A. I have no official knowledge of the circumstance.

(Signed) *Henry Peters,*
Cha. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson,
L. Bradshaw.

(Signed) GEO. SAUNDERS.

Appendix, No. 39. (A.)

[Referred to in Answer 43.]

SCHEDULE of Mr. SAUNDERS's Reports on Accounts for public Works.

N° of Report.	On what Account.	To whom reported.	Date of Report.
1.	On the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons Vouchers - - - - - -	To the Audit Office -	1809, Dec. 11.
2.	- - the Lazaretto Accounts, to Christmas 1808 - - - - - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - - - - 13.
3.	- - Mr. Wyatt's Accounts, 1793 and 1801 -	- - - - Audit Office -	1810. Jan. 11.
4.	- - Somerset Place Accounts, to Christmas 1808 - - - - - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - July 23.
5.	- - the 5th and 6th Navy Commissioners Houses Accounts, to 1800 - -	- - - - Audit Office -	- - Aug. 3.
6.	- - Mr. Wyatt's claim of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on payments for Somerset Place - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - - - - 16.
7.	- - Ditto - - - ditto - - - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - - - - 19.
8.	- - the Advance of Money for the Guards business - - - - - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - - - - 28.
9.	- - the Statement of Claims on the Guards business - - - - - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - Oct. 11.
10.	- - the Statement of Progress in the Examination of Mr. Wyatt's Accounts -	- - - - House of Commons, Committee on the Public Expenditure - - - -	1811. Feb. 4.
11.	- - Mr. Davis's Claims on the Old Marshalsea Prison Premises - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - Mar. 6.
12.	- - the Guards Buildings Accounts, 1807 and 1808 - - - - - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - - - - 13.
13.	- - the Marshalsea Prison Accounts - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - April 13.
14.	- - the Bills not furnished by Mr. Wyatt -	- - - - Audit Office -	- - - - - 29.
15.	- - the probable Amount of Claims at the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - May 13.
16.	- - the Guards Buildings, on Artificer's Memorial, praying an advance of £.70 or £.75 per cent. on their Claims - - - - - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - - - - 18.
17.	- - the Statement of Progress in the Examination of Mr. Wyatt's Accounts -	- - - - House of Commons, Committee on the Public Expenditure - - - -	- - June 10.
18.	- - the Houses of Parliament, on Monies issued to Mr. Groves, and credited in Mr. Wyatt's Accounts - - -	- - - - Audit Office -	- - - - - 10.
19.	- - the Lazarettos, on the Claims subsequent to April 1809 - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - - - - 26.
20.	- - Mr. Rice's Account for the War Office in Duke-street - - - - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - July 2.

Schedule of Mr. Saunders's Reports—*continued.*

N° of Report.	On what Account.	To whom reported.	Date of Report.
21.	On the Guards Buildings accounts, for the new Building adjoining the Paymaster General's Office - -	To the Treasury - -	1811. July 3.
22.	- - the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons, and Office in Parliament-street Accounts - - - - - - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - - - - 24.
23.	- - the Tradesmen's Charges at the new Building at the Pay Office - -	- - - - War Office -	- - Sept. 20.
24.	- - the Deficiency by Fees, in the issue for paying Claims at the Fleet and King's Bench Prisons - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - - - - 30.
25	- - the new Building at the Pay Office, on the question of culpability attaching to any of the Tradesmen employed - - - - - -	- - - - War Office -	- - - - - 30.
26.	- - the Guards Buildings, on the Sums credited in the Account of the Representatives of the late Thomas Rice -	- - - - Audit Office -	- - Oct. 11.
27.	- - the Guards Buildings, Accounts to March 31st, 1810 - - - - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - Nov. 13.
28.	- - the Guards Buildings, on the Memorial from the Artificers, praying for an Allowance of Interest - - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - Dec. 14.
29.	- - the Progress made in the Examination of Mr. Wyatt's Accounts - -	- - - - House of Commons, Committee on the Public Expenditure - - - -	1812. Feb. 8.
30.	- - the Guards Buildings, on the Artificers Memorial for Interest - - -	- - - - Treasury - -	- - April 9.
31.	- - the Arrears of Mr. Hiort's Allowance -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - May 11.
32.	- - the propriety of issuing £.5,000 to Mr. Bacon, for payment of Works done at the Houses of Parliament - -	- - - - Ditto - -	- - June 2.

(Signed) *Geo. Saunders.*

June 23, 1812.

Appendix, No. 39. (B.)

LETTER from GEORGE SAUNDERS, Esquire, to PETER GRANT, Esquire.

252 Oxford Street,
October 15th 1812.

Sir,

I SEND you herewith my Answers to the Questions which I received from the Commissioners on the 10th of July, and on the 20th of August last.

The Commissioners having permitted me to transpose the Questions, or answer them under such form as I should think best, I have deviated a little from the order in which the Questions were received; those of the 20th of August are arranged as numbered when sent to me, being Nos 1, 2, and 3; but the Question of the 10th July (viz. "Have you any suggestions to offer for our consideration, either for an improvement in the mode of conducting business relating to the erection and care of public Works in general, or for the conduct of business in the Office of Works, as far as you are acquainted with it, and for any alteration in the Constitution of that Office?") I have formed into two, numbered 4 and 5; No 4 being "on the manner of conducting business in the Office of Works", and No 5, being "on constituting a Board of Works for the care of public Works in general," the subjects appearing to me to be very closely connected with each other, and to require an arrangement in the order of those numbers.

To have entered much into the detail would have greatly extended the observations: I have therefore confined the remarks as much as possible to the leading circumstances of each case. The Instructions for the government of the Office of Works not being clear, I have thought it necessary to speak of the services of that Office, as I conceive the intention to have been in drawing up those Instructions.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEO. SAUNDERS.

No. 1.

On the propriety of making Contracts in the gross for executing new and distinct public Buildings and Works.

Mr. Saunders.

AS a principle of proceeding, it is very injudicious to contract in the gross for executing new Buildings and Works, but this, like almost every general rule, is liable to exceptions; as in some cases of small works, which would in the ordinary way chiefly consist of an account of day-work, and where, being at a distance, the Works are not of sufficient magnitude for incurring the expense of a stationary superintendence; or where a particular emergency may render the goodness of the work of much less importance than the completion of it within a fixed and short period. If no such reasons exist, making a contract in the gross may be attributed to a motive, in the Architect who promotes it, for saving his own labour; or to a want of ability in laying out and directing the construction of the various parts.

It is necessary to bear in mind the distinction between a building and the ordinary articles of commerce. A contract is usually made for the last to be furnished according to a pattern or sample; the articles may be rejected if they do not accord with the pattern; even a ship which approximates nearest to the subject in question, may be returned on the hands of the contractor, if there is just cause to refuse accepting it; but a Building is affixed to the land of the employer.

To make what is called a close Estimate of a Building, requires drawings and descriptions of all parts in detail; of the internal mechanism, dimensions, and materials, as well as of all the outward forms; the necessary time not being devoted for doing this effectually in making a contract in the gross, much is estimated by guess, either involving the contractor in difficulties, or if he is artful, furnishing him with the means of easily wronging his employer. No specification for a contract in the gross, however long, has ever yet been found sufficient to ensure a due execution of what is requisite; except in very small, plain, or rough Works. A clause is frequently inserted in the agreement, for defective Works to be taken down and re-constructed at the contractor's expense; yet the specification is and must be taken as the guide for determining this matter. Contractors knowing the unavoidable insufficiency of specifications, are frequently not scrupulous about the amount they agree for; and before the Building is far advanced, will find out what quantity, and what kind of work can be done for that sum to make it a profitable concern, taking advantage as much of the omission in the specification as will answer the purpose, and laying the employer under the necessity of giving orders which will wholly set aside the contract, or allow the contractor to make such extra charges as he shall require.

Drawings

Drawings and descriptions hastily formed, cannot have the necessary consideration. In the ordinary course of business, while the Work is in progress, there is the opportunity of considering and laying out the detail of the construction; but under a contract in the gross, the Architect cannot, unless he has the contractors consent, vary from what has been settled, or order what has been omitted in the specification, without an alteration in the sum agreed for. The contractor taking advantage of all these circumstances, generally contrives to make the business advantageous to himself; the employer commonly pays more than the full value; and bad work is the usual result of a contract in the gross.

No. 2.

On the propriety of agreeing with one party for executing at fixed prices, the various work in public Buildings and Works, instead of making separate agreements with the several tradesmen.

A Party undertaking the whole of a Building seeks a profit either by employing other tradesmen at inferior prices, or by executing Works himself.

When other tradesmen are employed at reduced prices, two profits must be created where there should be but one, and justice is not done to the original employer, if he pays more than the lowest price. The tradesman who is engaged under another in a Building, does not conceive his character impaired by the quality of the work, so long as the quality is admitted to correspond with the price he is to receive: and it is the custom to create the secondary profit by bad workmanship; the utmost endeavour of the Architect being generally insufficient to procure better from an Artificer, over whom he has no controul but through another.

If the party executes the principal Works himself, doing as much as he thinks he can make a profit by, he is undertaking various branches of building, in each of which he cannot have the knowledge which is obtained by a man who has been regularly bred to one business; the work is therefore of an inferior quality, both for want of knowing how to perform good work, and for want of being acquainted with the means of doing it in the most advantageous way. It is a known truth, that much will be submitted to when the work is advanced by the general undertaker, to avoid the great delay and inconvenience which would take place in procuring a new set of tradesmen for the whole of the business.

The employment of persons without discrimination, is the reason that so little good work is now done. The pride which tradesmen, who confine their attention to one branch of business, formerly took in their work, cannot be expected while they see large concerns given to men who have not applied themselves to acquire the necessary knowledge; and while superior work is not duly appreciated and encouraged. There is no other way of exciting good workmanship but by employing persons in the distinct branches of business which each has particularly devoted himself to: and as such a tradesman must be the best judge of doing business in the most economical way, he must be the most capable of executing good work at a reasonable price.

The plea of convenience in laying out and bringing the Works together, cannot be admitted in favour of one person doing the whole, for the Architect is paid for making the necessary arrangements, and for conducting the Works. If the Architect neglects his duty, there is not any reason for supposing that the additional cost arising from mismanagement will be less where the agreement is with one man, than where it is with proper tradesmen for the distinct branches of the Building.

If specific regulations respecting the persons to be employed in public Works, were laid down and generally made known, they could not fail of being extensively beneficial.

No. 3.

On the Duties which an Architect ought to perform for a commission of 5 per cent. on the bills.

In answering this question, it will be necessary to notice the several duties in the department of the Architect: these are,

1st. To furnish the general designs.

2d. To furnish the working drawings; the arrangements; and the directions for the Works.

3d. To conduct and superintend the Works.

4th. To check and measure the Works; to examine and arrange the Accounts.

The first article of general designs includes the previous survey, measurement, and drawings of the existing premises where the work is to be done; together with collecting the

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the necessary information of the services for which the intended Building is to be appropriated; making complete drawings of the design, adapted to the situation, and such other conditions as shall have been given; comprising all the forms that will be visible in the finished Building both within and without, for shewing its application to the intended use, and its appearance, with explanations of the general kind of work, materials, &c. proposed to be employed.

The general design is obviously of the first importance for exhibiting the end in view: how it is to be carried into execution, is the business of the second article in the Architect's department.

The second article of working drawings, &c. includes drawings of the mechanism of the construction in the various branches throughout the Building; with descriptions of the materials, and of the disposition of the same; negociating with tradesmen and others for what is to be furnished in executing the Building; arranging the prices, the manner of prosecuting the Works, and the mode of taking account of the same, with all the necessary directions.

On the just performance of this part of the Architect's duty, the soundness and cost of a Building greatly depends; for unless proper drawings and descriptions of the construction are well considered, and prepared in due order, parts are liable to be slightly formed where strength is wanted, and massive substances applied in situations which weaken the Building by unnecessary weight: the expense is increased by alterations if these drawings and descriptions are not properly prepared; and by a waste of labour and materials, by the manner of proceeding with the Works, if they have not been judiciously arranged. Prices and computations on the quantities charged, may be examined and corrected after a bill is delivered; but the addition of amount by great prices is small, compared with that which is sometimes the result of excessive quantities, where the necessary directions and arrangements have been neglected.

The second article of the Architect's duty (generally but little known to the employer) is indispensable for soundness and economy, in whatever way the Works are undertaken.

The third article for conducting and superintending the Works, applies to seeing that the Works are set out and executed according to the directions; inspecting the materials and workmanship as the Building proceeds; to seeing that proper materials are delivered and duly applied; that the business proceeds with regularity, and in the best manner for preventing waste and extraordinary expense; to seeing that the accounts of the Works are properly distinguished and duly kept; and that weekly vouchers of all business which does not come under the denomination of measured work, are regularly presented and checked.

The fourth article respects the measurement, and making out an account of the Works from the measurement and the weekly vouchers; examining the prices and computations; and forming an abstract of all the bills, for exhibiting the whole cost of the Building.

Of the Architect's Remuneration.

In speaking of a remuneration, it is essential to distinguish the character for which it is intended. Some idea may be formed of the requisite qualifications of an Architect, from the preceding summary of his duties. It is very necessary that he should have a thorough knowledge of the *whole*, to be able to direct with judgment the labours of the assistants he may be obliged to employ. Preparing the proper drawings, arrangements, and directions for building (exclusive of the necessary previous study), is so much a distinct practice, that it may safely be asserted, that a person cannot be competent to the task, who has not devoted his entire attention to that business for some years; nor can it be expected to be correctly performed when a mixed business is pursued. Where a man is a Surveyor in one place, and in a second place an Artificer, under another who is an Artificer under him in the first place, it cannot be supposed that the necessary check will be kept, when both parties have so much interest in avoiding it.

A man who is incompetent to the task, by not furnishing what is necessary for executing a Building he undertakes to direct, makes the whole which he receives for the deficient service, an entire profit; but the Architect of reputation, in furnishing what his duty requires, must be at considerable expense for assistants to divide the labour; this division of labour (with the advantage of being under one direction, and with one sole responsibility) insuring more attention to the detail, than would be given by one person alone. The Architect's expense, exclusive of his own time, is therefore in proportion to the labour bestowed; and it is an ultimate economy to pay an equivalent for that labour, to procure the service of a person properly qualified for the business.

In assigning a competent remuneration, it should be a condition, that the person to receive it is bonâ fide an Architect; and that he is in no other way engaged with building concerns, either for the building in question, or elsewhere; and that he does not directly or indirectly, neither by himself, nor as pay to assistants, take any other emolument than what is paid to him by his employer.

It

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It is not easy to separate exactly the quota of remuneration for each division of the Architect's duties, running as they do one into the other; some cases requiring more than the ordinary labour in one part, and some in another part: a division of the remuneration being however likely to become useful, the following is submitted as the fair allowance on the average of general business.

For the general designs, as described in the first Article, 1¼ per cent. on the amount of the artificers bills.

For the working drawings, &c. as described in the second Article, 2½ per cent.

For conducting and superintending the Works, as described in the third Article, 1¼ per cent.

For measuring the Works, &c. as described in the fourth Article, 1¼ per cent.*

Making the duties which an Architect ought to perform for a commission of 5 per cent. to be those described in the first, second, and third Articles; but not including the fourth Article, for measuring, &c. at 1¼ per cent. which it is advisable to require as a separate charge, in order that the responsibility may be avowed; it having been too much the practice to take a measurement paid for by the Artificer, to avoid the appearance of a charge beyond the commission of 5 per cent.

Of Estimates.

The subject of Estimates has been reserved for the purpose of speaking of it separately here. Estimates are generally considered to be of two kinds, viz. rough Estimates, and close Estimates.

Close Estimates of a Building, to be very accurate, as the term implies, require not only complete drawings of the general design, but also working drawings, and descriptions for taking the dimensions and account of all the parts in detail. The account is taken and bills are made out in the same manner as for a finished Building. The drawings made for this purpose serving for the execution of the Building, the charge for the Estimate is usually according to the extra labour in taking the account. Close Estimates are however seldom produced, because of the delay and expense they occasion; except in cases of uncommon Buildings, where a judgment of the cost cannot easily be formed on the general dimension.

Rough Estimates, formed on the general dimension of the Building, are most usually presented. These Estimates depend on the experience, judgment, and fidelity of the person employed. It is not the general custom to make any charge for rough Estimates, if the specified Work proceeds under the superintendence of the same Architect.

No. 4.

On the manner of conducting business in the Office of Works.

Respecting the actual management of business in the Office of Works, I cannot speak of the whole from my own knowledge; my communication with that Office having been confined to procuring documents relating to some accounts for extra Works which had been passed there; and to procuring such general information of the mode of transacting business there, as applied to other public Works done under the superintendence of some of the Officers of that Establishment. I have also been desired to peruse the Instructions for the government of the Office of Works, for making such observations as might occur to me thereon. My remarks will therefore be necessarily limited to what arises from the general information I have received.

The Instructions do not mention what Buildings are to be under the cognizance of the Office of Works; but the Office appears to have had the charge of those appertaining to the Royal Palaces, including ordinary repairs at the Houses of Parliament, with the Courts at Westminster, and the Prisons attached to them; and also the Building which comprises the chapel and house of the Master of the Rolls. Excepting ordinary repairs at the Houses of Parliament, all the Works there, at the Prisons, and at the Rolls Building, have of late been considered as extra; and the practice seems to have been gradually tending to confine to the care of that office, the Buildings immediately appertaining to the Royal Palaces; being those which are paid for at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, out of the Civil List Revenue.

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* This is the charge usually paid by Architects when they employ measurers on a commission. It may be observed, that where measurers are so employed, their labour being only at certain periods of the building, the payment is too large in proportion to the rest of the Architect's charges: but it is perhaps not in the Architect's power to remedy it, while builders are in the habit of paying a great commission to measurers.

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The Civil List being considered as a settled expenditure, the payments out of it must necessarily be confined to ordinary works for the conservation of the Buildings, and for preserving them in that decent order which the service requires.

A principal officer, under the title of Surveyor, is appointed to direct these Works; and under him are (other Surveyors entitled) Clerks of the Works, appointed to the distinct buildings for conducting the Works: this arrangement is very proper for Buildings of this magnitude and consequence. The principal Surveyor appoints Labourers in trust under each Clerk of the Works. Some of the Clerks of the Works have each several buildings under his charge. In what has come under my observation, there has appeared to me to be in some cases a deficiency in the number of Labourers in trust. The business of a Labourer in trust, is to be always on the Work; he has, under the Clerk of the Works, the charge of the stores; he should enter in a book what is delivered in and out; and see that the materials are applied without unnecessary waste; he is to see that the men attend to their work; and he should keep a check of their time. The Clerk of the Works should be responsible for the proper execution of the Works, and also for the account of the same: this responsibility cannot be complete, unless each Clerk of the Works appoints his own Labourers in trust, and has the power of displacing them at his discretion; registering the names of the Labourers in trust, and the time of their being employed, at the Office, in case of any necessity occurring for calling on them for explanations; the number of Labourers in trust being always settled with the approbation of the principal Surveyor.

The Surveyor, as the principal officer of His Majesty's Works, having the direction, should see that the Works are properly performed, and according to the directions. If he finds any misconduct or incompetency in any officer under him, he is empowered to suspend that officer, and to direct any of the others to attend the business which is suspected of being mismanaged. The Surveyor is to recommend persons to become Clerks of the Works, when the King does not appoint from his own personal knowledge to that situation; and the Surveyor has the customary trust of appointing the Artificers. The Surveyor of His Majesty's Works is an office of high importance; and the provisions for the several appointments in the Department of Works, with the variation which has been suggested respecting Labourers in trust, are well calculated for preserving uniformity in the proceedings, with the necessary controul.

The Works alluded to as being within the cognizance of the Office of Works, are of the proper description for the superintendence to be remunerated by fixed salaries; the officers having under their charge the care of the Buildings as well as of the Works. New buildings, alterations, and rebuildings, under the denomination of extra works, requiring special grants of money, obviously come into a distinct account.

The Clerks of the Works are directed in the Instructions, to render the quarterly accounts of the Works, with the Vouchers, to the Office of Works for examination. According to the information given to me, the Accounts rendered by the Clerks of the Works are what are called blank bills, being without the prices; the Examining Clerk affixes the prices; and the Assistant Clerks of the Office compute the amounts, and complete the bills: I think this practice objectionable. The bills ought to be examined, but not made up at the Office. Complete bills should be presented at the Office, corrected by the Clerks of the Works, to be finally examined and passed at the Office for payment.

The prices to be allowed for His Majesty's Works, are registered in the Office. No variations in the prices, according to the Instructions, were to be allowed without being officially approved by the Lords of the Treasury; the delay this occasioned, was found to be very inconvenient, when frequent fluctuations in the prices took place some years ago, and the prices are now settled by the officers of this Establishment; a practice which cannot be objected to, when it is known that a considerable number of professional men, who by their situations are well qualified for judging of the subject, are assembled together for the purpose of giving their opinions; these persons are the Clerks of the Works; the prices being approved by the Surveyor, are registered as a contract by which the Artificers are to abide. If prices so settled and approved by the principal officers of this Establishment, should be made the guide for the ordinary business of all public Works, this alone would be a reason for constituting such an establishment as the Office of Works.

The Instructions direct the principal officers to make periodical surveys of the Buildings; and that with the Accounts of the past quarter, estimates of the Works for the succeeding quarter shall be presented, for obtaining the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to authorise the execution of the Works. The Surveyor is also empowered to order Works to be done not exceeding the amount of one hundred pounds: orders for Works within this amount, I understand, are usually given at the weekly meetings at the Office of Works, the quarterly amount being limited to a specific sum, without any other quarterly estimate. The surveys for general repairs take place in April, when the Clerk of the Works for each division of the Buildings, points out what he deems necessary to be done, and is directed to estimate the same; which being presented and approved by the principal Officers, is forwarded to the Treasury; and when the authority is received from thence, the Works are directed to be executed. Another survey is made in October or November, to see that these Works have been properly executed; and the Accounts are made out at Christmas There is therefore a quarterly Account for ordinary Works done under the orders of the Surveyor on what may be called a standing estimate; and an annual Account for

for general repairs, specially surveyed and estimated; and which can be authorised only by an order from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

Mr. Saunders.

The annual Account for general repairs is a necessary deviation from the Instructions. If the first general survey were to be made earlier in the year, the season from the beginning of April to the end of October, would be properly chosen for doing the Works; which continuing until near the close of the year, prevents a complete account being sooner rendered for being compared with the estimate.

Orders from the Treasury for Works being received at the Office, are to be distributed, under the direction of the Surveyor, to the several Clerks of the Works who are to have the charge of the same. It is very essential that no Works should be done without these orders being registered at the Office. The account of the Work being ultimately rendered by the person who received the order so registered at the Office, he becomes properly responsible for the same: the account is compared with the order; it is examined; and, if approved, is passed at the Office for payment.

The Instructions likewise direct that the Clerks of the Works shall from time to time bring to the Office, the Vouchers, of the Works to be inspected by the principal officers; and that if there should be reason for apprehending a defect in the proceedings of any of the Clerks of the Works, the Surveyor is to direct some of the others to assist in taking the account of the Works in question.

It is not easy to devise a more complete system of controul and check than that generally intended by the Instructions. The Instructions are however defective on several matters: the responsibility of each Officer is not well defined; nor is it clear who are the principal officers to constitute what may be called the Board. In some parts one officer is called the Examiner, who is to attend the Board; in other parts the same officer is called the Examining Clerk, and is to measure the Works when so ordered by the Surveyor: in the first situation he is a superior, in the last, an inferior character; each incompatible with the other in the same establishment.

An efficient Board is of the first consequence: to the want of it may in a great measure be attributed those irregularities which have occasioned the present inquiry. The Instructions speak of a Paymaster, a Surveyor, an Examiner, and an Inspector. When these Instructions were drawn up, they were for constituting an entirely new establishment; and it does not seem that it was then well decided what buildings should be under the management of the Office of Works. According to the present understanding, the Office of Works, as a department under the Lord Chamberlain, has cognizance only of what appertains to the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and no Paymaster has ever been appointed on the present establishment of the Office of Works. The late and only Inspector not being of the building profession, was totally incompetent to judge of such concerns. In the absence of the Surveyor, the business was therefore left to the decision of one officer, whose two-fold character of Examiner and Examining Clerk, rendered him liable to little respect. A Board should have at the least three members attached to it, in order that nothing may be decided without the concurrence of two. The importance of the Surveyor's situation makes him the principal under the present constitution. On the supposition of the Office taking cognizance only of Works paid for by the Lord Chamberlain, a Paymaster is not wanted in the concern; but if it should be decided to appoint a Paymaster for Public Works, where issues are now made to the Surveyors who superintend them, it would be advantageous for the Paymaster to hold also the situation of Inspector in the Office of Works, by which he would be the better acquainted with what is to be paid for at the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and what is to be paid for by himself; as well as obtaining a thorough acquaintance with the Buildings and Works. The investigation of Accounts is properly under the care of the Examiner, but if he is a member of the Board, he should not be subject to orders derogatory to that character. The Surveyor, the Inspector, and the Examiner, were probably the principal officers alluded to in the Instructions.

There should be a regular system of depositing all Documents and Vouchers of the Buildings and Works in the Office; and a Resident Clerk should be always there for immediately furnishing what is required in the extensive concerns of this establishment.

No. 5.

On constituting a Board of Works for the care of Public Works in general.

It has been intimated to me that a Board was wanted, to which Government might refer all matters relating to Public Buildings (not being under the class of Engineering or Military Works) for an opinion to guide the decisions: and, for the better guarding against an opinion which might be influenced by interested motives, that the Board should be constituted of persons having in no other respect any concern with Public Works.

A well constituted Board of this kind would be of important advantage to the public service, in preventing the adoption of ill-formed plans; in requiring fit arrangements for conducting Works; and in checking the charges.

Mr. Saunders.

As economy would be looked to in forming the establishment, calling to mind at the same time the immensity of Public Works, there must necessarily be some limitation in the concerns of the Board. The Board would probably be required to take cognizance of all Works which are to be paid for by special grants of Parliament; together with those Works which are paid for out of the Civil List Revenue; but not to include any other under the denomination of Ordinary Works. This distinction of matter for the cognizance of the Board, I believe, would comprize the examination of all building accounts, which at present proceed to the Audit Office, without being examined and passed at any other Board.

Other matters relating to Public Buildings, which, on a suspicion of bad management, may be thought to require investigation, might also be referred to the proposed Board; and the Board might be required to examine the qualifications, previous to the appointment of an Architect or Surveyor to any Department of Public Works.

By this appropriation, the regular business of the new Board would be that now belonging to the Board at the Office of Works, which would therefore be superseded. The new Board would be required to give an opinion on plans and propositions for buildings submitted to the Treasury; and, when determined upon, to examine the arrangements made for prosecuting the Works, and to report on any insufficiency that may appear; and finally, to examine and pass the bills.

The new Board should be constituted of not less than three persons, who ought to be Architects of experience, in order that no member of the Board may be under the necessity of deciding by an opinion borrowed from others; and they should be of the first reputation, to insure respect for their opinions; otherwise men of credit will not readily engage in the Works.

This establishment would require a Secretary, and an examining or chief Clerk, with others under him, adequate to the examination of the quantity of accounts which would be passed through the Office.

It has been suggested that the Chairman of this Board should be the Paymaster. The conditions do not permit the Surveyor of His Majesty's Works being an effective member of the new Board, particularly as it may be expected that much of the extra Works will be placed under his superintendence. The office of Surveyor of His Majesty's Works is regarded as the most eminent in the profession, and it is advisable to take all possible means to secure respect for that appointment. Although the Surveyor of His Majesty's Works cannot have a voice in the decisions, there would be a convenience in his having a seat at the Board on matters which respect the ordinary Works of the Palaces, and the officers under his direction; he would there obtain the Treasury orders, and the Clerks of the Works, attending as heretofore at the Office, would receive his directions concerning Works at the Palaces.

(Signed) *Geo. Saunders.*

October 15th, 1812.

Appendix, No. 40.

Examination of the Reverend Dr. THOMAS B. CLARKE; taken upon Oath, on the 2d of November 1812.

The Reverend Dr. Clarke.

Q. 1. OF whom does the Commission for erecting the Naval Asylum at Greenwich consist, and what is the date of the Commission?——A. I will send a copy of the Warrant.

Q. 2. What is your situation under that Commission, and at what time, and under what authority, were you appointed to it?——A. I hold a distinct commission, under the King's Sign Manual, as Auditor; the date of which I will communicate to this Board. (a)

Q. 3. Have you been acquainted with the mode in which the business under the commission establishing the Naval Asylum, has been carried on, particularly as to the authorities by which the plans for the different buildings were approved and ordered to be executed, the nature of the engagements made with the architects and tradesmen employed, and the controul exercised over them, as well as with all which relates to the money transactions on account of the Work?——A. I conceive I have.

Q. 4. By whom were the Plans for this Work prepared, and to whose consideration were they submitted?——A. Plans were called for by public advertisement; and on a due consideration of those by the General Board of His Majesty's Commissioners, some doubts and difficulties arising, it was thought proper, on the recommendation of Lord Romney, to apply to Mr. Alexander, an Architect of eminence, who sent in his Plans also; which were adopted by the Commissioners. (b)

Q. 5. Were any detailed estimates of the expense of the Work submitted also to the consideration of the Commissioners, and those considered by professional persons, previously to the orders being given for the execution of the Work?——A. There were different resolutions at succeeding periods as to the extent of the intended Building,

The Reverend Dr. Clarke.

Building, and different estimates were prepared by Mr. Alexander accordingly, and, as well as I remember, his estimate for the first proposed Building, which I think was formed upon prices obtained from tradesmen who had been called upon by public advertisement to send in their prices, was submitted to Mr. Browne, His Majesty's Clerk of the Works at Kew, who approved of the same, but it was not thought necessary to submit to him the estimates for the subsequent extension of the Building. (b)

Q. 6. What was the amount of the different estimates?——A. I am unable to answer that Question without reference. (b)

Q. 7. What description of persons were employed to execute the work, and what was the nature of the engagement made with them?——A. There was no engagement made with a builder for executing the whole Work, but engagements were made with men in the different lines of building, who were bound under written contracts to execute the work at certain specified prices, but which were to vary with the rise or fall of the materials in the market.

Q. 8. In what manner, and by whom, and at what times, were the rise and fall of materials in the market to be ascertained?——A. By the Architect, Mr. Alexander, previous to the bills being made up for the different quarterly payments.

Q. 9. Do you recollect whether the prices charged for materials in the tradesmen's bills have frequently varied during the progress of the work?——A. There have been, I believe, variations at different times.

Q. 10. What persons were appointed to superintend the actual execution of the work, and by whom and after what rate were they paid for their services?——A. Mr. Alexander had the general superintendence of the Work, and there were a Surveyor and a Clerk of the Works employed under him. The Architect had 5 per cent. upon the whole sum expended; the Surveyor, who was paid out of the funds of the Asylum, received the usual per-centage of for measuring the work and making up the bills; and the Clerk of the Works, whose duty it was to be always in attendance, received a salary of and I believe he had some small allowance for lodging. (c)

Q. 11. Were any extra allowances ever made to the Architect for any matters connected with the execution of this Work?——A. When called to attend the Boards or Committees on extra occasions, he has been allowed, I think, two guineas for each attendance, and when he has been called from a considerable distance, he has been allowed his actual expenses.

Q. 12. Did the Commissioners themselves give any special attention to the Work during its progress?——A. Yes, a Committee of the Commissioners went down occasionally to inspect it.

Q. 13. At what times were any accounts of the expenditure relating to this Building made up, and to whom were they delivered?——A. They were generally made up every quarter, and delivered to the Committee of Accounts, consisting of several Commissioners.

Q. 14. What is the description of these accounts, and by whom were they checked and examined previously to the delivery of them to the Committee?——A. They contain the bills of the work performed by each tradesman respectively, which had been measured and made up by our own Surveyor, and verified by the Architect.

Q. 15. Did the Committee take any steps in the examination of these Accounts?——A. They examined them very minutely.

Q. 16. What was the nature of that examination?——A. The Architect attended, and they examined him upon any points that arose out of the Accounts; the Accounts were afterwards audited by me, and by me laid before the Board.

Q. 17. In what manner, and on what representations was money obtained by the Commissioners for the expenditure on account of this Work?——A. An estimate of the general expense of the Establishment, including the Building, was annually laid before Parliament, which being granted, the amount, on the application of the Commissioners to the Treasury, was issued to Mr. Samuel Thornton, one of the Commissioners, who undertook the trust of it; he immediately vested it in Exchequer Bills, which he deposited in the Bank of England in the name of the Commissioners; and then, when the quarterly Accounts of the Building had been passed by the Committee, Mr. Thornton was authorized by a letter signed by three of the Commissioners, to dispose of Exchequer Bills to the amount of the quarterly bills. I must add, however, that in the years 1810 and 1811, there were distinct grants made for the building of the Asylum.

Q. 18. By whom, and in what manner were the payments made to the tradesmen out of the money which came into Mr. Thornton's hands by the sale of the Exchequer Bills?——A. The Accounts having been passed by the Committee, I was directed to take the

The Reverend Dr. Clarke.

the receipt of every tradesman employed in the Building, and to give him a certificate that he had given in such a receipt, on the production of which Mr. Thornton paid him the amount.

Q. 19. To whom did Mr. Thornton render any account of his receipts and payments? ——A. He rendered an account to the Committee, transmitting the brokers notes of the sale of the Exchequer Bills, and the certificates before mentioned, as his vouchers.

Q 20. Where, and at what times, were any Accounts rendered of the money which had been issued to the Commissioners from the Exchequer, and what vouchers were transmitted with them?— A. They were rendered annually to the Lords of the Treasury, with the authorities, consisting of an extract from the minutes of the Committee of Accounts, specifying the amounts of the bills, and authorizing the payment, together with the tradesmen's receipts for the same; and they were afterwards examined by Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cotton, appointed Auditors by their Lordships for that purpose.

Q. 21. Have such of the Accounts of the expenditure as have been already transmitted to the Treasury, been all passed there?——A. Not all; I believe there are two years Accounts not yet passed.

Q. 22. Have the Lords of the Treasury at any time directed a re-examination of the tradesmen's bills, or a re-measurement of the Work?——A. Never.

Q. 23. Have the Commissioners at any time submitted those bills to the consideration of any other Architect or professional person, or directed a re-measurement of the Work? ——A. No, they have relied on the respectability of their Architect and Surveyor.

Q. 24. Are all the Buildings completed?——A. Very nearly so.

Q. 25. During what time has the Work been carrying on?——A. Postponed. (A)

Q. 26. What sums have been already expended on this Work?——A. About £.127,500, exclusive of the per-centage to the Architect, and the Measurer, and the Salary to the Clerk of the Works.

Additions by Dr. CLARKE, on the 16th November 1812.

A. 2. (a) I was appointed on the 7th of November 1805, but my commission was signed by the King, together with others, on the 19th of August 1807.

A. 6. (b) In answer to this and the two preceding questions, I beg leave to give in a paper, (A) and which contains also a more correct statement of the matters referred to in those and in other questions than I was prepared to give from memory when I last attended, not having been prepared for the nature of the information which would be required of me.

A. 10. (c) The measurers commission was as follows:

On Painters work - - - - - - - -	2 ½ per cent.
Carpenters work - - - - - -	2 per cent.
Masons work - - - - - -	
Plaisterers work - - - - - -	
Bricklayers work - - - - - -	1 ½ per cent.
Slaters work - - - - - - -	
Coppersmiths work - - - - -	
Plumbers and Glaziers work - -	1 per cent.
Smiths work - - - - - - - -	
Founders work - - - - - - -	
Ironmongery - - - - - - -	

The Salary of the Clerk of the Works was £. 7. 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per month, and £. 18 per annum for lodging.

(Signed) THO^s B. CLARKE.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Cha. Bosanquet.
B. C. Stephenson.

(A) Dr. CLARKE's corrected Answer to Questions 4, 5, and 6, &c. of his Examination of 2d November 1812.

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In consequence of advertisements and particulars furnished, some letters and but two plans were sent in to the Commissioners on 15th November 1805. It was proposed therefore to advertise for others; and on the 23d, in consequence of the strong recommendation of the late Lord Romney, it was proposed to write to Mr. Alexander. In consequence of this, a plan was ordered to be prepared on October 4th 1806; and 20th November following, a plan was produced, and ordered to be considered further on the 13th December, when an estimate was also produced for work necessary in the body of the old house, for the accomodation of 200 girls, and additional Buildings to be erected for 400 boys, amounting to £. 41,000. The grants for this were made in different years; the grant for the general purposes of the Asylum the first year, was £. 20,000. December 19th Mr. Alexander suggested the measures to be taken preparatory to the erection of the Buildings, and on the prices given in by these contractors in the proposals for the different works in the Asylum. He was ordered to obtain further tenders from two tradesmen in each branch of work. December 24th Mr. Alexander produced tenders according to order, and such was the anxiety and caution of the Board, that although from Lord Romney's and Mr. Hunter's recommendation they placed full confidence in Mr. Alexander, yet with a view that their proceedings might give the utmost satisfaction to the Public in the expenditure of its money, they directed fifteen tenders from different tradesmen to be referred to Mr. Browne, the King's Architect at Kew; and on January 2d 1807, Mr. Browne's opinion was submitted to the Board, which agreed with Mr. Alexander's. On the united judgment of these two Architects the Commissioners acted. They directed Mr. Alexander to prepare instructions for Mr. Bicknell their Solicitor, to form contracts with the tradesmen selected in the different branches, on the terms specified with respect to prices, payments, materials, and forfeiture of contract.

Appendix, No. 41.

Examination of DANIEL ALEXANDER, Esq. taken upon Oath, on the 16th November 1812.

Mr. Alexander.

Q. 1. WHAT public employments do you hold as an Architect or Surveyor?——A. I am Surveyor to Rochester Bridge, to the County of Kent, to the Fishmongers Company, to the London Dock Company, to the Trinity House, and some other smaller bodies.

Q. 2. What public Buildings, in addition to the Naval Asylum at Greenwich, have been erected under your superintendence?——A. The Buildings connected with the several employments which I have enumerated; and the Prison at Dartmoor.

Q. 3. What description of plans did you prepare for the Naval Asylum?——A. Plans and elevations, models of parts, and working plans.

Q. 4. Were there any considerable alterations or additions made in the plans during the progress of the Work?——A. The general principle of the plans has never been altered, but much additional matter, and estimates thereof, have from time to time been made.

Q. 5. Did you prepare any detailed estimates of the Work according to the original extent of it, previously to its commencement?——A. Estimates have always been presented of the amount of detached parts of the Work, previous to the commencement of such parts.

Q. 6. What was the amount of the original estimate, as well as of the additions which were subsequently made to the plan?——A. I think the original estimate, which was for a Building for 600 children, to be executed in the plainest possible manner, was about £. 42,000; since when, from year to year various additions and estimates thereof have been made, as the establishment was increased up to the extent of 1,000 children, with the necessary Officers houses, Infirmary, &c. The estimates altogether amount, I think, to about £. 134,000.

Q. 7. Did those estimates include your own and all other expenses of superintendence, and of making up the bills for the Work?——A. They did.

Q. 8. What has this Work cost to the present time, including the superintendence?——A. About £. 133,000.

Q. 9. Were you advised with respecting the principle on which this Work, of which you had given the plans and estimates, was to be executed?——A. I was, and the principle I recommended was this; that contracts should be formed with different tradesmen for different parts of the Work, to pay them quarterly, at by measure

Mr. Alexander.

measure and prices agreed to, which prices were calculated at 10 per cent. profit on a market price established in the contract as a datum from which the prices were to rise or fall, as the market price of the times, either peace or war, should vary; and that in consideration of the smallness of the profit of 10 per cent. the measurement was to be made at the expense of the Commissioners, and the tradesman was not required to make up a bill, but he was to be bound by the measurement and valuation so made. My reason for recommending this course was, that the too frequent practice of business is, that the tradesman employs a measurer, to to whom he pays 2 ½ per cent. to meet a measurer appointed by the Surveyor, who must also be paid, and that this expense in the ends falls upon the employer, as wherever a measurer can he will procure a profit, of 15 or 20 per cent. for the tradesman, not to mention the litigation, trouble, and expense which are frequently occasioned by an undefined system of what is called measure and value. This mode of doing business I have practiced in the Accounts of the London Dock Company for twelve years past, to an extent of between two and three millions of money, and where I believe this system was first regularly organised.

Q. 10. What course was actually adopted by the Commissioners for executing this Work? ——A. Different tradesmen of responsibility were applied to, (among the rest, all the tradesmen of Greenwich Hospital) to each of whom a blank bill of the Work proposed to be executed was delivered, which bill contained a specification of the various articles of Work, and they were desired to fill up the said blanks with the prices at which they would execute them; this blank bill also contained a clause, that all such articles as were not therein described, should be executed at the same rate and proportion of price, as the blanks so filled in specified, with reference to the datum of the market price of materials at the time the bill was made out. When the tenders were delivered in as before mentioned, I was required to analyse and report upon them, so as to find which was the lowest according to the quantity of the Work to be executed; and I have since understood that my report and all the papers were referred to Mr. Browne, of the Office of Works, for his opinion thereupon; and then written contracts were entered into with those tradesmen whose prices I reported to be the lowest. I must add, in further explanation of what has been before said, that the prices the tradesmen were required to state, were to be according to the prime cost of the raw material made the datum of the contract; and in addition, that as the prime cost of the material might vary, the payment should vary according to that price, adding thereto 10 per cent. for interest of capital and agency on the same.

Q. 11. At what periods, and in what manner, did you proceed to ascertain the market price of the raw materials, by which the prices to be paid to the tradesmen were to be regulated?——A. It was ascertained quarterly, as the bills were made out, by reports from merchants of respectability dealing in such raw materials.

Q. 12. Who procured the measurer employed in this Work, and made the engagement with him for his remuneration?——A. I did, and agreed with him at less than the usual prices, being a gradationary commission of one and a half and two per cent. on the bulk of the Work, and two and a half per cent. upon the painters and some minor accounts, reference being had to the trouble and time in the measurement.

Q. 13. Was he always present whilst the Work was going on?——A. No; but such Work as is covered up from his inspection, he takes from a daily admeasurement made by a Clerk over the Bricklayers and other Works, who was paid a guinea a week for this purpose by the Commissioners.

Q. 14. Did you give any particular instructions to the measurer, respecting the mode in which the dimensions were to be taken?——A. No; knowing for many years the habits of business of Mr. Roberts, the measurer, I did not think it necessary to do so; and, in truth, the specifications included in the contracts, defined the way in which the measurement was to be made.

Q. 15. Have you found in private practice, that there are different modes of measurement in use amongst professional men?——A. No; except as to a few points of very small importance; but I understand that there are opinions amongst measurers, particularly at the west-end of London, which I think ought not to be admitted.

Q. 16. What did the quarterly Accounts of this Work contain?——A. They were complete bills of such parts of the Work as were finished, and measured and valued as such, and not taken till finished; and no money was ever paid upon account.

Q. 17. Did you find that the tradesmen were satisfied with the measurement made by the person employed by the Commissioners, and with the prices taken for the raw materials, according to which the Work was valued?——A. I have sometimes found them dissatisfied with the mode of measurement, and with the prices affixed; and appeals have been made to me thereupon; and the contract giving me a right of deciding

deciding on all such questions, I have made out the bill according to what I thought right.

Mr. Alexander.

Q. 18. What was your employment with respect to the prison erected on Dart-moor? ——A. I furnished the plans, and superintended the execution as Architect to the Work.

Q. 19. On what principle was that Work executed?——A. On the same principle as that at the Naval Asylum, except that there were public advertisements requiring the persons to fill in the blanks in their tenders, from which the articles measured were to be priced out.

Q. 20. What was the estimate for that Work, and what was the cost of it, including your per-centage, and all other superintendence?——A. The estimate was about £. 123,000, the cost about £. 127,000, the particulars of which I will furnish.

Q. 21. What is your opinion on the propriety of making a contract in gross for executing any public distinct Building or Work?——A. I think contracts in gross liable to objection, because tradesmen will in their tenders estimate at certain sums for the work, on a risk of not being able to get at the particulars of such work (those not being to be had till after all the working plans are made) and therefore their tenders would probably exceed in that respect what they would get upon measurement and a fair valuation; but if time could be given for making out such working plans in detail, as that the real value of the work could be certainly ascertained, then a contract in gross would appear to me not liable to such objection.

Q. 22. What is your opinion on the propriety of contracting with one man at prices agreed on for the whole work in a public Building?——A. If it be required that the work should be executed with more than common expedition, a contract might then with propriety be made with one person, as was the case for the Dart-moor Prison; but where a reasonable time can be allowed for executing the work, then both cheapness and durability would be best attained by employing different tradesmen. My reason for this opinion is, that where one tradesman works under another, such tradesman employed by the other allows him a discount or takes his money in work.

(Signed) DANIEL ALEXANDER.

(Signed) *Giles Templeman,*
Henry Peters,
Chas. Bosanquet,
B. C. Stephenson.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

FIRST REPORT

Of the Commissioners on Public Works, *Ireland*, of their Proceedings, and an Abstract of their Expenditure, for the Year 1832.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY.
&c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordships,

IN compliance with the directions conveyed in your Lordships' Letter, dated 3d November last, we have the honour to submit herewith a detailed Report of our Proceedings, and a General Abstract of our Receipts and Expenditure in the vorious branches of service which have devolved upon us.

Our Board was constituted by the Act 1 & 2 William IV. c. 33, and has been charged by the provisions thereof with the execution of the following services:

1st. The management of a Fund of 550,000 *l.* for Loans and Grants to Public Works.

2d. The Collection of Repayments of the Advances made out of the Consolidated Fund by the late Loan Commissioners under former Acts.

3d. Inland Navigation.

4th. The Fisheries of Ireland, formerly under the superintendence of the late Directors-general of Inland Navigation.

5th. Certain Roads and Bridges under the Act of the 6th George IV. c. 101.

Additional Duties committed to us by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

6th. The Charge of the Public Buildings in Dublin and the Phœnix Park.

7th. Dunmore Harbour.

8th. Kingstown Harbour.

On all these services we propose to report consecutively in the order above stated.

1st. *Loans and Grants.*

With respect to the Loans and Grants made by us under the sanction of your Lordships, and to the various applications which have been addressed to us under those heads, we have thought it most condusive to clearness and facility of reference to transmit Lists of the whole, numbering them, without reference to their merits, from 1 to 80; and we have accompanied these Lists with a separate paper conveying, with reference to those numbers, such explanations and information on the several applications, whether entertained or otherwise, as we have considered it would be satisfactory to your Lordships to be made acquainted with, and as have been called for in your Lordships' letter already referred to.

 We

We may add in general terms, that much public advantage has already accrued, and may reasonably be anticipated, from the operation of the loan and grant system under the provisions of the Act by which our Board has been constituted.

Works of much permanent utility to the country have been undertaken, the whole of which will shortly be under rapid progress, and will, we trust, be completed in a creditable manner, both as regards plans and execution. Employment has been provided in various districts for the labouring classes; and in the cases of some of the loans the revenue will in all likelihood be materially increased by the facilities afforded by the works to trade and general intercourse, while at the same time sufficient security has been obtained for the repayment of the money with interest.

We have endeavoured to take every due precaution to effect these public advantages, and to obtain a full and perfect compliance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament from all parties seeking for loans or grants, objects which have not been attained without much delay.

We have in several instances found considerable difficulty in obtaining thoroughly considered and well-judged plans.

It is a prevailing and, as we think, a very mischievous error either to employ, under a false notion of economy, incompetent persons, or to restrict an engineer in his project by certain fixed conditions incompatible with a judicious plan or substantial work. Such a system can only lead to disappointment and confusion, to a waste of money, and to works inapplicable to their object.

With respect to the important class of application of these loans for the making of roads and building of bridges on Grand Jury presentments, we feel ourselves called on to remark, that it has been found difficult in some instances to obtain from Grand Juries what might be deemed adequate sums for the proper construction of such objects; and attempts have been made to adapt the presentments rather to what it has been considered desirable to be levied than to the real exigencies of the works. Too much stress is, we think, frequently laid upon the amount of the charges brought upon the counties and baronies for these works, when it should be borne in mind that very nearly the whole sum is expended in labour in the same district from which the levy is raised, and that the benefit to be derived from the new or improved road will greatly more than counterbalance the cost of the works; that is, when planned with due regard to general public utility. This has been reported by the investigating Engineers to be the result in every instance where advances have been recommended by us; and we are therefore inclined to believe this to be one of the most beneficial applications of the funds raised by Grand Juries.

2d. The Collection of Repayments of the Advances made out of the Consolidated Fund by the late Loan Commissioners.

Soon after entering on the duties of our office, we obtained from the Secretary of the late Commissioners accounts of all the Loans then outstanding, and finding, on examining them in detail, that short charges, under the head of interest, to a very considerable amount had occurred in many of those accounts, arising principally from the instalments not having been paid up at the periods when due, at the same time that the interest was calculated as if they had been so paid, we deemed it advisable to revise the whole *ab initio*; and accordingly we transmitted to all the parties corrected accounts made up to the 5th January 1832, showing at the foot thereof the Balances justly due on the several Loans, under the distinct heads of Principal and Interest, on that day. The accounts so amended have in some cases been objected to, though, we think, without a sufficient reason, and a large portion of back interest has been paid up in the course of the last year.

Many of these Loans are, however, heavily in arrear, both as to instalments of principal and interest; and in the case of some of the largest of them, there is no immediate prospect of those arrears being reduced. The abstracts of the several Loans which accompany this letter, marked (I.) & (P.), will show the amount of Principal and Interest due upon each of the Loans when taken up by us, and the amount subsequently paid in up to the 31st December 1832, as well as the Balances remaining due up to the latter date.

3d. Inland Navigation.

The maintenance of the Upper Shannon Navigation from Lough Allen to Athlone; the maintenance of Buoys and Beacons on Lough Derg; a short Canal and Turning Bridge at Court, on the River Maig, together with the Tyrone Canal from Coal Island to Lough Neagh, are under our charge, and the repairs to these works provided for in the Estimate submitted to Parliament and voted last year, have been carried into effect.

The Upper Shannon Navigation is susceptible of considerable improvement; but as a full Report on the state of the River Shannon generally will be shortly submitted by the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, we deem it unnecessary to dwell further upon this subject.

4th. Fisheries.

The principal duties which have devolved upon us under this head were, the completion of several Fishery Piers, and the collection of the balances due by poor fishermen on advances heretofore made to them out of the Fishery Loan Fund. The first of these objects has been in great measure accomplished, and your Lordships have since approved of an inspection of all the small Piers constructed of late years by funds provided partly or in the whole by Government. The Report of the Engineer employed by us on that service is in a state of great forwardness, and will be laid before your Lordships without delay.

It may not be irrelevant, however, to mention here, that they appear to have been productive of great advantages to the neighbouring districts, not only as affording encouragement to the Fisheries, but also accommodation for the landing and shipment of produce, goods, manure, &c., on which considerations they seem to merit the attention of Government.

In consequence of the discontinuance in April 1830 of the Fishing Bounty, the occurrence of two successive unproductive seasons, and the severe distress with which, in the year 1831, the inhabitants of the west of Ireland were visited, the poor fishermen have been generally found unable to fulfil their engagements as formerly, and are therefore considerably in arrear. We regret to add, that the comparatively insignificant sum which has been received on this account in the last year, has not been obtained but by law proceedings, which have absorbed the greater part of the money.

Your Lordships have, however, been pleased to take the matter under favourable consideration, and to authorize our withholding further proceedings against the remaining debtors to the Fishery Fund.

5th. Certain Roads and Bridges under 6 Geo. IV. c. 101.

The Roads and Bridges which it has become our duty to superintend and keep in repair under the provisions of the said Act, are such as have been constructed subsequently to the year 1820, and a moiety at least of the cost of which has been defrayed by Government; they generally run through remote districts heretofore comparatively neglected, and have proved of very great public benefit, as universally reported by our officers in charge, and confirmed in a very satisfactory manner by our Engineer, who recently made a tour of inspection of these Roads and the Works connected therewith.

In the management we have continued the system of superintendence adopted by our predecessors, the late Board of Inland Navigation, which we think efficient.

The expenditure is repaid by Grand Jury Presentments on our certificates, and those of the Chief or Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Our first object in the maintenance of these Roads is to keep them in substantial good repair; our second, to effect that operation at the smallest possible expense.

Some inconvenience attends the great extent of districts in proportion to that of the Roads, entailing an expense in superintendence which, under other circumstances, would be adequate to more extensive lines, particularly if they were more connected.

6th. Public Buildings in Dublin, &c. and the Phœnix Park.

The duties of the late Dublin Board of Public Works have engaged very much of our attention, with a view to various alterations which we deem it expedient to introduce.

Although we cannot promise any further immediate reduction of expenditure on the estimates of the few last years, during which the Buildings have not had a proper degree of repair; and considering their extent and importance, the additional objects that have recently been consigned to this branch of our department, and the extensive repairs and improvements which we find almost universally necessary, yet we feel confident in effecting, when our arrangements shall be completed, a very great saving in proportion to the work to be executed.

7th. Dunmore Harbour.

A Report on the state of dilapidation to which the Pier of Dunmore had been subject, by a succession of bad seasons, without any repairs being applied to check the injury, was laid before the Irish Government last year, and a Vote of Parliament obtained for 7,500*l.* in part of 15,000*l.*, at which its re-establishment on a more substantial system was estimated.

Most respectable contractors have undertaken the Works, and we see no reason to doubt the object being fully obtained, unless counteracted by some violent effort of nature to which such Works must ever be liable.

The operations could not be commenced until very late in the season, consequently but little has hitherto been done, the object attempted under those circumstances having been to save the Pier from further damage, which we have reason to believe has been effected. In the spring the Works may be advantageously carried on with activity.

8th. Kingstown Harbour.

The Port at Kingstown is an establishment of first rate importance to the trade and shipping interests of Dublin, and generally as an Asylum Harbour.

It has cost up to this time about 500,000 *l.*, and for its consequences and advantages to the country is worth that, or even a larger expenditure.

The principal object of extensive safe anchorage has been obtained, but it is absolutely necessary to secure what has been so gained by lining the points of the Piers with substantial masonry.

A landing Quay and Wharf is also much wanted, and a few other minor objects, the entire estimate for which, as laid before the Irish Government, amounts to about 70,000 *l.* After which it may be left for such further improvements only as may be called for hereafter by the wants of trade, or its increasing practical utility may be found to warrant.

On assuming the direction of these Works we found some embarrassment arising from the want of a definite plan for their future progress. For this we proposed a remedy which has, on a recommendation from the Admiralty, received your Lordships' sanction, and it has enabled us to simplify the mode of proceeding, and to adopt a system of much greater economy.

We beg to add, in conclusion, that the provisions of the Act under which this Board has been constituted, namely, 1 & 2 William IV. c. 33, for the extension and promotion of Public Works, although embracing a great extent of intricate arrangements, meet the objects in view, generally speaking, extremely well, except in a few points, where it has been found, in the practical working of the Act, some amendments might be desirable.

We have the honour to be,
Your Lordships' most obedient humble servants,

J. F. BURGOYNE.
BROOK T. OTTLEY.
J. RADCLIFF.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
23 January 1833.

No. 1. *Wellesley Bridge and Docks, Limerick.*

An interesting and valuable work, commenced in 1824, by means of a loan from the Consolidated Fund of 55,000 *l.*; the late Mr. Nimmo being then the engineer.

When the additional loan which has recently received their Lordships' sanction was applied for, the Board found that the work had got into a state of very great embarrassment for want of detailed plans, and a proper understanding with the contractors. They therefore employed Mr. Vignolles, civil engineer, to assist in arbitrating in the matter of the claims made by the contractors, and to form plans and arrange measures for the entire termination of the works.

Mr. Vignolles was some months engaged in this operation, aided by his establishment, and the Board consider that he has executed the whole of that very intricate and arduous task with much discrimination and ability.

The works are in progress under the immediate superintendence of Mr. L. Grantham, civil engineer, and it is hoped the works will now be brought to as satisfactory a conclusion as the state in which this Board found them will admit; but they cannot be responsible for defects that may have originated in the earlier periods of the works, although they have taken the best steps they could for remedying such as they had reason to believe existed.

No. 2. *Dublin and Kingstown Railway.*

The Commissioners of Public Works, although not having considered this work in the very first class of public utility, have deemed it one worthy of support, as having been planned, and likely to be carried on, with spirit and by a considerable contribution from the proprietors; as creating a considerable immediate outlay for labour, and a probable permanent increased demand hereafter; as tending to facilitate communication through a short but populous district; as a means of introducing into Ireland one of the great modern improvements, adding to the convenience of the metropolis; and eventually facilitating means of trade and new articles of export. For these reasons the Commissioners proposed to recommend a loan of one-third of the estimated cost, viz. 50,000 *l.*, for which they deem the security ample; but they were induced to add the other 25,000 *l.* at the earnest solicitation of the Company, in consideration of the offer of very prompt payment, namely, in the first five years (that is, before any payment at all is usually required on such loans), which prompt return is to be secured by the additional security of a bond, pledging the Company, should the tolls fail in producing the amount, to make up the instalments by calls on their several shares.

It may be remarked that the shareholders are prohibited, by their Act, from making any transfer of their several shares before they have paid up instalments to the amount of 25 per cent. on each.

The plans for this work were originally given by the late Mr. Nimmo, but they have been entirely revised and materially improved by Mr. C. B. Vignolles, an engineer of much practical experience in the construction of such works in Great Britain, and who has been appointed the directing engineer to the Company.

The preliminary arrangements are nearly completed, and the plans and specifications are before several contractors, who are to deliver in their proposals at the latter end of January, very soon after which this considerable undertaking will be commenced, by an outlay in the first instance of 50,000 *l.* from the Company's funds.

No. 3. *Athlunkard Bridge.*

The object is to complete the approaches to the bridge, which has been recently constructed over the Shannon; when effected, great facility will be afforded to the communications between the county of Clare and the city of Limerick, and the distance over which the produce of an extensive district is now carried to that great market, will be materially shortened.

The works have been judiciously laid out by Messrs. Pain, engineers and architects, by whom the bridge was built.

No. 4. *Galway Dock and Harbour Improvements.*

The town of Galway possesses many advantages of position for trade, which has hitherto been much cramped for want of adequate and secure accommodation for the shipping: great facilities present themselves for the construction of a wet dock, which it is the object of this loan to obtain.

Several engineers of eminence, formerly consulted, agreed upon what ought to be the general nature of the work; and Mr. Killaly, adopting their principles, has recently drawn up the requisite plans and specifications, on which a contract will be entered into immediately; the preliminary steps having been taken of the purchase by inquisition of the premises and ground to be occupied.

Plan 1. A copy of the plan (on a small scale) accompanies this Report. It will be perceived that a short canal is traced thereon, connecting the dock with the great interior Lake Corrib, a project which, although apparently of easy execution and of manifest advantage, is entirely beyond the means within reach of the Dock Commissioners, on account of the expense, which would be considerable, not only from traversing the town and a rocky soil, but from considerable obstructions in that part of the Lake itself, the removal of which would be attended with much difficulty

No. 5. *Ardglass Harbour.*

Fourteen thousand pounds borrowed by mortgage of harbour dues, have already been expended on these works; but the priority of the security has been given by the parties in favour of this loan.

A harbour has been created, very small certainly, but in other respects excellent. The work is extremely well planned and executed under the general control of Sir John Rennie, and is likely to prove a very beneficial undertaking.

During progress it has been examined by the Board's chairman; and before the final issue was made on this loan, an inspection took place by Mr. Killaly, engineer, upon whose satisfactory report the payment was made.

The harbour is now perfectly efficient, although some parts remain to be finished off during the ensuing season.

No. 6. *Limerick Navigation Company*

For certain very necessary improvements where impediments exist to the navigation, also for useful and desirable accessories in docks and quays at each end, and a steam dredge-boat. The object is peculiarly worthy of encouragement, this being one great outlet to the extensive interior navigation of the Shannon.

The traffic and intercourse have increased to a very great degree within the last two years, chiefly by increasing the number of steam vessels on the lakes. The works are carrying on and have advanced considerably under the direction of Mr. Dargan, engineer, and have been inspected and favourably reported on by a Member of the Board.

No. 7. *Newry Navigation.*

For the improvement of the port, by deepening the channel of the river, to admit ships of a greater draft of water.

This is proposed to be effected according to a plan given by Sir John Rennie, and forms part of the works, the execution of which is provided for by the Act of Incorporation of the Newry Navigation Company.

No part of this loan has been issued, the necessary securities not having been perfected.

No. 8. *Drogheda Harbour Commissioners.*

This loan is for the purpose of improving the navigation of the river Boyne, below the town of Drogheda, by removing obstructions, and giving a freer inlet to the tidewaters.

The original plans were prepared by Mr. Nimmo; they have been revised, and the harbour examined, by Mr. Bald in the last summer, who has given a very favourable view of the capabilities of the port, and has suggested a modified project adapted to the means, applicable to the attainment of the object, which project has been adopted by the Commissioners, and is now in course of execution under the direction of Mr. Bald.

No. 9. *Dublin*

No. 9. *Dublin and Blessington Roads.*

This line of communication promises to be very useful; it is intended for a mail-coach, but requires some impediments to be removed on the first 12 miles from Dublin, when the whole 40 miles will be very efficient.

The tolls exceed 1,800 *l.* per annum, and are increasing.

The plans and estimates for the proposed works are judicious and reasonable; they were framed by Mr. Wm. Dargan, an engineer of much practical experience in road making, and have been recently examined and approved by Mr. Owen, the Board's engineer.

No advance has yet been made on account of this loan, the necessary securities not having been perfected.

No. 10. *The Knight of Kerry.*

The object of this application is to bring into active operation a promising source of national industry. The slates appear likely to be brought into successful competition with others both for foreign and home consumption.

Before the Commissioners concluded upon this loan, they caused an examination to be made by Mr. H. H. Killaly, civil engineer, whose report upon the situation of the quarries, the quality of the slates, the road communications, and facility of shipment, was of a highly favourable character. By a return furnished by the proprietor, it appears that the number of persons employed in these works, by means of this advance, is upon an average about (daily) 120 men.

No. 11. *Wicklow Copper Mine Company.*

A favourable account has been given of the quality of the metal, and of the general capabilities of this mine, by Mr. Carter, the engineer sent to examine it; and there is every probability of the application of this advance being attended with beneficial effects.

New machinery of considerable power has been erected, and the unwatering of the mine proceeded upon. The managers expect to give employment to upwards of 400 persons, and to increase the future produce in a great degree.

No. 12. *Rev. Philip O'Reilly.*

The total expense of this chapel is stated to be 300 *l.*, of which 200 *l.* have been obtained from other sources. Such small loans as this applied for, being chiefly for labour, with quick repayment, the Board consider peculiarly worthy of favourable consideration.

The application, however, has not yet been followed up, Mr. O'Reilly not having executed the requisite bond.

No. 13. *James O'Gorman, Esq., for Drainage of Land.*

Continuation of a very useful system of improvement of land, and very worthy of encouragement. The work is carried on under the immediate conduct of Mr. O'Gorman, whose operations have been represented to the Board as productive of much practical improvement, not only to his own property, but to the neighbouring lands.

The loan being a very small one, the Board were induced to recommend it on an examination of the plan and description, and the certificate of Mr. Magrath, surveyor, together with the strong corroborating representations of gentlemen of respectability as to the general value of Mr. O'Gorman's exertions and improvements.

No. 14. *John Salmon, Esq., to work Slate Quarries near Killaloe.*

The slates of Killaloe bear a high character. The quarries have many advantages of situation, and there is every reason to believe that the extension of the workings (which have hitherto been carried on in a very languid state) would be successful and beneficial to the country. The nature of the quarries is well known, and they have been visited by the Chairman of the Board.

Although the application was for 1,000 *l.*, Mr. Salmon has subsequently been content to limit it to 500 *l.*

 No. 15. *Richard*

No. 15. *Richard Johnson, Esq., Cronebane Mines.*

This advance appears likely to lead to the more advantageous working of a promising mine, and consequently to the improvement of the country, and to the benefit of the working classes.

Considerable expense has been incurred in necessary preparations, the steam engine has been constructed, but has not yet arrived at the works: when the engine shall be erected and in operation, the second instalment shall be issued, and it may be expected that the work will then proceed with spirit.

No. 16. *Earl of Besborough.*

Some progress has been made in this work, sufficient to allow of an issue on account of the loan to the extent of 500*l.* The execution of the work of drainage is superintended by Mr. Easton, engineer, who furnished the plan for the same to Lord Besborough, and the Board have every reason to believe, from their inquiries, that the object is of easy execution, and must prove advantageous as well to the country as to the noble proprietor.

No. 17. *Mrs. Blake, Merlin Park.*

This quarry contains a superior quality of black marble, and has many natural advantages in situation and in its nature for extension of the works by an increase of capital for certain requisite machinery.

The loan, however, has not been perfected, the Board's law advisers being of opinion that the security tendered was not sufficient.

No. 18. *Grand Jury, County of Town of Galway, for construction of Quays in connexion with Claddagh Pier.*

The plan of this work was given by Mr. MacDonnell. The plan and site were examined and approved by Mr. Killaly, engineer, by whom the specification for the erection of the work was prepared: the work is in progress, and an instalment has been paid thereon.

No. 19. *Grand Jury, County Carlow.*

The overseers under the presentment had entered into a contract for the building of a new court-house, before application was made to this Board for a loan for the purpose; the inquiries of the Commissioners were therefore limited to the plans and specifications of the work, which were made by Mr. Morrison, architect, of Dublin; some alterations have been adopted upon the suggestion of Mr. Owen, architect to this Board. The work is well advanced towards completion, and during its performance about 100 persons, upon the average, have been employed, including tradesmen and artisans.

Nos. 20 & 21. *Grand Juries, Counties Antrim and Londonderry; a new Wooden Bridge over the River Bann.*

This is to replace an old bridge which has fallen into complete decay, and is necessary to keep up an important communication between the counties of Derry and Antrim. The project has been completely remodelled by Mr. Bald, the engineer appointed by the Board for the investigation of the application, and the Grand Jury have approved of the alterations suggested.

The work has not yet commenced.

No. 22. *Grand Jury, County Roscommon; Road from Bridge of Tarmonbarry to Lung Bridge.*

This road was originally laid out by R. L. Edgeworth, Esq. under the orders of the Post-office department, and afterwards by the late Mr. Nimmo. The plans submitted to the Board on behalf of the Grand Jury were prepared by Mr. James Clarke, who had been employed by Mr. Nimmo, and who has had much practical experience. Mr. Clarke was particularly examined at the Board with reference to the direction, levels, and other particulars necessary to satisfy the Board as to the propriety of the line adopted for the road. That investigation, in addition to the

view

view taken of it by the former engineer, rendered it unnecessary, in opinion of the Board, to incur the expense and delay of a further survey. The work is in progress of execution by contract, under the superintendence of Mr. Clarke; and one instalment has been issued, previous to which an inspection was made by Mr. Edward Russell.

The importance of this road is very considerable, as it opens to the province of Connaught the means of transport afforded by the Royal Canal, which joins the Shannon at the point where the road commences; and should the Grand Jury of the county of Mayo grant a presentment for a continuation from the county bounds at Lung Bridge to the Government road at Swineford, a complete communication, by road and inland navigation, will be effected for the reciprocal conveyance of goods, merchandize and produce between the city of Dublin, the town of Killala, and the intermediate line of country.

Nos. 23 & 24. *Grand Juries, Counties Tipperary and Waterford; Road from Clogheen to Cappoquin.*

The plans and estimates for this work were given by Mr. Thomas Kearney, who has had much experience in the execution of such works, and approved of by the late Mr. Killaly. Application being made for an instalment, the road was inspected by Mr. Gibbons, whose report of the manner in which the work was proceeding was satisfactory.

No. 25. *Grand Jury, City of Limerick; Mail-coach Road from Limerick to Waterford.*

The turnpike from the tolls of which this road was repaired, has been removed. The road has since got into so bad a state as to render it almost impracticable for the mail. This advance, therefore, was of very pressing nature.

No. 26. *Grand Jury, City of Limerick; Mail-coach Road from Limerick to Ennis.*

Part of the above road: the same remark applies. The repairs of these roads have been made according to the specification prepared by Mr. Russell, superintendent of roads under the management of this department.

No. 27. *Grand Jury, County Kilkenny; Road from Kilkenny to Freshford.*

The loan was a small one, to effect some very necessary improvements, by the turning of hills, &c. in an old line of road.

No. 28. *Grand Jury, County Galway; part of Road from Castlerea to Ballinasloe, near the Town of Ballinagar.*

A short line of useful road laid out by Mr. Michael Egan, and revised and approved of by Mr. Killaly. The application was for a more extensive line, but a part of it was found to be wanting in general utility.

Nos. 29 & 30. *Grand Juries, Counties of Clare and Galway; part of Road from Ennis to Ballinasloe, between termination of Road at Knockbeha and Derrybrien.*

This road will open a poor mountainous district. The presentments were made contingent upon a grant being allowed of a moiety of the expense, which their Lordships were pleased to sanction. £. 167 is to be contributed by an individual, James Molony, Esq.

The work has not been proceeded with. Some difficulty has arisen from the circumstance of the Grand Jury of the county of Clare not having presented at the last assizes for the bridges.

No. 31. *Grand Jury, Town of Carrickfergus; Road from Antrim to Carrickfergus and Larne.*

This line of road will open an easy communication across the county of the town of Carrickfergus.

The survey was made by Mr. Stephenson, an engineer employed by the Grand Jury, and was subsequently examined by Mr. William Armstrong, an engineer

sent by this Board. Some material suggestions of improvement made by him have been adopted.

No. 32. *Grand Jury, County Antrim; Road from Larne to Ballycastle.*

This is a road of more than usual importance, both as regards general utility and as a work of considerable difficulty.

A fine tract of country, comprehended between the coast of Antrim and the range of mountains from Carrickfergus to Ballycastle, has hitherto been cut off from any reasonable means of intercourse by the badness of the roads over those mountains, some of which are conducted for miles at slopes varying from one in six to one in twelve. Many projects have been formed, at different times, for an improved line, but were abandoned on account of the very considerable expense attached to them.

Mr. Fulton at length gave in a plan, with a very moderate estimate; having with much judgment proposed a mode of overcoming the principal difficulty by a comparatively small outlay, and on that plan the Grand Jury made their presentment and application to this Board for aid. Mr. Bald was employed to make the necessary investigation on the part of the Commissioners, and by a lengthened and minute examination laid down the whole line for execution, and estimated the entire expense at 25,140 *l.*, being 9,236 *l.* more than Mr. Fulton's.

The presentment and grant are short of Mr. Bald's estimate by 7,192 *l.*; but on an understanding with the Grand Jury that the money should be expended as far as it would go in improving the worst passages, the work has been commenced under the immediate control of this Board, and the superintending direction committed by them to Mr. Bald; the road being necessarily carried in some parts under high perpendicular rocks, and at the verge of an exposed sea, bears some remarkable features of construction, and requires very great skill and attentive consideration in its execution in detail, and from an examination of its commencement, the Board have entire confidence in Mr. Bald's ability and laborious exertions for performing it in the most substantial and economical manner.

Plan 2. Annexed is a Plan explanatory of the nature of this undertaking.

No. 33. *Grand Jury, County Leitrim.*

This is for part of the extensive and useful line of new road between Drumsna and Bundoran, which had been carrying on by loans from the former Loan Commissioners, on Grand Jury presentment. In order to prevent a cessation in the work between the closing of the old fund and the instituting of the new one, by the Act for the promotion of Public Works, the greater part of this money was advanced by the treasurer of the county.

The work has been finished, and previous to the final issue, the Commissioners caused it to be inspected and reported upon by Mr. John Kelly.

No. 34. *Grand Jury, County of Galway; Road between Loughrea and Derrybrien.*

An interesting line much wanted, through a wild country, and proposed to be opened by a small presentment by the Grand Jury, aided by a contribution from an individual (the Honourable F. Ponsonby), and a grant from this Board.

The line was laid out by the late Mr. J. Killaly, engineer to this Board, and will afford a useful continuation to those bearing the numbers 29 and 30.

No. 35. *Small Pier at Garry Kennedy, on Lough Derg.*

A proposed shipping place on Lough Derg (on the river Shannon), with a connecting road to other communications in the interior, on a project by Mr. R. Griffith.

This pier and road are likely to afford facilities also for embarking slates from quarries in the neighbourhood, on which account the Mining Company of Ireland contribute a portion of the expense.

No. 36. *Fishery Pier at Rathcoursey.*

A small pier in Cork harbour, which the Board have reason to believe would be useful. The work has been executed; but on the report of Mr. Gibbon (the gentleman

gentleman they sent to examine it) of the insufficiency of some of the work, a portion of the grant has been withheld.

Nos. 37, 38, and 39, are for roads already reported on, under the head of Loans, Nos. 29 and 30, 28 and 32.

No. 40. *Waterford and Limerick Railway.*

The reports of many eminent engineers coincide in opinion as to the great advantages to be derived from this work, and the peculiar facilities presented by the country for the undertaking. The Commissioners have been so thoroughly impressed with the same view of it, from the more recent report of Mr. Bald, the engineer they employed to examine the present state of the line, that they have offered to recommend a loan of 100,000 *l.*, provided the Company would raise a *bonâ fide* subscription to the same amount, and produce the necessary accurate detailed plans and specifications. It is hoped that these conditions may still be complied with in time to prevent the abandonment of an object in many respects very desirable.

No. 41. *Youghal Bridge.*

A loan from the Consolidated Fund of 10,000 *l.* was obtained in addition to the 8,300 *l.* subscribed for by shares, for the construction of this Bridge, which has created a saving in distance of several miles in a leading thoroughfare and mail-coach road in the south of Ireland.

The further advance which has been since required is for clearing off the last expenses, and for certain very desirable additions not originally contemplated. The anticipated tolls appeared to afford adequate security, and the application would have been submitted for the sanction of the Treasury, but for a difficulty experienced by the Bridge Commissioners in obtaining the final account from the contractors.

No. 42. *Belfast Harbour.*

The Ballast Corporation of the important trading port of Belfast have procured an Act for improving the navigation, by straightening and deepening the channel up to the town, and much correspondence has taken place with this Board respecting a loan for the purpose. In consequence, however, of some difficulties in the arrangements for the purchase of certain premises which were necessary to carry the project then in contemplation into execution, the Corporation have intimated an intention to suspend for the present their application.

No. 43. *Mining Company of Ireland.*

The Company, for the purpose of extending their operations, were desirous of procuring an advance on the mortgage of certain valuable estates. The security was perfectly good, but owing to certain legal difficulties the intention was abandoned.

No. 44. *Canal from Enniscorthy to Wexford.*

The Board was consulted on the project last year, but the proper period elapsed without the Bill, which is necessary, being brought into Parliament. It is understood that it will be presented to the two Houses during the present Session.

The object is a canal to admit such vessels as can enter the port of Wexford, ten miles into the interior to Enniscorthy, in the midst of a most fertile district.

All the essential parts of very detailed Plans are completed, and the Board have reason to believe, that on inquiry this undertaking will be found well worthy of the aid of a loan.

No. 45. *Canal from Clare to Ennis.*

There are peculiar capabilities in the River Fergus, between Clare and Ennis, for a most important improvement, by cutting through a rock, and establishing a lock, a fine interior ship canal or basin, of two miles extent, would at once be opened for the purposes of commerce, and the accommodation of shipping. These places, however, have not yet an extent of trade equal to bear the expense, or means of offering the security required by the Act of Parliament to obtain a loan adequate to the object.

 No. 46. *Harbour*

No. 46. *Harbour of Portrush, County of Antrim.*

For completing this small harbour. The application has not been persevered in, the parties having, it is understood, found other means of procuring the money.

No. 47. *Road from Bailieborough to Kells, Counties of Cavan and Meath.*

Objections to the line of road as planned and presented for, which the Board thought well founded, were made by Mr. Dubourdieu, the engineer whom they had employed, and the application may perhaps be renewed on a different system.

No. 49. *Dublin Wide-street Commissioners.*

The improvements proposed in the city consist of the removal of the buildings which obstruct the passage from the city to the Phœnix Park, and to the north-western road, and which are in such a state of degradation as to be a public nuisance, and an injurious neighbourhood to the Royal Barracks, immediately in front of which they stand. It has long been, and still is, the desire of the Irish Government, and of the city authorities, to provide a remedy for the inconvenience. Inquisitions have been held, and the premises valued at 30,123*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The security offered for the repayment of which was the Wide-street tax, collected under the authority of Grand Jury presentment. The advantages likely to result from the removal of the nuisance before alluded to, and the consideration that the erection of a superior class of buildings would create considerable employment for the working classes, induced this Board to recommend this loan for the sanction of their Lordships. It appearing, however, that the Wide-street Commissioners are already considerably indebted to the Government, their Lordships have thought proper for the present to withhold their sanction.

Nos. 48, 50, 51 and 52.

Roads in different parts of the country which have been before the Board for partial investigation, but not yet presented for.

The Board have suggested alterations in some of the projects and estimates, and have every reason to judge that the whole of these roads would be highly useful in their several districts.

No. 53. *Quay at Passage West, County Cork.*

The proposal is to construct a Pier and Quay at Passage West, in Cork Haven, for the use of shipping, and as part of a system connected with docks in the same neighbourhood, would be to a degree useful; but without such additions, the premises offered as security are reported by Mr. Halpin, the engineer employed by the Board, to be insufficient.

No. 54. *For Reclaiming and Draining Land in Counties of Clare and Sligo.*

The applicant, a Mr. John Bowie, an able practical man, put forward what appeared to be useful projects for the improvement of lands which he had taken for that purpose, but found it difficult to comply with all the conditions required by the Act in order to obtain loans, and did not persevere in his application.

No. 55. *To open a Small Cut from the Royal Canal to a Turf Bog.*

This application has not been followed up, on account, it is apprehended, of the disproportionate expense and trouble of complying with the necessary forms for so small an advance.

No. 56. *To improve the Navigation to Killeen Mills, on a small Stream communicating with the Shannon.*

This application has dropped; it is presumed for the same reason as the last.

Nos. 57, 58, 59, 75, 79.

These applications were made, but not persevered in.

No. 60. *Bridge*

No. 60. *Bridge of Liscannor, County Clare.*

A work very much wanted in the midst of a poor and remote district of Clare. Some delay has occurred in consequence of the original estimate being reported insufficient, by Mr. Halpin, jun., the engineer employed by the Board, and subsequently by their own engineer, Mr. Owen; which it is hoped will be rectified at the ensuing Assizes.

Nos. 61 & 63. *Two useful Lines of Road.*

Some alterations have been suggested in the original project.

No. 62. *Road from Bantry to Kenmare, Counties of Cork and Kerry.*

This is an extensive and very important and desirable work as regards public utility. The present direct communication is by a mountain track, and a carriage from one place to the other must go 80 miles, whilst, by the proposed line, the distance, by easy slopes and good road, will be only about 26. A thorough investigation has been made by Mr. Bald, on the part of the Board, at the expense of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and the work has been strongly urged by them to the favourable attention of the Grand Juries of the two counties, with an offer to recommend it to the Treasury for the largest possible degree of support.

No. 64. *For extensions to Grand Canal.*

Could make no showing of the security required by the Act.

No. 74. *For a Canal to Nenagh.*

The calculation of the expense of construction was considered to be much underrated, and the security inadequate.

No. 70. *For a short Road, County Galway.*

Was wanting in public utility.

No. 71. *For construction of a Harbour at Cushendun.*

Wanting in general utility and in security for repayment.

Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73.

Were for objects not comprehended in the Act.

No. 76. *To repair Cathedral of Ross.*

The security offered was found to be insufficient.

No. 77. *Construction of the Roads*

reported on under No. 38, but wanting in general utility.

No. 78. *For a small Inner Pier at Portrush.*

The object of this application was to obtain a grant of 1,000*l.* under the 62d Clause of the Act for the promotion of Public Works, as for a small fishery pier, while in fact it would be a contribution to the Harbour now forming for other purposes under a special Act of Parliament.

No. 80. *For a Pier at Cushendun.*

Application for a grant of 4,000*l.* not coming in any way under the provisions of the Act.

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
23 January 1833.

Henry R. Paine,
Secretary.

IRELAND.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, showing the Totals of Sums entrusted to their Management, either for Collection or Disbursement, under the Provisions of the Act 1 Wm. 4, c. 33, viz. For Salaries and Incidents, Loans, Grants, Loans from Consolidated Fund by late Commissioners, Inland Navigation, Roads and Bridges, and Fisheries; as also for Services imposed on them by the Authority of the Lord Lieutenant, Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings, Kingstown and Dunmore Harbours. Commencing 29th October 1831, and ending 31st December 1832.

See Accounts.		RECEIVED. £. s. d.		EXPENDED. £. s. d.	BALANCES. £. s. d.	TOTALS. £. s. d.
No. 1.	Salaries and Incidents, including deposits on account of legal and other expenses -	5,081 11 4	Salaries and Incidents: Salaries - - £. 1,757 3 1; Incidents - - 509 1 1; Travelling Expenses 251 – 10; Payments to Engineers and others - - 1,413 5 3	3,930 10 2	1,151 1 2	5,081 11 4
2.	Loans (Exchequer Bill) repayments on account of - - - - - - -	301 15 2	Loans - - - - - - - -	- - -	301 15 2	301 15 2
3.	Grants, including proportions contributed by parties - - - - - - - -	765 13 8	Grants - - - - - - - -	395 9 6	370 4 2	765 13 8
4.	Loans, (Consolidated Fund,) repayments, including interest on account - - -	22,260 1 7	Loans, Consolidated Fund - - - - -	- - -	- - -	22,260 1 7
5.	Inland Navigation - - - - - -	3,139 11 11	Inland Navigation - - - - - -	1,565 6 2	1,574 5 9	3,139 11 11
6.	Roads and Bridges - - - - - -	8,167 2 8	Roads and Bridges - - - - - -	7,531 17 5	635 5 3	8,167 2 8
7.	Fisheries - - - - - - - -	22,076 10 6	Fisheries - - - - - - - -	3,978 1 2	18,098 9 4	22,076 10 6
8.	Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings (late Board of Works) - - - - - - viz. Phœnix Park and Lodges, Dublin Castle, Four Courts, Record Buildings, Insolvent Court, Account Office, Adjutant-general's Office, late Board of Works, Custom-house, (including all the Revenue Departments,) Marshalsea, Irishtown Church, New Stables.	10,119 13 1	Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings - - viz. Phœnix Park and Lodges, Dublin Castle, Four Courts, Record Buildings, Insolvent Court, Account Office, Adjutant-general's Office, late Board of Works, Custom-house, (including all the Revenue Departments,) Marshalsea, Irishtown Church, New Stables.	6,511 12 11	3,608 – 2	10,119 13 1
9.	Kingstown Harbour - - - - -	5,564 19 9	Kingstown Harbour - - - - - -	5,564 10 2	– 9 7	5,564 19 9
10.	Dunmore Harbour - - - - - -	2,565 16 5	Dunmore Harbour - - - - - -	2,115 13 7	450 2 10	2,565 16 5
		80,042 16 1				80,042 16 1
	Deduct, amount paid to the Teller of the Exchequer, collected on account of Consolidated Loans - - - -	22,260 1 7	Deduct - - -	- - -	- - £.	22,260 1 7
	£.	57,782 14 6	£.	31,593 1 1	26,189 13 5	57,782 14 6

No. 1.—SALARIES AND INCIDENTS.

Receipt:	£. s. d.
Received from the Treasury, under Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, upon requisition of the Commissioners - - - - - - - -	4,000 – –
Received from sundry Parties applying for Loans or Grants, by way of Deposit to defray the necessary Expenses of previous Investigation or Inspection - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,081 11 4
£.	5,081 11 4

Expenditure:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries of the Establishment - -	1,757 3 1		
Incidental Allowances to Persons not on the Establishment - - -	130 18 3		
Postage, Advertising, Engraving, &c. -	209 2 8		
Office Requisites, Coals, Furniture, &c.	169 – 2		
		2,266 4 2	
Travelling and other Expenses, in execution of the provisions of the Act - - - - - - - -		251 – 10	
Advances to Engineers and others, for services arising out of applications for Loans or Grants, and where the Parties applying have been called upon to lodge the amount - - - - - - - - -		704 2 7	
		3,221 7 7	
Balance in hands on 31 Dec. - - - -		778 12 5	4,000 – –
Paid sundry Engineers and other Expenses arising out of applications for Loans or Grants, to defray which Deposits had been made by Parties applying - -		709 2 7	
Balance in hands to meet further Expenses, amount not yet ascertained - - - - - -		372 8 9	1,081 11 4
		£.	5,081 11 4

No. 2.—LOANS.

—	INTEREST. £. s. d.	PRINCIPAL. £. s. d.	TOTAL. £. s. d.
Receipts:			
Waterford County Grand Jury, for Principal and Interest on account of Loan for Road from Clogheen to Cappoquin - - - -	3 11 2	202 6 1	205 17 3
Tipperary County Grand Jury, Loan for Road from Cappoquin to Clogheen	6 15 7	89 2 4	95 17 11
£.	10 6 9	291 8 5	301 15 2
BY Balance in Bank - - - - - - - - - £.			301 15 2

No. 3.—GRANTS.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
RECEIPT:		
Received from Treasury, under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant, on requisition, amount of Grant for Rathcoursey Pier - - - - - - - - - -	218 18 –	
Ditto - Ditto - part of Grant to Larne to Ballycastle Road - - - - - - - -	500 – –	
		718 18 –
Received from James Molony, Esq., instalment of contribution towards Grant for the Lough Greany Road -	- - -	46 15 8
		765 13 8
EXPENDITURE:		
By Payments to Contractors, Engineers and Labourers, viz.		
Rathcoursey Pier - - - - - - - - - -		100 – –
Larne to Ballycastle (or Antrim Coast Road) - - - -		295 9 6
		395 9 6
Balance - - -		370 4 2
£.		765 13 8

No. 4.—REPAYMENTS OF LOANS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND BY LATE COMMISSIONERS.

—	——	INTEREST.	PRINCIPAL.	TOTAL.
	COLLECTED on account Loans as follows:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
No. 9.	N. P. Leader, on the 14th Dec. 1831 - - - -	185 9 4	237 7 5	
107	Ditto - - - ditto - -	417 8 3	359 15 –	
69	Roscommon County Grand Jury, on 31 Dec. 1831 -	69 17 3	195 12 3	
84	Ditto - - - ditto - -	44 15 7	138 10 –	
109	Ditto - - - ditto - -	12 9 1	27 10 11	
120	Ditto - - - ditto - -	16 6 11	23 13 1	
134	Ditto - - - ditto - -	8 16 7	13 13 5	
		755 3 –	996 2 1	
	Amounts, as per Accounts marked (I.) and (P.), being from 5th Jan. to 31 Dec. 1832 - -	7,298 1 4	13,210 15 2	
	£.	8,053 4 4	14,206 17 3	22,260 1 7
BY Amount paid Teller of Exchequer, to 31 Dec. 1832 - - £.				22,260 1 7

No. 5.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

Receipt:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance handed over by late Directors-general - -	-	-	-	1,106	5	6
Received from the Treasury (amount of Vote of 1832)	-	-	-	1,704	4	3
Received Tolls collected on the several Navigations, viz.						
Upper Shannon - - - - - - -	121	2	2			
Tyrone - - - - - - - -	166	4	1			
Maig River - - - - - - - -	41	16	3			
£.	329	2	6	3,139	11	11
Expenditure:						
Upper Shannon Navigation:						
Salaries and Allowances - - - - - - -	180	14	8			
Labour, Materials and Contracts - - - - -	650	19	1			
				831	13	9
Tyrone and Maghery:						
Salaries and Allowances - - - - - - -	125	19	8			
Labour, Materials and Contracts - - - - -	142	16	8			
				268	16	4
Maig River:						
Salary and Allowances - - - - - - -	42	2	6			
Labour, Materials and Contracts - - - - -	97	9	9			
				139	12	3
Lough Derg:						
Contract for keeping Buoys in repair - - - - -	-	-	-	24	-	-
House Rent, Taxes and Repairs (No. 11, Merrion-street)	-	-	-	292	2	6
Incidents - - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	9	1	4
				1,565	6	2
Balance - - - - - -				1,574	5	9
			£.	3,139	11	11

No. 6.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Receipt:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance handed over by late Directors-general - -	-	-	-	155	8	6
Received from the Treasury, under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, upon requisition of Commissioners -	-	-	-	8,000	-	-
Received Fines levied for damages on sundry roads, and placed to the credit of Counties, viz.						
Cork - - - - - - - - -	1	14	1			
Kerry - - - - - - - - -	3	8	9			
Limerick - - - - - - - - -	6	11	4			
£.	11	14	2	8,167	2	8
Expenditure:						
By payment of Labour, Materials, &c. on several Counties, viz.						
Clare - - - - - - - - -	2,732	18	5			
Cork - - - - - - - - -	1,078	17	3			
Kerry - - - - - - - - -	589	13	3			
Limerick - - - - - - - - -	356	1	1			
Tipperary - - - - - - - - -	388	1	2			
Galway - - - - - - - - -	223	6	8			
Mayo - - - - - - - - -	1,834	18	11			
Roscommon - - - - - - - -	311	16	2			
Leitrim - - - - - - - - -	16	4	6			
				7,531	17	5
Balance - - - - - -				635	5	3
			£.	8,167	2	8

No. 7.—IRISH FISHERIES.

Receipt:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Account:						
Balance handed over by late Directors-general - -	5,240	–	7			
Received on account, produce of 12,802 *l.* 6 *s.* 2 *d.* then outstanding loans, net amount - - - -	1,900	10	3			
Received amount of Stamps not in use, cancelled -	16	6	–			
Loan Fund - -	-	-	-	7,156	16	10
Piers Account:						
Balance handed over by late Directors-general - -	11,394	13	8			
Received from the Tresury, in pursuance of the Act 1 Wm. IV. c. 54 - - - - - - - -	3,500	–	–			
Received from Sir Aug. Fitzgerald, his contribution to repair Liscannor - - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
Piers Fund - -	-	-	-	14,919	13	8
			£.	22,076	10	6

Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Account:									
By Incidents attending the management of this Fund, including Law Expenses - - - - - -	-	-	-	240	13	5			
Balance in Bank remaining - -	-	-	-	6,916	3	5	7,156	16	10
Piers Account:									
By Payments by contract towards completion of sundry Piers; viz.									
Arthurstown - - - - -	780	–							
Newcastle - - - - - -	375	–	–						
Portnoe - - - - - -	200	–	–						
Carrickfergus - - - - -	348	4	8						
Kenmare - - - - - -	315	15	–						
Wyse's Point - - - - -	786	13	4						
Liscannor - - - - - -	84	12	1						
				2,890	5	1			
Incidents attending Piers, including Overseers' Salaries - - - -	-	-	-	608	16	2			
Surveys and Charts - - - - -	-	-	-	238	6	6			
				3,737	7	9			
Balance - - - - -				11,182	5	11	14,919	13	8
						£.	22,076	10	6

No. 8.—THE PHŒNIX PARK AND DUBLIN BUILDINGS.

Receipt:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Received Balance in hands of late Pay-clerk - -	-	-	-	782	10	11
Received by sale of Stock and Furniture no longer required - - - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	650	10	1
Received from Woods and Forests department, to defray the Expense of Stamp-office alterations (omitted in the Estimate) - - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	763	15	10
Received from Treasury, under Warrant of Lord Lieutenant (on requisition of the Commissioners), for the repairs of Marshalsea - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	600	–	–
Received from Treasury, part of the Vote of 1831 -	2,322	16	3			
Ditto - - - - ditto - - - - 1832 -	5,000	–	–			
				7,322	16	3
			£.	10,119	13	1

Expenditure:						
By Payments to sundry Tradesmen, Labourers and others, on account of Repairs and Improvements and Incidents, &c.; viz.						
Phœnix Park and Lodges - - - - - -	3,223	–	1			
Dublin Castle - - - - - - - - -	1,071	16	11			
Four Courts - - - - - - - - -	359	15	4			
Record Buildings (Henrietta-street) - - -	38	4	–			
Insolvent Court - - - - - - - -	5	19	3			
Account Office (Foster-place) - - - -	–	16	–			
Adjutant-general's Office - - - - - -	1	1	9			
Late Board of Works Office (Talbot-street) - -	4	15	2			
Custom-house (alterations and fitting up of Departments removed) - - - - - - - -	1,204	1				
Marshalsea - - - - - - - - -	109	–	–			
Irishtown Church - - - - - - - -	10	8	10			
New Stables - - - - - - - - -	42	19	10			
Salaries and Lodging Allowances - - -	356	6	10			
Incidents - - - - - - - - - -	83	7	11			
				6,511	12	11
Balance - - - - -				3,608	–	2
			£.	10,119	13	1

No. 9.—KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

Receipt:	£.	s.	d.
Received Balance handed over by late Commissioners - - - -	5,563	6	–
Received by sale of old Iron - - - - - - - - -	1	13	9
£.	5,564	19	9

Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Payments on following Accounts, viz.:						
Materials of Stone supplied - - - - - -	1,649	4	4			
— - Iron - - - - - - - -	348	2	6			
— - Timber - - - - - - -	151	2	11			
				2,148	9	9
Labourers employed at the Works - - - - - - -				1,556	8	5
Contract with John Macmahon for New Main Sewer - - -				900	–	–
— - - J. Cummins - - Light Houses - - - -				62	10	–
Coals - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				61	10	–
Rents, Taxes, &c. - - - - - - - - - -				73	16	–
Salaries and Allowances - - - - - - - - -				533	11	10
Incidents - - - - - - - - - - - -				228	4	2
				5,564	10	2
Balance - - -				–	9	7
£.				5,564	19	9

No. 10.—DUNMORE HARBOUR.

Receipt:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Received by sale of old Stores and Materials - -	25	1	1			
Received by sale of old Cordage - - - -	14	3	6			
Received by Coal and Harbour Duties collected - -	26	11	10			
				65	16	5
Received from Treasury under warrant of Lord Lieutenant - - -				2,500	–	–
£.				2,565	16	5

Expenditure:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By payment of arrears of Labour and Salaries accrued under the management of late Commissioners - -	-	-	-	1,676	7	2
By payment of Salaries (to resident Engineer, Storekeeper, &c.) - - - - - - - - - -	281	14	2			
By Incidents - - - - - - - - -	157	12	3			
				439	6	5
				2,115	13	7
Balance - - -				450	2	10
£.				2,565	16	5

24 January. *Jos. C. Walker*, Accountant.

(I.)

STATEMENT of INTEREST at foot of the several LOANS made by the late Commissioners for the issue of Loans out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in *Ireland*, pursuant to the Act 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts: showing the Amount due on 5th January 1832; the Amount accrued to 31st December 1832, and Totals; the Repayments on account thereof, and the Balances remaining undischarged on 31st December 1832.

Number of Loan.	———	Balances due 5 January 1832.	Interest accrued to 31 Dec. 1832.	TOTALS.	Repayments on Account.	Balances due 31 Dec. 1832.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.	Marquis of Sligo and Right Honourable D. Browne - - - - - -	28 8 5	4 7 11	32 16 4	7 7 6	25 8 10
21.	Ditto - - - ditto - -	6 12 9	– 7 2	6 19 11	3 19 8	3 – 3
102.	Ditto - - - ditto - -	27 12 11	16 14 5	44 7 4	18 – –	26 7 4
2.	Jocelyn, Thomas - - - -	5 7 –	13 9 –	18 16 –	17 12 –	1 4 –
4.	Navan Turnpike Commissioners - -	2,274 7 6	292 15 –	2,567 2 6	- - -	2,567 2 6
24.	Ditto - - - - - -	559 8 4	63 12 7	623 – 11	- - -	623 – 11
53.	Ditto - - - - - -	379 14 6	45 12 11	425 7 5	- - -	425 7 5
5.	Wexford Corporation - - - -	21 8 10	12 3 3	33 12 1	- - -	33 12 1
7.	Earl of Clancarty - - - -	5 12 10	1 3 5	6 16 3	6 16 3	—
8.	Portumna Bridge Commissioners - -	1,204 15 1	164 6 7	1,369 1 8	- - -	1,369 1 8
9.	Nicholas P. Leader - - - -	226 18 6	166 13 2	393 11 8	- - -	393 11 8
107.	Ditto - - - - - -	- - -	340 4 7	340 4 7	- - -	340 4 7
12.	Gustavus Lambert and B. Maguire -	197 5 1	19 14 4	216 19 5	- - -	216 19 5
13. 28.	Cork Wide-street Commissioners - - Ditto - - - - - -	717 2 3	265 1 3	982 3 6	- - -	982 3 6
113.	Ditto - - - - - -	1,502 12 –	346 3 3	1,848 15 3	- - -	1,848 15 3
14.	Hovenden Stapleton - - - -	84 7 9	48 17 11	133 5 8	111 10 2	21 15 6
18.	Mayo County Grand Jury - - -	168 13 7	92 1 1	260 14 8	110 11 8	150 3 –
40.	Ditto - ditto - - -	88 8 9	53 19 4	142 8 1	60 8 –	82 – 1
52.	Ditto - ditto - - -	10 7 4	11 11 –	21 18 4	14 – 8	7 17 8
25.	Owen M'Carthy - - - -	200 – 11	85 10 3	285 11 2	281 11 6	3 19 8
27.	Kerry County Grand Jury - : -	132 7 2	74 12 11	207 – 1	195 11 5	11 8 8
34.	Ditto - ditto - - -	48 7 1	26 7 2	74 14 3	70 18 6	3 15 9
37.	Ditto - ditto - - -	250 7 11	121 9 5	371 17 4	355 12 7	16 4 9
51.	Ditto - ditto - - -	150 4 6	81 5 1	231 9 7	219 1 7	12 8 –
58.	Ditto - ditto - - -	85 18 7	45 18 2	131 16 9	124 19 8	6 17 1
71.	Ditto - ditto - - -	53 17 3	30 15 6	84 12 9	79 19 –	4 13 9
29.	Kilkenny County ditto - - -	37 8 –	5 10 3	42 18 3	- - -	42 18 3
35.	Ditto - ditto - - -	13 13 11	8 16 6	22 10 5	- - -	22 10 5
43.	Ditto - ditto - - -	18 7 –	10 4 10	28 11 10	21 11 11	6 19 11
57.	Ditto - ditto - - -	38 1 2	24 11 10	62 13 –	45 12 4	17 – 8
92.	Ditto - ditto - - -	90 10 2	71 17 5	162 7 7	153 15 7	8 12 –
97.	Ditto - ditto - - -	87 1 2	61 13 11	148 15 1	141 13 8	7 1 5
114.	Ditto - ditto - - -	14 5 3	15 5 –	29 10 3	27 14 5	1 15 10
122.	Ditto - ditto - - -	37 1 7	16 1 8	53 3 3	51 3 5	1 19 10
31.	Galway County - ditto - - -	26 10 1	28 15 4	55 5 5	- - -	55 5 5
93.	Ditto - ditto - - -	8 4 6	9 – 10	17 5 4	- - -	17 5 4
33.	Queen's County - ditto - - -	9 2 4	12 8 5	21 10 9	17 6 3	4 4 6
109.	Ditto - ditto - - -	30 17 6	99 1 9	129 19 3	93 10 9	36 8 6
36.	Cork County - ditto - - -	10 9 4	37 15 4	48 4 8	42 9 8	5 15 –
38.	Ditto - ditto - - -	13 9 5	53 12 5	67 1 10	58 16 7	8 5 3
74. a' 80.	Ditto - ditto - - -	45 15 6	220 1 7	265 17 1	231 2 9	34 14 4
39.	Cavan County - ditto - - -	—	—	—	—	—
42.	Waterford County ditto - - -	—	—	—	—	—
50.	Ditto - ditto - - -	48 17 7	43 11 1	92 8 8	85 19 10	6 8 10
62.	Ditto - ditto - - -	6 6 1	18 16 10	25 2 11	22 4 5	2 18 6
88.	Ditto - ditto - - -	13 9 –	41 7 5	54 16 5	48 9 8	6 6 9
115.	Ditto - ditto - - -	135 6 –	528 15 4	664 1 4	580 7 5	83 13 11
45. & 105.	Grand Canal Ballinasloe Extension -	9,733 19 –	1,829 17 9	11,563 16 9	83[illegible] – 6	10,732 16 3
90.	Ditto - Monastereven ditto -	5,560 16 7	1,322 – –	6,882 16 7	109 19 6	6,772 17 1
135.	Ditto - Kilbeggan - ditto -	945 1 8	553 17 3	1,498 18 11	- - -	1,498 18 11
46.	Right Hon. D. Browne and others -	12 2 4	8 4 8	20 7 –	9 - –	11 7 –
47.	Rev. E. F. Conyers - - - -	7 – 1	2 2 6	9 2 7	- - -	9 2 7
48.	Earl of Bantry and Michael Murphy -	269 9 2	61 12 5	331 1 7	- -	331 1 7

(*continued*)

Number of Loan.	———	Balance due 5 January 1832.	Interest accrued to 31 Dec. 1832.	TOTALS.	Repayments on Account.	Balances due 31 Dec. 1832.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
49.	Galway Town Grand Jury - - -	122 18 –	74 – 11	196 18 11	- - -	196 18 11
87.	Ditto - ditto - - -	28 18 –	19 17 10	48 15 10	- - -	48 15 10
54.	Wicklow County ditto - - -	60 11 6	66 11 8	127 3 2	94 17 –	32 6 2
72.	Ditto - - ditto - - -	47 3 11	47 9 8	94 13 7	71 2 5	23 11 2
130.	Ditto - - ditto - - -	70 12 8	97 18 10	168 11 6	120 4 2	48 7 4
55.	Leitrim County - ditto - - -	98 5 4	84 11 4	182 16 8	- - -	182 16 8
104.	Ditto - - ditto - - -	178 2 2	124 9 7	302 11 9	- - -	302 11 9
125.	Ditto - - ditto - - -	57 19 5	41 16 7	99 16 –	- - -	99 16 –
128.	Ditto - - ditto - - -	78 6 4	58 2 7	136 8 11	- - -	136 8 11
129.	Leitrim County Grand Jury - - -	94 – 10	69 – 9	163 1 7	- - -	163 1 7
56.	Armagh ditto - - ditto - - -	21 2 7	20 9 6	41 12 1	34 9 1	7 3 –
61.	Limerick Bridge Commissioners - -	3,144 8 4	2,169 16 –	5,314 4 4	- - -	5,314 4 4
63.	Limerick County Grand Jury - -	16 9 4	66 19 5	83 8 9	60 4 8	23 4 1
66.	Drogheda Town - - ditto - - -	3 19 5	4 4 4	8 3 9	7 – 11	1 2 10
67.	Cork City - - - ditto - - -	96 12 –	119 6 9	215 18 9	191 2 5	24 16 4
98.	Ditto - - - - ditto - - -	186 3 6	129 16 1	315 19 7	287 4 11	28 14 8
68.	Rev. Hy Pasley and others - - -	81 12 1	13 – 4	94 12 5	- - -	94 12 5
69.	Roscommon County Grand Jury - -	46 18 4	118 9 7	165 7 11	138 15 11	26 12 –
84.	Ditto - - - - ditto - -	29 – 9	74 11 –	103 11 9	87 – 9	16 11 –
109.	Ditto - - - - ditto - -	8 4 4	21 17 4	30 1 8	25 1 5	5 – 3
120.	Ditto - - - - ditto - -	7 9 –	29 14 8	37 3 8	30 3 9	6 19 11
134.	Ditto - - - - ditto - -	4 3 11	16 – 8	20 4 7	16 9 7	3 15 –
70.	R. H. Maunsell - - - - - -	69 8 7	41 13 4	111 1 11	50 – –	61 1 11
73.	Donegal County Grand Jury - -	21 1 2	12 1 11	33 3 1	27 16 6	5 6 7
81.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	22 – 7	13 15 5	35 16 –	29 11 –	6 5 –
82.	Westmeath ditto - ditto - - -	37 15 8	94 13 5	132 9 1	118 18 11	13 10 2
85.	Fermanagh ditto - ditto - - -	51 18 11	3 15 5	55 14 4	- - -	55 14 4
100.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	25 14 9	6 4 4	31 19 1	- - -	31 19 1
118.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	24 1 2	16 10 2	40 11 4	- - -	40 11 4
126.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	69 19 9	42 19 7	112 19 4	- - -	112 19 4
86.	Dundalk Road Trustees - - -	63 – 1	94 10 10	157 11 10	139 14 11	17 16 –
89.	Wexford County Grand Jury - -	72 – 4	45 13 3	117 13 7	98 6 –	19 7 7
108.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	74 10 8	55 4 4	129 15 –	105 18 4	23 16 8
131.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	121 – –	153 13 7	274 13 7	209 7 3	65 6 4
91.	Magheraculmoney Parish - - -	12 15 7	7 11 –	20 6 7	8 15 –	11 11 7
94.	Carlow County Grand Jury - - -	5 15 5	20 9 7	26 5 –	21 12 1	4 12 11
95.	Tyrone ditto - - ditto - - -	58 12 9	30 9 9	89 2 6	64 18 1	24 4 5
101.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	48 17 10	1 4 9	50 2 7	50 2 7	—
103.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	19 7 8	1 5 10	20 13 6	20 13 6	—
110.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	61 3 11	41 14 6	102 18 5	69 15 8	33 2 9
116.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	123 18 –	84 5 1	208 3 1	141 4 6	66 18 7
127.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	59 4 7	38 15 4	97 19 11	67 4 –	30 15 11
132.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	28 18 10	43 14 8	72 13 6	37 18 8	34 14 10
133.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	133 8 –	111 13 10	245 1 10	156 7 4	88 14 6
138.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	88 1 5	97 16 8	185 18 1	108 3 5	77 14 8
96.	Nich. D. Crommelin - - - -	2,225 9 11	395 12 3	2,621 2 2	- - -	2,621 2 2
137.	Ditto - - - - - - -	199 6 9	77 16 11	277 3 8	- - -	277 3 8
106.	Athlunkard Bridge Commissioners -	969 6 3	237 7 4	1,206 13 7	- - -	1,206 13 7
111.	Sligo County Grand Jury - - -	165 11 –	84 9 9	250 – 9	90 12 9	159 8 –
121.	Londonderry City ditto - - -	38 1 –	22 17 5	60 18 5	52 3 8	8 14 9
123.	Limerick City - ditto - - -	2 17 8	9 15 –	12 12 8	5 9 –	7 3 8
124.	Clare County - ditto - - -	73 12 –	58 10 1	132 2 1	122 7 11	9 14 2
136.	Ditto - - - ditto - - -	32 5 3	19 6 –	51 11 3	47 13 8	3 17 7
139.	Youghal Bridge Commissioners - -	372 16 4	395 12 3	768 8 7	- - -	768 8 7
112.	Waterford City Grand Jury - -	10 12 9	33 17 2	44 9 11	39 10 9	4 19 2
	£.	35,509 7 7	13,373 5 2	48,882 12 9	7,298 1 4	41,584 11 5

24 January.

Joseph C. Walker, Accountant.

(P.)

STATEMENT of the several LOANS made by the late Commissioners for Issue of Loans out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in *Ireland*, pursuant to the 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts: showing the Amount of Principal due on the 5th January 1832; the Amount since repaid, and the Balance remaining due on the 31st December 1832.

Number of Loan.	———	Balances on 5 Jan. 1832.			Repayments on Account.			Balances due 31 Dec. 1832.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1.	Marquis of Sligo and Right Hon. D. Browne, for Road from Killeries	147	10	2	64	10	9	82	19	5
21.	Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - for same purpose	79	13	6	79	13	6	—		
102.	Ditto - - - - - for Pier at Oldhead, County Mayo -	360	–	–	22	10	–	337	10	–
2.	Jocelyn, Thomas, to improve a Fishery - - - - - -	276	18	5	46	3	1	230	15	4
4.	Navan Turnpike Commissioners - - - - - - -	4,933	6	1	-	-	-	4,933	6	1
24.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - - - - -	1,286	14	10	-	-	-	1,286	14	10
53.	Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - - - - -	923	1	7	-	-	-	923	1	7
5.	Corporation of Wexford, to improve the Harbour - - -	205	–	–	-	-	-	205	–	–
7.	Earl of Clancarty, to build Market-house at Ballinasloe - -	63	17	–	63	17	–	—		
8.	Portumna Bridge Corporation, for building Bridge - - -	2,769	4	8	-	-	-	2,769	4	8
9.	Nicholas Philpot Leader, to work a Colliery - - - - -	4,212	12	7	-	-	-	4,212	12	7
107.	Ditto - - - - - for ditto - - - - - - -	8,600	–	–	-	-	-	8,600	–	–
12.	Gustavus Lambert and Berd. Maguire, for Kilbeggan Church -	332	6	2	-	-	-	332	6	2
13 & 28.	Cork Wide-street Commissioners, for improvement of City - -	6,700	–	–	-	-	-	6,700	–	–
113.	Ditto - - - - ditto - - for improvement of part of City -	7,000	–	–	-	-	-	7,000	–	–
14.	Hovenden Stapleton, to work a Colliery - - - - - -	1,015	7	8	51	16	9	963	10	11
18.	Mayo County Grand Jury, for a Road in Erris - - - - -	2,211	13	–	385	3	6	1,826	9	6
40.	Ditto - - ditto - - to improve Court-house, Castlebar -	1,208	1	4	128	7	7	1,079	13	9
52.	Ditto - - ditto - - Ballinrobe Court-house - - -	280	13	3	29	7	6	251	5	9
25.	Owen McCarthy, to work a Colliery - - - - - - -	1,735	4	1	118	9	6	1,616	14	7
27.	Kerry County Grand Jury, Road from Iveragh to Tralee - -	1,611	10	10	196	16	2	1,414	14	8
34.	Ditto - - ditto - - - - ditto - - - - -	595	11	1	126	14	7	468	16	6
37.	Ditto - - ditto Road from Kenmare to Killarney - -	2,771	17	–	562	5	2	2,209	11	10
51.	Ditto - - ditto ditto from Dingle to Tralee - - -	1,788	3	–	253	15	3	1,534	7	9
58.	Ditto - - ditto Listowell Bridge - - - - -	1,020	11	2	172	–	10	848	10	4
71.	Ditto - - ditto Road over Connor Hill - - - - -	678	14	8	98	14	–	580	–	8
29.	Kilkenny County Grand Jury, Road Ballyragget to Castlecomer	111	10	2	-	-	-	111	10	2
35.	Ditto - - ditto - Road Callan to Johnstown - - -	178	9	9	-	-	-	178	9	9
43.	Ditto - - ditto - Causeway to Thomastown - - -	228	–	4	29	3	11	198	16	5
57.	Ditto - - ditto - Thomastown Bridewell - - - -	530	11	8	46	13	10	483	17	10
92.	Ditto - - ditto - Road Castlecomer to Ballinakill - -	1,503	12	–	167	14	5	1,335	17	7
97.	Ditto - - ditto - ditto Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir - -	1,320	16	5	222	–	–	1,098	16	5
114.	Ditto - - ditto - Road Castlecomer to Timahoe - -	325	2	6	46	5	7	278	16	11
122.	Ditto - - ditto - Road Callan to Carrick-on-Suir - -	327	15	–	18	8	7	309	6	5
31.	Galway County Grand Jury, Road Galway to Clifden - - -	581	15	2	-	-	-	581	15	2
93.	Ditto - ditto - - - Road Galway to Outerard - -	182	18	–	-	-	-	182	18	–
33.	Queen's County Grand Jury, ditto Abbeyleix to Leighlin Bridge -	287	14	5	65	15	5	221	19	–
119.	Ditto - - - ditto - Session Houses, Borris-in-Ossory, &c.	2,119	10	–	206	9	3	1,913	–	9
36.	Cork County Grand Jury, Road Bantry to Castletown - - -	828	19	6	151	10	4	677	9	2
38.	Ditto - ditto - - - Bridges on above Road - - -	1,168	16	–	195	16	7	972	19	5
74 & 80.	Ditto - ditto - - - Session Houses in seven towns - -	4,728	18	1	641	3	5	4,087	14	8
39.	Cavan County Grand Jury, Court-house at Cavan - - -	2,082	7	5	553	16	10	1,528	10	7
42.	Waterford County Grand Jury, improving Road to Dungarvan -	237	2	1	28	6	2	208	15	11
50.	Ditto - - ditto - - - altering Jail - - - - -	918	7	8	147	10	1	770	17	7
62.	Ditto - - ditto - - - Road Kilmacthomas to Fethard -	397	11	7	47	6	8	350	4	11
88.	Ditto - - ditto - - - Dungarvan Court-house - -	880	2	10	121	3	–	758	19	10
115.	Ditto - - ditto - - sundry Roads to Cork, Dungarvan, &c.	11062	1	9	1,045	18	11	10016	2	10
45 & 105.	Grand Canal Directors, Ballinasloe Extension, &c. - - -	46254	3	–	-	-	-	46254	3	–
90.	Ditto - - ditto - Mount Mellick Branch - - - -	33416	6	1	-	-	-	33416	6	1
135.	Ditto - - ditto - Ballycommon to Kilbeggan ditto - -	14000	–	–	-	-	-	14000	–	–
46.	Right Hon. D. Browne and others, for Pier at Bundora - -	180	–	1	13	16	11	166	3	2
47.	Rev. T. F. Conyers, to repair Knockane Church - - - -	43	–	1	-	-	-	43	–	1
48.	Lord Bantry and Michael Murphy, to employ Poor at Bantry -	1,246	3	1	-	-	-	1,246	3	1

(*continued*)

Number of Loan.	—	Balances on 5 January 1832.			Repayments on Account.			Balances due 31 Dec. 1832.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
49.	Galway Town Grand Jury, Court-house at Galway - - -	1,497	7	3	-	-	-	1,497	7	3
87.	Ditto - - ditto, a Portice to above - - - - - -	402	6	–	-	-	-	402	6	–
54.	Wicklow County Grand Jury, Road, Wicklow to Arklow - -	1,454	17	9	151	15	8	1,303	2	1
72.	Ditto - - - ditto, Road Dublin to Rathdrum - -	1,029	19	6	140	2	1	889	17	5
130.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Wicklow to Naas - - -	2,185	5	1	437	2	2	1,748	2	11
55.	Leitrim County - ditto, ditto Bundora to Manor-Hamilton -	1,709	17	3	-	-	-	1,709	17	3
104.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Drumsna to Bundoran - -	2,517	4	4	-	-	-	2,517	4	4
125.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Ballynamure to Granard - -	845	18	–	-	-	-	845	18	–
128.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Drumsna to Bundoran - -	1,175	9	11	-	-	-	1,175	9	11
129.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Manor-Hamilton to Enniskillen -	1,396	2	3	-	-	-	1,396	2	3
56.	Armagh County Grand Jury, Road Newtownham to Dundalk -	477	–	5	103	19	11	373	–	6
61.	Limerick Bridge Commissioners, Bridge, Floating Dock, &c. -	54,846	3	1	-	-	-	54,846	3	1
63.	Limerick County Grand Jury, Road Limerick to Tarbert - -	1,383	2	9	79	19	9	1,303	3	–
66.	Drogheda Town - ditto, Road from Collon to the sea - -	85	8	6	–	6	10	85	1	8
67.	Cork City Grand Jury, Western Road and Bridge - - -	3,369	12	11	573	15	11	2,795	17	–
98.	Ditto - ditto, to pay Damages, &c. - - - - - -	3,440	–	7	202	16	3	3,237	4	4
68.	Rev. Henry Pasley and others, to repair Ballyhearn Church -	263	1	7	-	-	-	263	1	7
69.	Roscommon County Grand Jury, Court-house at Roscommon -	2,599	–	1	392	3	1	2,206	17	–
84.	Ditto - - - - ditto, Road Drumsna to Bundoran - -	1,652	12	5	279	10	5	1,373	2	–
109.	Ditto - - - - ditto, Court-house at Boyle - - -	470	14	–	54	18	7	415	15	5
120.	Ditto - - - - ditto, ditto at Strokestown - - -	630	5	4	49	16	3	580	9	1
134.	Ditto - - - - ditto, Bridewell at ditto - - - - -	339	12	4	28	10	5	311	1	11
70.	R. H. Maunsell, for the Plassey Canal - - - - - -	1,053	6	1	-	-	-	1,053	6	1
73.	Donegal County Grand Jury, Road from Derry to Green Cas. -	270	15	8	48	6	2	222	9	6
81.	Ditto - - - ditto, for Bridges on said Road - - -	299	15	5	39	–	3	260	15	2
82.	Westmeath County ditto, Court-house at Mullingar - - -	2,102	5	9	458	12	11	1,643	12	10
85.	Fermanagh - - ditto, Bridge across Lough Erne - - -	76	7	1	-	-	-	76	7	1
100.	Ditto - - - ditto, Road Enniskillen to Omagh - -	125	14	11	-	-	-	125	14	11
118.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Ballyshannon to Enniskillen -	333	17	11	-	-	-	333	17	11
126.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Enniskillen to Swadlinbar - -	869	2	6	-	-	-	869	2	6
86.	Dundalk Road to Banbridge Trustees - - - - - -	1,938	9	1	133	8	4	1,805	–	9
89.	Wexford County Grand Jury, Road from Carnew to Gorey - -	945	6	10	49	16	–	895	10	10
108.	Ditto - - - ditto, New Ross Session-house and Bridewell	1,128	15	10	27	10	6	1,101	5	4
131.	Ditto - - - ditto, Road Wexford to Duncannon Fort -	3,210	15	11	192	17	5	3,017	18	6
91.	Magheraculmoney, Churchwardens, to repair Church of - -	174	19	–	23	11	–	151	8	–
94.	Carlow County Grand Jury, Court-house at Tullow - - -	435	7	10	54	6	4	381	1	6
95.	Tyrone - - - ditto, Road from Castle Derg to Donegal -	704	5	6	106	16	8	597	8	10
101.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Enniskillen to Omagh - - -	139	8	7	139	8	7	—		
103.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Aughnacloy to Caledon - -	145	12	9	145	12	9	—		
110.	Ditto - - - ditto, Dungannon Court-house - - -	964	7	5	147	–	6	817	6	11
116.	Ditto - - - ditto, Road Strabane to Lifford Bridge - -	1,945	16	7	295	3	1	1,650	13	6
127.	Ditto - - - ditto, Road Dromore to Omagh - - -	895	7	10	135	16	5	759	11	5
132.	Ditto - - - ditto - - ditto - to Fintona - - -	1,010	–	10	153	4	1	856	16	9
133.	Ditto - - - ditto, Road Fintona to Five-miles-town - -	2,579	9	11	391	5	1	2,188	4	10
138.	Ditto - - - ditto, ditto Omagh to Cookstown - - -	2,259	10	–	342	14	11	1,916	15	1
96.	N. D. Crommelin, improvements on Estate in County Antrim -	10,000	–	–	-	-	-	10,000	–	–
137.	Ditto, for Road from Ballymoney to sea, &c. - - -	1,967	16	3	-	-	-	1,967	16	3
106.	Athlunkard Bridge Commissioners, Bridge over Shannon - -	6,000	–	–	-	-	-	6,000	–	–
111.	Sligo County Grand Jury, Road from Sligo to Derry - - -	1,812	17	4	123	15	11	1,689	1	5
121.	Londonderry City ditto, ditto Magherafelt to Derry - -	537	2	3	117	8	10	419	13	5
123.	Limerick City - ditto, ditto Limerick to Tarbert - - -	203	14	8	8	14	1	195	–	7
124.	Clare County - ditto, Roads from Galway, &c. to Ennis, &c.	1,623	11	3	892	15	1	730	16	2
136.	Ditto - - - ditto, Bridges on Ballinasloe Road - -	656	3	6	364	1	11	292	1	7
139.	Youghal Bridge Commissioners, Bridge across Blackwater - -	10,000	–	–	-	-	-	10,000	–	–
112.	Waterford City Grand Jury, improving Road to Cork - - -	760	–	9	175	5	11	584	14	10
	£.	318,890	13	4	13,210	15	2	305,679	18	2

24 January.

Jos. C. Walker, Accountant.

ABSTRACT of the several LOANS made by the Commissioners of Public Works in *Ireland*, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, up to January 1833; pursuant to the Act of 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33.

No.	WORKS carrying on under special Acts of Parliament:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1.	Wellesley Bridge and Docks at Limerick -	25,000	–	–			
2.	Dublin and Kingstown Railway - - -	75,000	–	–			
3.	Athlunkard Bridge across the Shannon -	9,889	19	2			
4.	Galway Dock - - - - - - -	17,000	–	–			
5.	Ardglass Harbour - - - - - -	6,650	–	–			
6.	Limerick Navigation - - - - - -	8,910	–	–			
7.	Newry Navigation - - - - - -	12,000	–	–			
8.	Drogheda Harbour - - - - - -	10,000	–	–			
9.	Dublin and Blessington Road, p' Trustees -	3,500	–	–	167,949	19	2
	LOANS to private Companies and Individuals:						
10.	Right honourable M. Fitzgerald, for working Slate Quarries at Valentia, in the County of Kerry - - - - - - - -	7,000	–	–			
11.	Wicklow Copper Mine Company - -	1,000	–	–			
12.	Reverend P. O'Reilly, to finish a Chapel -	100	–	–			
13.	James O'Gorman, for drainage of Lands -	200	–	–			
14.	John Salmon, Slate Quarries near Killaloe -	500	–	–			
15.	Richard Johnson, Cronebane Copper Mine Company, Wicklow - - - -	1,000	–	–			
16.	Earl of Besborough, drainage of Lands - -	2,000	–	–	11,800	–	–
17.	Mrs. Blake, to work Marble Quarries, cancelled - - - - - - - -	1,000	–	–			
	LOANS made on Grand Jury Presentments, under 1 & 2 Wm. 4, c. 33:						
18.	Galway Town, Quay at Claddagh Fishery Pier	300	–	–			
19.	Carlow County, Court-house - - -	5,000	–	–			
20.	Antrim County, Bridge of Agivey, 1,250 *l.* -	2,500	–	–			
21.	Londonderry County - Ditto - 1,250 *l.* -						
22.	Roscommon County Road, Strokestown to Lungbridge - - - - - - -	7,111	8	11			
23.	Tipperary County Road, Clogheen to Cappoquin	1,278	11	10			
24.	Waterford County Road - Ditto - to - Ditto -	1,895	12	7			
25.	Limerick City, Waterford Road - - -	560	–	–			
26.	Ditto - Ennis - Ditto - - -	205	–	–			
27.	Kilkenny County, Road between Kilkenny and Freshford - - - - - -	623	–	–			
28.	Galway County, Road between Ballinasloe and Castlerea - - - - - - -	346	8	3			
29.	Clare County Road, Lough Graney to Derrybrien	1,153	1	7			
30.	Galway County Road - Ditto - - Ditto -	534	4	2			
31.	Carrickfergus Town, Road through the County of - - - - - - - - -	1,489	10	–			
32.	Antrim County, Road from Larne to Ballycastle	11,303	4	–			
33.	Leitrim County, Ditto Drumsna to Bundoran -	2,512	17	5	36,812	18	9
	TOTAL of Approved LOANS - -			£.	216,562	17	11
	RECOMMENDED and now before the Lords of the Treasury:						
34.	Galway County, Road between Loughrea and Derrybrien - - - - - - -	750	–	–			

ABSTRACT of GRANTS for Public Works pursuant to the same Act, and sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury.

No.		£.	s.	d.
35.	Towards building a small Pier at Garry Kennedy, in Lough Derg, and a Road to connect it with the main Road - - -	635	15	4
36.	To complete a Fishery Pier at Rathcoursey - - - -	218	18	–
37.	For Road from Lough Graney to Derrybrien, in the Counties of Clare and Galway - - - - - - - - -	1,854	1	5
38.	For Road near Ballinagar, between Ballinasloe and Castlerea -	346	8	3
39.	For Road from Larne to Ballycastle, County Antrim - -	6,645	–	–
	TOTAL Amount of Grants - - - £.	9,700	3	–

APPLICATIONS for LOANS and GRANTS which have been before the Commissioners, but for which the Arrangements, for various reasons, have not yet been finally concluded.

No.	LOANS:	£.	s.	d.
40.	For Waterford and Limerick Railway - - - - -	100,000	–	–
41.	For Youghall Bridge - - - - - - - -	3,000	–	–
42.	For Belfast Harbour - - - - - - - -	60,000	–	–
43.	For Mining Company of Ireland - - - - - -	9,000	–	–
44.	For Canal from Enniscorthy to Wexford - - - -	50,000	–	–
45.	For Canal from Clare to Ennis - - - - - -	9,000	–	–
46.	For Harbour of Portrush - - - - - - -	6,000	–	–
47.	For Road from Bailieborough to Kells, Counties Cavan and Meath - - - - - - - - - - -	2,135	13	1
48.	For Road from Bailieborough to Virginia - - - -			
49.	For Commissioners of Wide-streets, Dublin - - - -	30,000	–	–
50.	For Road from Omagh to Cookstown, County Tyrone - -	2,214	12	1
51.	For Road from Abbeyfeale to Glin, between R. Oubagh and Village Arthea - - - - - - - - -	1,199	18	1
52.	For Road from Five-mile-town, County Tyrone, to Clones, County Monaghan - - - - - - - - -	3,359	16	3
53.	For Quay at Passage West, County Cork - - - -			
54.	To reclaim, drain and improve Lands, Counties Clare and Sligo	1,500	–	–
55.	To open a Cut from Royal Canal through Townlands Aughamore and Cloncreeve - - - - - - - - - -	250	–	–
56.	To improve Killeen Mills at Portumna - - - - -	250	–	–
57.	To construct Pier at Querin in the Shannon below Limerick -	300	–	–
58.	To extend North Pier at Warren Point, and for a Patent Slip -	2,000	–	–
59.	To finish new Line of Road between Lurgan and Lisburn - -	3,000	–	–

	LOANS and GRANTS, a Moiety of each:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
60.	Bridge at Liscannor, County Clare - -	4,800	–	–			
61.	Road from Clones to Five-mile-town - -	3,234	–	–			
62.	Road from Bantry to Kenmare, Counties Kerry and Cork - - - - - - - -	19,190	–	–			
63.	Road from Killiter to Ballibofey, Tyrone and Donegal - - - - - - - -	2,090	–	–			
	In all - - - - -	29,314	–	–			
	For Grant, half is - - -	14,657	–	–			
	For Loan, half is - - -	-	-	-	14,657	–	–
				£.	297,866	19	6

APPLICATIONS for LOANS and GRANTS considered entirely wanting in some condition required by the Act.

No.	FOR LOANS:	£.	s.	d.
64.	Grand Canal, various Extensions of	227,000	–	–
65.	A Woollen Factory at Ballymore	5,000	–	–
66.	Crosses-green Mills, Cork, and Distillery	1,500	–	–
67.	Warm Baths, Northumberland-buildings, Dublin	3,000	–	–
68.	Stores and Kilns, adjoining Lough Allen	300	–	–
69.	A Public Bathing-place, Clifden, Galway	100	–	–
70.	Road between Ballinagar and Kilmore, County Galway	140	14	–
71.	Harbour at Cushendun, County Antrim	13,232	13	4
72.	To work Quarries and Limekilns, Dolphin's-barn, County Dublin	500	–	–
73.	To erect a Silk Manufactory in Liberties, Dublin	4,000	–	–
74.	Canal from Nenagh to Dromineer Bay, Lough Derg	16,000	–	–
75.	To build a Gaol at Youghal	1,000	–	–
76.	To repair the Cathedral of Ross	2,000	–	–
	£.	273,773	7	4

	FOR GRANTS:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
77.	Towards Roads between Ballinagar and Kilmore	140	14	–			
78.	For a small Inner Harbour or Pier, for Fishing-boats, Portrush	1,000	–	–			
79.	Towards erecting a Fishery Pier at Port Stewart, County Londonderry	1,000	–	–			
80.	For a Pier at Cushendun, County Antrim	4,000	–	–			
					6,140	14	–

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

LOANS.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Applications recommended and sanctioned	216,562	17	11
Loan recommended, and before Lords of the Treasury	750	–	–
Loans not yet finally concluded	297,866	19	6
Applications rejected	273,773	7	4
£.	778,953	4	9

GRANTS.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Applications recommended and sanctioned	9,700	3	–
— Not finally concluded	14,657	–	–
— Rejected	6,140	14	–
£.	30,497	17	–

	£.	s.	d.
TOTAL APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS	778,953	4	9
TOTAL APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS	30,497	17	–
£.	819,451	1	9

Office of Public Works, Dublin,
23 January 1833.

Henry R. Paine,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

1.—SKETCH—

of Part of the Town and Harbour of GALWAY, showing the Improvements in progress.

2.—PLAN—

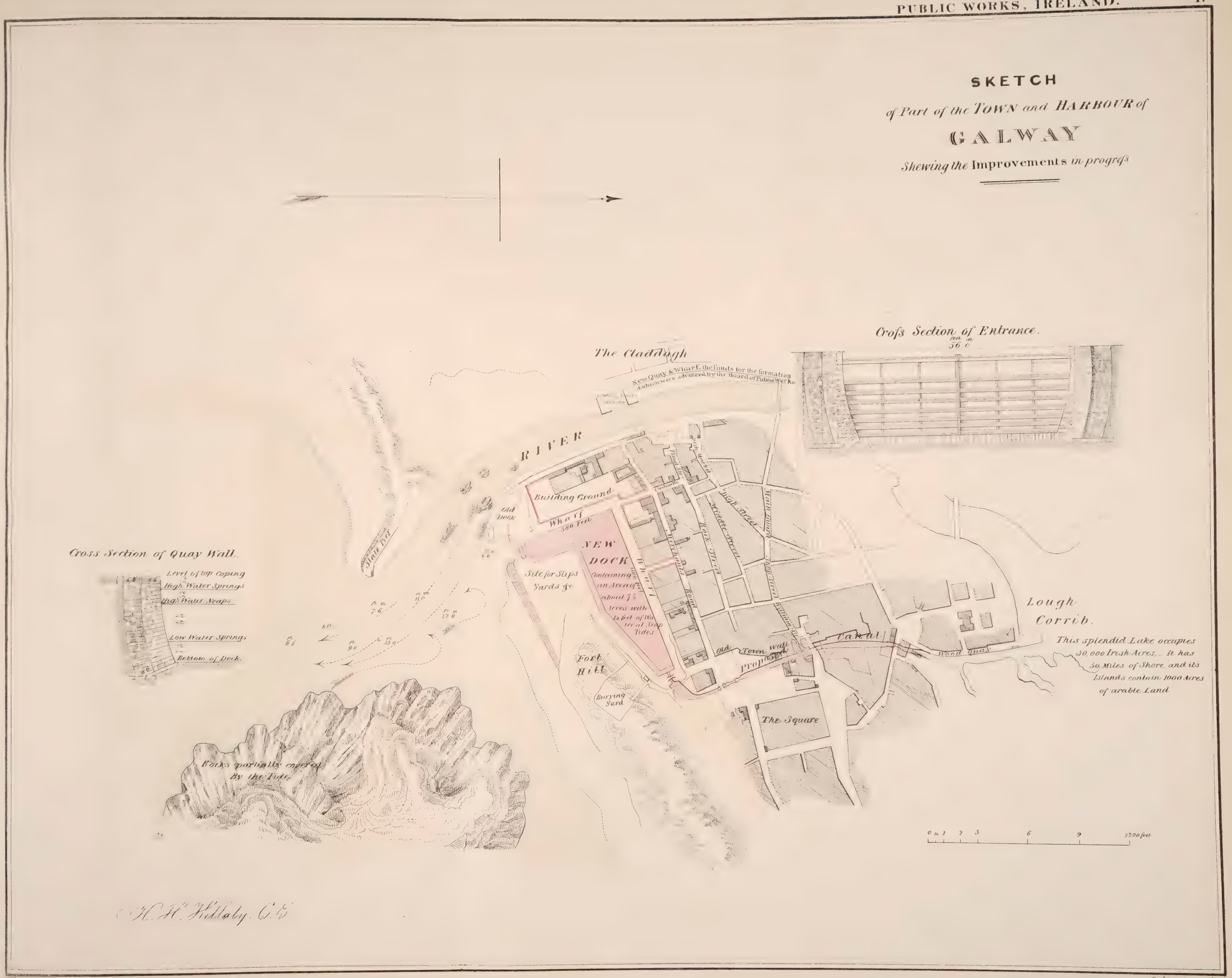
of the ANTRIM COAST ROAD, between *Larne* and *Ballycastle*.

SKETCH

of Part of the TOWN *and* HARBOUR *of*

GALWAY

Shewing the Improvements *in progrefs*



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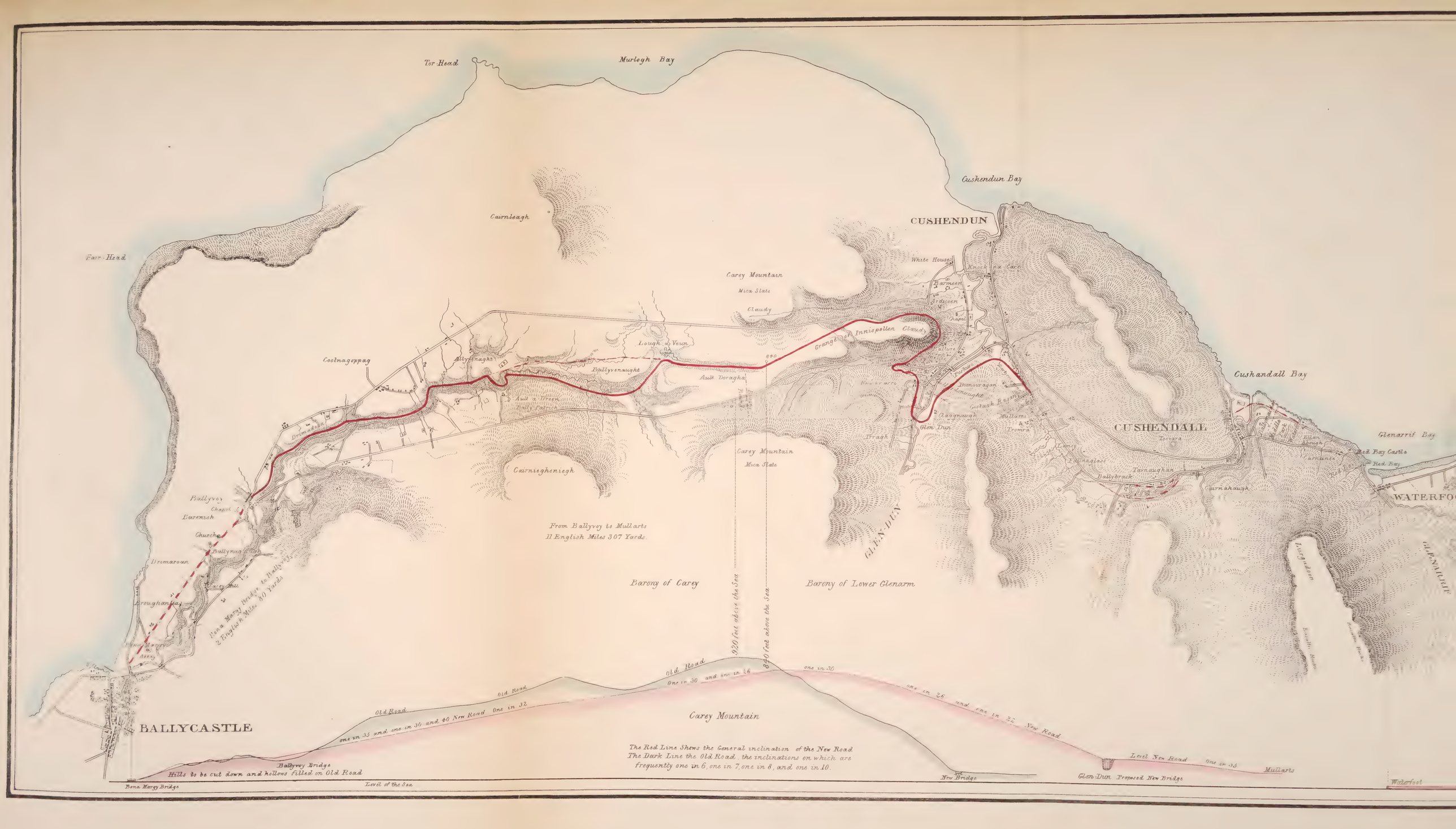
Jas Basire, lithog



Tor-Head
Murlogh Bay
Cushendun Bay
CUSHENDUN
Cairnleagh
Fair-Head
Carey Mountain
Mica Slate
Claudy
White House
Knock a Care
Barmeen
Ardicoen
Chapel
Grange of Innispollen Claudy
Lough a Veun
Coolnagoppag
Allyvenaght
Ballyvenaught
Ault Doragha
Ault a Dreen
Bally Patrick
Drimadoon
Cushandall Bay
Boonouragon
Gostagh Ragan
Claggnaugh
Glen Dun
Tromra
Mullarts
CUSHENDALE
Teevara
Ballybrack
Tavnaughan
Cairnahaugh
Glenarrif Bay
Red Bay Castle
Red Bay
WATERFO
Cairnieghenieigh
Carey Mountain
Mica Slate
Ballyvoy
Chapel
Barenish
Church
Ballynaghan
Drimaroan
Broughanlea
Bona Margy Bridge to Ballyvoy
2 English Miles 80 Yards
From Ballyvoy to Mullarts
11 English Miles 307 Yards.
GLEN-DUN
Barony of Carey
Barony of Lower Glenarm
Lurgadoon
GLENARRIF
920 feet above the Sea
840 feet above the Sea
Old Road
Old Road
Old Road
one in 35 and one in 30 and 40 New Road One in 32
One in 30 and one in 26
one in 30
one in 26 and one in 22 New Road
Carey Mountain
BALLYCASTLE
The Red Line Shews the General inclination of the New Road
The Dark Line the Old Road, the inclinations on which are
frequently one in 6, one in 7, one in 8, and one in 10.
Ballyvoy Bridge
Hills to be cut down and hollows filled on Old Road
Level New Road One in 35
Mullarts
Bona Margy Bridge
Level of the Sea
New Bridge
Glen-Dun Proposed New Bridge
Waterfoot

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

FOR THE

EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT

OF

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
23 *April* 1834.

LIST OF PLANS

Accompanying the Second Annual Report of the Commissioners for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in *Ireland.*

No.

1. Pass of Bealadangan.
2. Kingstown and Dunmore Harbours.
3. Limerick Bridge and Docks.
4. Elevation and Section of ditto.
5. Bridge of Agivey, over the River Bann.

Antrim Coast Roads:

6. Plan of Cloony and Genarm, Little Deer Park.
7. Boyd Harbour—Macauley's Head.
8. White Bay Head and White Bay.
9. East Strait Step Point.—Window Tops.—Chimney Tops.—St. Patrick's Rock.
10. Hen Rock—Highlandman's Night-cap.—Muny Sourick Glen.
11. Shore Acre.—East of Parxe's Point.—Strait Step Point.
12. Revetment Wall at Clooney.
13. Plan of Part of Road at Drimadrid.
14. Plan of the Western part of Antrim Coast Road.
15. Map of Dublin and Kingstown Railway. In Two Parts.
16. Section of Dublin and Kingstown Railway. In Four Parts.
17. Plan of Kenmare and Bantry New Road.
18. Section of the New Road from Kenmare River to Bantry Bay.
19. Section showing the Heights of various Passes through the summit ridge of the Mountains between Kenmare River and Bantry Bay.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

To 1 *January* 1834.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY,
&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honour to submit the Second Annual Report of our Proceedings, accompanied by general Abstracts of our Receipts and Expenditure, with such other Documents as appear to be necessary for your Lordships' full information on the various services with which this Board is entrusted.

We shall proceed to consider the several matters for our Report in the same order which we adopted last year.

I.—Loans or Grants for Public Works.
II.—The collection of Repayments of old Loans.
III.—Inland Navigation.
IV.—Fisheries.
V.—Roads and Bridges.
VI.—The Public Buildings in Dublin and the Phœnix Park.
VII.—Dunmore Harbour.
VIII.—Kingstown Harbour.

I.– LOANS AND GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS, UNDER THE ACT OF 1 & 2 WILL. IV. c. 33.

THE annexed Statement (A.) will show the result of the operation of all the Loans and Grants made up to the 1st January; the Sums agreed to be advanced, those which have been expended, the amounts received in repayment, with remarks on the state and progress of the several Works.

It will be perceived that, by the operation of these funds, an aggregate amount of 129,633 *l.* 10 *s.* 9 *d.* has been advanced and expended in the course of the last 18 months, in addition to the sums provided by other parties, on Works of great public utility, and which have very generally been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

A portion of these has been already completed; the remainder are in progress.

In our observations on the proceedings of some of the most important works, we have in one or two instances enlarged our Report, for the purpose of pointing out any peculiarity which has attracted our notice; we conceive such information may be deemed interesting, and that it will not be considered misplaced, as a record of the progress of improvement in different parts of the country.

Your Lordships will perceive that the number of applications made since our last Report, has been comparatively smaller than in the preceding year, a circumstance which may be partly attributed to those of the former year having been the result of the accumulation of a considerable previous period, during which the funds of the late Loan Commissioners were exhausted; and partly to the natural tendency of the first proposition of an Act for the promotion of Public Works, to stimulate parties to bring forward at once the various projects in contemplation for their several districts.

In

In addition to the applications recorded, many negociations have taken place, with reference to solicited loans or grants, but which cannot be classed as applications. Some of these have been abandoned, from the amount of assistance likely to be offered not being found equal to expectation, or from other causes; while others, it is presumed, are still matter for further consideration.

In making advances for Public Works, we have been reproached with not selecting those most calculated to be beneficial to the country. It is evident, however, that under a system of Loans, we have not the power of selection, or of originating projects; but we must adopt such as are offered to our notice, provided they come under the provisions of the Act of Parliament; with a negative authority of refusing aid to any which may not appear in some degree conducive to public utility; nor, had we more latitude, should we be exempt from a similar accusation, inasmuch as each person considers the object in which he is individually interested the most generally important.

Another subject of reproach to this Board, is the parsimony with which advances have been offered on the security of anticipated tolls and profits. On this head we feel perfectly confident that if we have erred, it has not been by interpreting too strictly the stipulations of the Act of Parliament, which require that we should be satisfied that the profits of the Work will be such as to ensure the repayment of the Loan with interest.

Where the whole sum requisite for the execution of any work is demanded of Government, it is necessary to receive with extreme caution the details contained in the application. Exaggerated statements are frequently brought forward, originating perhaps in the enthusiastic views taken by each party of the importance and capability of their own district; which they have an additional inducement to set forth for the promotion of objects, from which they are assured of deriving certain advantage, while secure from any possibility of loss.

We are the less disposed to place implicit reliance on such representations, as we do not find a single instance of Loans granted by former Boards, where Government has been repaid for an advance of the whole of the outlay on anticipated profits; and in most cases the failure has been excessive.

In point of fact, the resources of Ireland arising chiefly from agriculture, the revenue derived from Public Works (to facilitate the exportation of such produce, and the importation in return of the usual articles for the conveniences of life,) will seldom defray their original cost, unless in situations where there are manufactures, or where from the working of mines and quarries other peculiar demands for intercourse are created.

Of the Sums received in repayment of these Loans, 10,000 *l.* have been paid by us to the credit of the Teller of the Exchequer, in the Bank of Ireland, in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

II.—THE COLLECTION OF REPAYMENTS OF OLD LOANS.

We have used every exertion in the collection of these Debts: the state of each is shown in the accompanying Return, marked (C). The Returns from those where any repayments could be expected, are considerably increased since last year: the arrears, however, arising from inadequate security, are of course larger in proportion to the amount of accumulating interest.

III.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

The only Navigations under our immediate charge are the Tyrone, the Maig, and the Upper Shannon; none of them paying their expense of maintenance. Some others were in the hands of our predecessors, but when they were found to yield a surplus revenue beyond the cost of maintenance, Government were induced to give them up to associations, for the purpose of applying such surplus to the benefit of that particular navigation, or for other objects of local improvement. In consequence of which arrangement, only those that were unproductive remain in our hands.

Much is required to be done for the improvement of the navigation of the Upper Shannon: but as this undertaking comprehends very extended views and interests, the matter is one for distinct and important consideration.

The

The subject of Inland Navigation is one worthy of much consideration, and deeply interesting to every well-wisher of Ireland, and of the empire.

The late Directors-General laid before the Government many able and valuable Reports, which can be consulted whenever the general character or details of the internal navigation shall be required.

The want of inland water communication in Ireland is manifest, and is the more to be lamented, from the great facilities for its establishment existing in many parts of the country, where such an opening is alone required for the mutual transfer of very valuable commodities.

IV.—FISHERIES.

Many circumstances, which have already been frequently enumerated, have hitherto contributed to prevent the Fisheries of Ireland attaining that state of prosperity to which they appear entitled by their many local advantages; and the only duties which have devolved on us, as successors to the former Fishery Boards, have been the collection of debts from the fishermen, and the completion of the unfinished piers along the coast.

The former your Lordships have been pleased to suspend, in consequence of our representation of the entire inability of these poor people to meet their engagements, owing to various discouraging coincidences.

A full Report was made to your Lordships, on the 27th February 1833, on the subject of the Fishery Piers, representing the very great degree of local prosperity conferred on particular districts, more or less extensive, by the construction of these piers. The shelter they afford to fishery vessels, and those employed in the distribution of manure and fuel, together with the facility they offer for the transmission of agricultural produce, has created in their immediate vicinity a striking contrast to the wild uncultivated wastes by which they are in many instances surrounded.

Your Lordships have approved of the appropriation of a small sum from the remains of the Fishery funds, to the repair of such of these piers as may be considered useful. These repairs have been in progress, but much additional damage has been sustained since the first Report made by our engineer.

It is very desirable that these useful Works should be placed on a permanent footing, by the establishment of a legal authority for their future maintenance, and for the purpose of enforcing a system of order and regularity by the parties making use of them, and which is now too often infringed.

There are also some instances in which additions and improvements might be made at a comparatively trifling expense, calculated greatly to encourage an export by the small occupiers of land, for which the situations afford many facilities.

While on this subject of the Fishery and small coasting trade, the Board cannot refrain from calling the attention of your Lordships to a case of extreme hardship, experienced by a large body of the poorest class engaged in that business, the continued existence of which is the more to be regretted, as the evil might readily have been removed.

The small fishing and turf-boats that frequent Galway Bay, from the northward, can only avoid going into the great Western Ocean, round the Galin Head, by crossing the pass of Bealadangan, as shown in the accompanying Sketch, as No. 1. This passage (which is the only one through the islands Garomma, Lettermore, &c.) is dry at low water, but might be easily navigated at half or three quarters tide, were not the whole of the bottom covered by a mass of rocks which form such an impediment that the boats can only pass at a short period during high water; and even then the risk is so great that accidents frequently occur, by which vessels, cargoes, and even lives are sacrificed. At times this passage is so difficult, that the produce of a period of hard labour in fishing is thrown overboard in consequence of the impossibility of conveying it to market.

As a proof of the great use of this communication, it may be stated that 100 or 150 boats frequently pass it during a tide. So small a sum as 500 *l.*, by removing the impediments above described, would open a clear and safe passage for some hours of every tide.

The subject has been submitted to this Board, and the individuals who are the sufferers expressed so much anxiety for the performance of the Work, as to offer gratuitous labour, not having means of contributing money.

We consented to recommend to your Lordships a grant of one-half of the cost, (being the utmost allowed by the Act of Parliament,) and adopted every other measure calculated to promote so desirable an object, which is only delayed by the difficulty of obtaining the other moiety. —— St. George, Esq., and John O'Shaughnessy, Esq., have offered to contribute 50 *l.* each, and some officers of the Coast Guard, who have witnessed the necessity of the Work, would charitably subscribe a few pounds; but these instances of liberality have not been followed up by others, and consequently no steps can be taken to remedy this great inconvenience.

We have dwelt thus long on this topic, with the view of calling your Lordships' attention to the expediency of some legal provision being made for defraying the cost of small works of this nature, in which individuals of property are not sufficiently interested, on pecuniary considerations, to induce them to come forward as contributors.

V.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The maintenance of different Roads and Bridges which have been constructed at various times through uncultivated districts, at the entire or partial expense of Government, is by the Act of 6 Geo. 4, c. 101, under the management of this Board; a few have been recently added in the counties of Galway and Mayo, and a further addition will be made from the result of the moiety grants under the Act of 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33.

In the management of these Roads, we have endeavoured to combine their maintenance in an efficient state of repair, with the greatest possible economy.

Their condition is generally good; in all cases much better than that of other roads in the same district; occasionally, perhaps, admitting of improvement where our resident superintendents have been over scrupulous in incurring expense. Their cost for maintenance we do not consider high, and particularly where the road districts are extensive; and the advantages would be still greater, if the charge of any considerable number of roads compactly situated, were concentrated under one management; very superior agents and means could be applied under these circumstances to those which can possibly be afforded by smaller Trusts; the most improved systems of repairs and alterations would be rendered practicable and general, and a much greater degree of efficiency and economy would be the result.

Some of our Roads are extensive, but not sufficiently so to gain the entire benefit of these advantages.

The very great benefit the country generally has derived from the formation of these Roads has been repeatedly represented to your Lordships and to both Houses of Parliament; nothing, however, short of witnessing the effects produced can give an adequate impression of their value.

In traversing a country covered with farms, and in a high state of cultivation, showing every sign of a good soil, and of amply remunerating produce, it becomes difficult to credit the fact, that 10 or 12 years since, the whole was a barren waste, the asylum of a miserable and lawless peasanty, who were calculated to be a burden rather than a benefit to the nation; and that this improvement may entirely be attributed to the expenditure of a few thousands of pounds in carrying a good road of communication through the district.

As regards the description of Public Works to which Government aid may be afforded, there are decidedly none, in our opinion, that can be undertaken in Ireland in any degree to be compared with the promotion of such lines of communication.

Many extensive districts are still without them, where the country is capable of the greatest immediate improvement. Wherever a new road is constructed, flourishing farms at once spring up, and the carts of the countrymen (as has been forcibly expressed by one of our engineers) press on the heels of the road-makers as the work advances.

In Ireland, where agriculture affords the principal means of natural wealth, the opening of new districts by the construction of roads upon well-considered plans, gives to an accumulative source of productive industry an immense power, and at little cost.

Such

Such are the effects, while the means are equally encouraging.

There are few countries where good roads can be made so readily and at so little expense. The levels are usually easy; large bridges or embankments seldom requisite; materials of good quality very abundant; and the land of so little value in its present state, that it is in most instances cheerfully given, in return for the great benefit to be derived from the work. 300 *l.* or 400 *l.* per mile will frequently cover any expense attendant upon the construction of a good road. 500 *l.* or 600 *l.* may be esteemed a reasonable average rate; and those under circumstances of comparative difficulty seldom exceed 1,000 *l.* or 1,200 *l.* per mile.

The repairs will be in proportion to the expense, varying from 10 *l.* to 60 *l.* per annum per mile.

All these advantages, however, are insufficient to induce the execution of such works, without the direct and leading support of Government. Some, no doubt, have been constructed by parties feeling a paramount interest in the undertaking, and possessing adequate resources. Small tracts of land capable of improvement may thus be opened by the proprietors, but few individuals know where or how to begin on an extensive range of country, where the operations and results must necessarily be on a great scale; and where the interests are so multiplied and blended, and the relative anticipated advantages so little within the reach of calculation, that even interested parties cannot be induced to venture on the speculation.

It might reasonably be expected that the Grand Juries would provide a remedy in such cases; but those are naturally the poorest counties in which these unproductive districts abound; and it is with difficulty they can maintain the communications already established. They have the greatest wants and the smallest means; and the remote wastes attract little of their attention.

It will be seen in our Statement (A.) of the Grants made up to this time, that it is only in a few instances that even the boon of a free grant of the moiety of the expense has been successful in calling for the other moiety in aid of very useful objects.

Many applications have, indeed, been received for grants for the construction of Bridges, or of Roads of small extent, for the purpose of connecting highly cultivated countries, to which they would be a great convenience; but these were not considered as included in the intention of the Legislature, which proposes opening remote uncultivated districts too poor to bear the expense.

The very nature of this object implies extent, and even the moiety of the cost of such works, being of some magnitude, is more than the counties have been found able or willing to bear.

All these considerations have led to our conviction, that it would be an act of policy and of profit on the part of the Legislature to give more encouragement to the opening communications in the situations we have described.

Galway and Mayo are particularly cases in point; very large portions of those counties were as a perfect desert, where no constituted authorities were obeyed or even admitted, and from which no national benefit could be derived.

Numerous judicious lines of road have been commenced, by means of which the whole face of the country has undergone the most rapid improvement. These roads are not by any means more extensive than was required under the circumstances, though more so than was authorized by the amount of the funds provided; some of them are particularly so far advanced as to be given over to this Board for maintenance at the expense of the counties, but a great number of much importance still remain unfinished.

Fifty-four miles of roads are in this state, and might be completed and permanently gained to the country by an expenditure of about 19,200 *l.*

In many parts of the country there are bridges of considerable importance, which require to be altogether renewed; and repeated applications have been made to this Board and to the Irish Government for grants for this purpose. These are, however, mostly in the immediate vicinity of leading influential towns, and form part of the general county charges, and have not, therefore, been considered entitled by the Act of Parliament to any gratuitous advance.

VI.—THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN DUBLIN AND THE PHŒNIX PARK.

This head comprehends the official residences of the Lord Lieutenant and the officers of Government in Dublin and the Phœnix Park; the Law Courts and Buildings connected with them, and many of the Public Offices.

In our last annual Report, we represented that these buildings, with their furniture and fitments, had fallen into a state that could scarcely be considered respectable, and that was even inconsistent with their due preservation, besides being greatly deficient in necessary and important accommodations.

It has been the endeavour of the Board to remedy these defects, and to place them in appropriate order; the repairs, alterations and improvements being made with reference to appearance, as well as to permanency; and considerable progress has been made towards the attainment of this object.

Although much yet remains to be done, we anxiously hope and expect that a reduction in the Estimates for those services will be made, *even* for the ensuing year.

Much inconvenience has been experienced in the execution of works in general, and more peculiarly with regard to those under this head, in consequence of the late period of passing the Irish Estimates in the House of Commons, by which much of the favourable season is lost for such operations.

VII.—DUNMORE HARBOUR.

Some delay has been occasioned in the progress of this Work in the course of the last year, arising from the inferiority of the greater proportion of the stone found in the quarries which had been opened and worked, and in the establishment of appropriate machinery. These obstacles are now removed, and the operations are in course of execution on a very substantial system.

The object is almost exclusively confined to making good the breakwater for the safety of the pier, which it is proposed to accomplish by a pavement of roughly squared blocks of the conglomerate stone of the neighbourhood, of from three to four tons, or from 40 to 60 cubic feet each. These are laid on edge in mortar, at a slope of five to one on the compact mass of rubble, as shown in the accompanying Section, No. 2. The contractors, under the guidance of our officers, are adding a large quantity of rubble-stone at the foot of the Slope.

VIII.—KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

The operations at this place have consisted chiefly in the extension of the Eastern Pier, and the construction of a Wharf-wall and Landing-quay, in the interior of the harbour.

The former has been suspended on the recommendation of the Lords of the Admiralty, who are again desirous of giving further consideration to the mode of finishing the entrance. The preparation of the granite blocks, however, for this purpose is still in progress.

In the formation of the Wharf-wall (as in the Works of Dunmore,) we have endeavoured to combine simplicity, durability and economy. The annexed Section, No. 2, will explain the system adopted with this view.

The foundation is laid in a depth of 20 feet at low-water, partly on rock and partly on a firm sand. For 14 feet from the bottom the wall is formed of Runcorn sand-stone, of fine quality, each stone containing about 50 cubic feet, and thoroughly squared. This has been preferred to granite, on account of the facility with which it is worked under water, and its cheapness.

After the foundation course is secured, from 300 to 350 cubic feet of this walling are frequently set in a perfect manner by one diving-bell, during a fair working day of eight hours in December. The first stone was set on the 5th of August, and

and on the 1st January, 16,000 cubic feet had been laid. In blasting the rock by the diving-bell for the foundation, very increased facilities (in comparison with the former mode of operation) have been afforded by means of the patent fuze *.

From six feet below low-water to the coping, it is proposed to make use of granite of the very excellent quality found in abundance in the neighbourhood, in blocks as large as those described above. This material can be obtained without difficulty and at a moderate expense.

A Section is added, No. 2, showing the character of the piers, as they have been finished off in the interior by a walling of heavy rubble stone carefully laid.

In considering the Harbour generally, it is impossible to refrain from expressing our continued admiration of it, as a magnificent public work.

An area of 251 acres has been enclosed between two substantial stone piers of 8,340 feet in length, affording clear anchorage in a depth of water from 15 to 27 feet at low spring-tides. The interior shows no natural tendency to collect deposits likely to reduce the depth of water, nor do any of the works exhibit symptoms of deterioration, while its continual occupation by vessels of every description, together with the comparative freedom from accidents in Dublin Bay, afford convincing proof of its great utility.

We annex a Statement, supplied by the harbour-master, showing the number of vessels that have frequented Kingstown Harbour during the year 1833 (D.)

We cannot conclude our Report without venturing a few observations upon the subject of Public Works for Ireland in general, and on the great principle of the manner in which public aid towards them should be administered; our attention having been naturally much called to these points in the course of the execution of our duties.

It is not for this Board to give an opinion on the degree of support the Legislature has hitherto contributed towards Public Works of primary utility, nor to measure that which it may hereafter be considered expedient to bestow. We are, however, fully persuaded, not only of the great political advantage of such an expenditure of the public money, but that it would be, to a considerable extent, repaid by the indirect returns made to the Revenue, arising from an increased general prosperity.

In England, abundant sources of industry are struggling for vent, requiring only the stimulus of such additional facilities of business to enable them to come into full and immediate operation. They are therefore in themselves fair sources of speculation for private capital.

In Ireland, on the contrary, they are required to foster and encourage sources of industry which are yet latent; and though the consequences and advantages are not so immediately apparent, nor (except in a few instances) do they afford direct profits to induce the expenditure of private capital, they are not the less great objects of national interest.

The country is full of capabilities; but as adequate funds cannot be provided to bring them all at once into action, some discrimination is required to determine the degree of assistance that might reasonably be afforded to those most deserving of encouragement; and many embarrassing applications and fancied local grievances would be avoided, if the principles were more clearly defined on which public aid is, *in any instance*, to be expected.

The applications which are most pressed upon the attention of Government, and urged with the greatest influence and importunity, are for the promotion of such works as would confer immediate and more exclusive benefit on *towns*, and the more flourishing populous communities, such as short canals, bridges, the improvement of harbours, &c. These are, no doubt, very desirable objects, and tempting capabilities often present themselves in their favour. In many instances, too, they would be

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* Patent fuze, manufactured by Messrs. Beckford & Davy, Cambourne, Cornwall. By the use of this article the expensive and dilatory mode of firing the charge from the surface of the water through a metal tube, has been dispensed with; the fuze, from its burning under water, enabling the workmen to ignite it from the bell. We have mentioned this matter in the hope of bringing this valuable invention into more general use.

be generally, as well as locally, beneficial. We conceive them, therefore, to be deserving of much consideration and support, where the parties themselves make considerable advances towards the undertaking; but where the public are expected to advance the whole of the outlay, their claims to legislative assistance are not, in our estimation, to be placed in competition with those of many others which are more rarely brought into notice, because the benefits to be derived from them are less exclusive; the very reason, as also on account of their offering prospects of more extended advantage to the great bulk of the people, that we consider them more deserving the attention of Government. The Works to which we allude, are the construction of roads through extensive districts that are without them; the small piers on remote parts of the coast; and the developement of the resources of a feature of so much natural importance in the country as the River Shannon. The interests involved in the latter undertaking are too numerous, and too much dispersed in their nature, for any thing but a national measure. We have before adverted to the propriety of these Works generally. The effects to be produced are important and extensive, while the means by which they may be accomplished ought not to be considered of difficult attainment. The measures more called for, on the contrary, usually require a great outlay to obtain limited and exclusive advantages; attempts are frequently made to force nature at an enormous expense; to convert, for instance, into a sea-port, a town placed high up an imperfect navigation, instead of selecting for this purpose the situations which naturally present themselves; to carry a canal over a country presenting peculiar difficulties, &c. &c. It may be well for the community itself to embark in such undertakings, if sufficiently wealthy, but they have not so much claim on public support as those in which more general interests are involved.

The same cost that is frequently demanded to improve a single harbour, or to make a short line of canal to an influential town, would in some cases entirely defray, and in others go a great way towards the expense of making a thoroughly efficient navigation through the whole course of the Shannon; a river running from north to south through the heart of the country, opening numerous valuable off-branches, and effecting the drainage of considerable tracts of country by means of its numerous tributary streams. An expenditure, considerable in itself, but moderate when compared with the advantages to be derived from it, would render this noble river available for perfect navigation, as well as clear the way for various off-branches, which might then be easily effected in every direction. Partial obstructions at present impede the free passage which might be opened for the largest class of canal vessels. The particulars of this great and desirable object are very fully detailed in a series of Reports presented to Parliament.

It is very desirable to encourage the expenditure of private capital in Ireland upon Public Works, and we conceive that Government might with advantage contribute largely to funds thus subscribed, extending a free *grant* to an equal amount to works of ascertained general utility, in cases where the parties do not stipulate for any direct return or exclusive advantage, and affording the assistance of *loans*, on easy terms, and in amounts proportioned to those advanced by the parties, in instances where direct returns are contemplated from the profits of the undertaking. A case in point has recently been brought before us.

The town of Ballyshannon, on the coast of the county of Donegal, possesses many advantages for trade, with the drawback of a bad harbour; this, however, might be much improved at an estimated cost of 5,000 *l.*

It was proposed to make an application for an Act of Parliament to authorize a loan to that amount on the securities of the port dues. The gentlemen of the country, however, taking a liberal and enlightened view of the subject, offered to raise one half of the amount (2,500 *l.*) by subscription, for which they would receive no direct return, provided they could obtain from our Board a *grant* of the other moiety for the execution of the work; thus getting rid of all the machinery and expense of loan, mortgage-deeds, and payment of interest, and freeing the trade of all burdens, with the exception of such moderate charges as might be necessary for the support of the undertaking, Colonel Conolly himself offering to advance 1,000 *l.* towards the fund.

It was certainly a matter of regret to our Board, that we had not the power to accede to this proposition. Colonel Conolly has since made himself responsible for the whole of the outlay, which will be made up partly by subscription; but as such results cannot frequently be anticipated, we think that, in the present state of Ireland,

Ireland, the first application for a moiety grant might reasonably have been conceded.

Having thus added our humble testimony in favour of the policy of making gratuitous advances and loans on an extensive scale, we would suggest, that in all cases where grants are made, either of the whole or of part of the cost, or where loans are advanced on the security of the revenue to be derived from the work, the Public providing the entire of the fund, the sole charge and control of the works and expenditure should be vested in some responsible Government department, and that no corporate body or local commissioners should be authorized, by distinct Acts of Parliament or otherwise, to have the management, except in cases where they themselves subscribe for or deposit, in the first instance, a fair proportion of the required funds. The precaution might also reasonably be taken of limiting the charges for damages and compensation for land. In making applications for an advance, such charges are very lightly estimated; but no sooner is the public purse opened and Government embarked in the undertaking, than exorbitant demands are frequently brought forward for partial damage or abstraction of land, even in cases where the general property of the individual may be greatly benefited by the contemplated work; while the juries called upon to decide such claims, will, from some cause or another, find reasons (and no doubt very conscientiously) for awarding exorbitant amounts of compensation.

It might be expensive, and repugnant to popular prejudices, to appoint a Commission totally independent of the locality; but at all events such claims would be considerably reduced by a stipulation for their legal adjustment by the interested parties, previous to any advance of the public money, or pledge to that effect on the part of Government.

We have the honour to be,
Your Lordships' most obedient humble servants,

J. F. BURGOYNE.
BROOK J. OTTLEY.
J. RADCLIFF.

(A.)—STATEMENT of the several LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, pursuant to the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, up to the 1st of January 1834.

No.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT of LOAN Sanctioned.	AMOUNT of EXCHEQUER BILLS Issued on account of each Loan.	REPAYMENTS. PRINCIPAL.	REPAYMENTS. INTEREST.	STATE AND PROGRESS OF WORKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1.	Road from Drumsna to Bundoran, co. Leitrim	2,511 17 5	2,500 – –	99 13 3	150 6 9	- - Completed.
2.	Road from Kilkenny to Freshford, county Kilkenny.	623 – –	600 – –	108 18 4	31 5 2	- - Completed.
3.	Completing the works of Ardglass Harbour -	6,650 – –	6,650 – –	- - -	- - -	- - The works for which the loan was obtained have been completed.
4.	Working of slate quarries at Valentia - -	7,000 – –	5,100 – –	- - -	128 – 8	- - Very considerable preparations have been made in these quarries. Slate and flagging, proved to be of very superior quality, have been uncovered and are ready to be produced in great quantities; 170 workmen are employed daily at present. A railroad has been laid, stores erected, and the work promises to be beneficial to the proprietor and eminently so to the country.
5.	To improve the works of Limerick Navigation Company.	8,910 – –	8,500 – –	- - -	321 4 3	- - The objects for which this loan was obtained are nearly completed, as well as others which have been provided for from the funds of the Company, whilst an essential improvement has been effected in the navigation in general.
6.	Ennis Road, through the Liberties of the city of Limerick.	205 – –	200 – –	65 8 9	11 8 9	- - These sums are found inadequate to the required repairs, according to the specification of the Board's officer, and further loans have been made for their completion. *See* 34 & 35.
7.	Waterford ditto - - - - - city of Limerick	560 – –	560 – –	179 11 –	30 9 –	
8.	Drainage of farms near Nenagh, county Tipperary.	200 – –	200 – –	- - -	10 – –	- - Mr. O'Gorman, with this loan, has effected an essential outlet, not only for the drainage of his own 112 acres, but to the great benefit of his neighbours.
9.	Erecting machinery to work the Cronebane copper mines, county Wicklow.	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	30 16 2	56 – 9	- - The machinery for which this loan was made has been procured.
10.	In aid of machinery at Ballymurtagh copper mines, county Wicklow.	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	- - -	23 17 5	- - Machinery to the value of 3,400 *l.* (from the Company's funds) has been erected, and is found to be very efficient. The works have been put into a state of great activity, employing at present 220 persons, exclusive of carriers, &c.
11.	Road from Clogheen to Cappoquin, county Tipperary.	1,278 11 10	850 – –	268 15 2	18 18 5	- - Nearly completed.
12.	Ditto - - - - - - county Waterford	1,895 12 7	1,350 – –	707 13 5	19 18 –	
13.	Building a court-house at Carlow - -	5,000 – –	5,000 – –	1,375 11 2	124 8 10	- - Finished.
14.	Continuing Quay-walls at the Claddah, county Galway.	300 – –	250 – –	45 4 9	6 15 3	- - Nearly completed.
15.	Completing the Wellesley Bridge and Docks, county Limerick.	25,000 – –	13,000 – –	625 – –	358 16 9	- - Remarks on this work will be found in the Appendix to this Statement.
16.	Road from Strokestown to Lung Bridge, county Roscommon.	7,111 8 11	3,250 – –	1,566 16 6	33 5 –	- - Considerable progress made. And it is much to be desired that the grand jury of the county of Mayo should perceive the utility of having the continuation of it to Swineford completed, thereby opening a direct and easy line of road between Dublin, Ballina and Killala.

17.	Slate quarries near Killaloe - - -	500 – –	500 – –	- - -	- - -	- - The slates from all these quarries are of a superior quality, and the demand for them exceeds any supply that can as yet be produced.
18.	Athlunkard Bridge and approaches thereto, over the Shannon.	9,889 19 2	9,550 – –	- - -	152 17 4	- - This work is nearly completed.
19.	Completing the building a Roman-catholic chapel.	100 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - The amount of this loan has never been claimed, nor has the security been perfected, and consequently the loan will be considered as having lapsed.
20.	Constructing a floating dock at Galway -	17,000 – –	2,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - But small progress has been made as yet by the contractor, his efforts having been chiefly confined to the construction of an outer dam, and the supplying of materials.
21.	Road between Castlerea and Ballinasloe, near Ballygar, county Galway.	346 8 3	300 – –	68 9 7	1 10 5	- - A grant for an equal amount has been sanctioned. The road is completed, but the contractor has engaged to maintain it until the 1st April 1834; the final balance will then be paid.
22.	Road between Ennis and Ballinasloe, near Loughgreany, county Clare.	1,153 1 7	300 – –	- - -	- - -	- - A grant to an equal amount has been sanctioned. The work is in progress.
23.	Road, continuation of same to Derrybrien, county Galway.	534 4 2	150 – –	148 17 1	1 8 3	- - Same observation.
24.	Bridge over the Bann at Agivey, county Londonderry.	1,250 – –	800 – –	- - -	- - -	- - Reported to be carrying on in a very creditable manner. The bridge is of timber, of a simple (but the best modern) construction; an elevation is given in plan, No. 4. An able contractor has engaged, and the gentlemen appointed as commissioners by the grand juries have taken the most judicious steps to ensure a satisfactory arrangement of their whole proceedings.
25.	Ditto - - ditto - - county Antrim -	1,250 – –	800 – –	185 18 9	- - -	
26.	Road from Larne to Ballycastle, county Antrim	11,303 4 –	3,000 – –	1,398 2 7	7 14 1	- - A grant for a considerable amount has been sanctioned in aid of this work. A Report will be found in the Appendix.
27.	Road from Carrickfergus to Antrim and Larne	1,489 10 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No demand for an issue, and consequently no inspection has been made.
28.	To improve the Newry Navigation - -	12,000 – –	4,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - The deepening the channel of the river is in progress by means of a steam dredge, and with the prospect of a certain degree of benefit to the port.
29.	Drainage of farms, Earl of Besborough, county Kilkenny.	2,000 – –	900 – –	- - -	- - -	- - The basis of this drainage, by means of the tedious and expensive operation of cutting through limestone rock, to open a more clear passage for the little river, is now nearly completed; and there is every prospect of an extensive tract of profitless waste being shortly converted into valuable land.
30.	Road from Dublin to Blessington - -	3,500 – –	1,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - The expenditure on account of this loan has been applied to the useful purposes contemplated, although perhaps, from want of the employment of an efficient practical superintendent, not with the very best advantage. The Board's engineer, however, has been enabled, from the proximity of the work, to make frequent inspections, the results of which have been communicated to the trustees.
31.	Railway from Dublin to Kingstown - -	75,000 – –	49,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - Remarks will be found in the Appendix.
32.	To improve the harbour of Drogheda - -	10,000 – –	2,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - About 78,000 tons of gravel have been excavated from the shallowest passages, by a steam dredging vessel, and already the good effect is produced of admitting ships up to the quay of a greater draught of water than formerly.

N. B. The foregoing Loans had been concluded at the period of making up the last Annual Report: the following have been since effected.

(*continued*)

(A.)—STATEMENT OF LOANS—*continued.*

No.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT of LOAN Sanctioned.	AMOUNT of EXCHEQUER BILLS Issued on account of each Loan.	REPAYMENTS. PRINCIPAL.	REPAYMENTS. INTEREST.	STATE AND PROGRESS OF WORKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
33.	Road from Loughrea to Derrybrien, county Galway.	720 – –	150 – –	133 6 9	1 13 3	- - A grant to an equal amount has been sanctioned. The work is in progress.
34.	Completing repairs of road leading to Waterford, through Limerick.	296 3 6	290 – –	69 13 –	4 7 10	- - The work completed.
35.	Ditto - - - - - - Ennis - - ditto	117 6 8	100 – –	28 – 6	1 8 8	- - The work completed.
36.	Road from Abbeyfeale to Glinn, county Limerick.	1,181 15 3	300 – –	302 3 –	1 9 7	- - This work is in course of execution.
37.	Bridge over the river Inagh, near Liscannor, county Clare.	2,222 14 –	500 – –	- - -	- - -	- - This work is in progress, but has been much retarded by the floods and storms which have prevailed.
38.	Road from Kenmare to Glengariff, county Cork	2,737 16 –	250 – –	337 – 5	5 4 1	- - Considerable grants, in addition to these loans, have been sanctioned for this work. Some remarks will be found in the Appendix.
39.	Same road, county Kerry - - - -	5,865 18 –	250 – –	821 4 7	- - -	
40.	Road from Fivemiletown to Clones, county Fermanagh.	2,600 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - A grant in aid of this work has been sanctioned. A contract has been entered into for its execution, and some progress has been made.
41.	Road near Meeleck, over Cratloe-hill, county Clare.	1,250 – –	500 – –	- - -	- - -	- - The work is in progress.
42.	Road from Portumna to Mountshannon, county Galway.	2,178 – –	- - -	221 9 –	- - -	- - A grant to an equal amount has been sanctioned, and a contract entered into for the execution of the work.
43.	Road from Omagh to Cookstown, county Tyrone.	2,334 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - The work in progress; but has not been inspected, as no application has as yet been made for an instalment on the loan.
44.	Road from Bailieborough to Virginia, county Cavan.	1,936 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - This road has been marked out for execution, and overseers appointed by the grand jury have been engaged in negociating for contracts.
45.	Road from Centinaveena Coal-pits to Drumahaire, county Leitrim.	1,943 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - A grant to an equal amount has been sanctioned, and an agreement entered into for the execution of the work.
46.	To complete a Roman-catholic chapel at Bruree, county Limerick.	150 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No demand has yet been made for an issue.
47.	Road through liberty of Waterford, and part of Road to Tramore.	1,550 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No demand has yet been made for an issue.
	£.	243,644 11 4	126,650 – –	8,787 13 9	1,502 8 6	

STATEMENT of the several GRANTS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, up the 1st of January 1834.

No.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT of Grant Sanctioned.	TOTALS.	AMOUNT issued from Treasury on Account of Grants.	STATE AND PROGRESS OF WORKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1.	To complete a fishery Pier at Rathcourcey, county Cork	218 18 –	- - -	157 2 6	- - This work has been completed and is likely to be useful, but not having been executed in strict conformity with the contract, a portion of the grant has been withheld, which has been refunded, and placed to the credit of the Teller of Exchequer, in the Bank of Ireland.
2.	In aid of Loughgreany Road, county Clare - -	1,319 17 3	- - -	- - -	- - These works are explained under their respective heads in the Statement of Loans.
3.	Same - - continuation to Derrybrien, county Galway	534 4 2	- - -	- - -	
4.	For a road and quay at Garrakennedy, Lough Derg, river Shannon.	635 15 4	- - -	300 – –	- - The road is in a very forward state, but a difficulty has occurred at finding that the project, as first agreed upon, would deprive the Inland Steam Navigation Company of a site taken by them expressly for the purpose of a harbour, (which is at present in progress) and another situation has been fixed upon for the public quay contemplated by this grant, and the alteration will be recommended for the sanction of the Treasury.
5.	In aid of a road between Castlerea and Ballinasloe, near Balligar, county Galway.	346 8 3	- - -	346 8 3	- - This work is explained under its head in the Statement of Loans.
6.	In aid of a road from Larne to Ballycastle, county Antrim.	6,645 – –	- - -	1,500 – –	*See* Appendix.
			9,700 3 –		
	N. B.—The above were included in last year's Report.				
	The following Grants have been subsequently sanctioned:				
7.	In aid of a road from Loughrea to Derrybrien, county Galway.	1,040 – –	- - -	- - -	- - This grant is for one moiety of the expense estimated, the other is made up partly by grand jury presentment (*See* Loan 33), and the remainder by the contribution of an individual, the Hon. F. Ponsonby.
8.	In aid of the masonry on road from Castlerea to Ballinasloe, near Ballygar.	180 – –	- - -	180 – –	- - The state of this work is explained under the head of Loans. *See* No. 21.
9.	In aid of bridge near Liscannor, county Clare - -	2,222 14 –	- - -	- - -	- - The state of this work is explained under the head of Loans. *See* No. 37.
10.	In aid of road from Kenmare to Glengariffe, county Cork	2,737 16 –	- - -	250 – –	*See* Appendix.
11.	Same - - - - - - - - - - county Kerry -	5,865 18 –	- - -	250 – –	
12.	In aid of road from Fivemiletown to Clones, county Fermanagh.	1,028 – –	- - -	- - -	- - The state of this work is explained under the head of Loans. *See* No. 40.
13.	In aid of road over Glenstall Mountains, connecting the Anglesey Road with the Thurles Road to Limerick	700 – –	- - -	- - -	- - This work is in progress. The other moiety of the estimated expense has been contributed by Matthew Barrington, Esq.
14.	In aid of road from Portumna to Mountshannon, county Galway.	2,178 – –	- - -	- - -	*See* Loan, No. 42.
15.	In aid of road from Centinaveena Coal-pits to Drumahaire, county Leitrim.	1,943 – –	- - -	- - -	*See* Loan, No. 45.
			17,895 8 –	- - -	
			27,595 11 –	2,983 10 9	

THE following LOANS have been submitted to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury, but have not yet been finally decided upon:

	£.	s.	d.
For the construction of a public Cemetery near Dolphin's Barn, Dublin	5,050	–	–
For improvements to the Harbour of Ballyshannon, county of Donegal	5,000	–	–
£.	10,050	–	–

THE following LOAN has been submitted to the Lords of the Treasury, and not sanctioned:

Limerick Waterworks	10,000	–	–

Sanction refused on account of the nature of the Security offered.

APPLICATIONS for LOANS, the objects of which are not considered as coming within the Provisions of the Act of 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33:

	£.	s.	d.
For a Manufactory of potter's-ware, in the neighbourhood of Dublin	3,000	–	–
For a Meat-market, in the town of Drogheda	1,000	–	–
For improvement of the establishment of Cotton-works at Stratford, near Baltinglass	15,000	–	–
£.	19,000	–	–

PROPOSITIONS for LOANS or GRANTS that have been submitted to the Board, and may still be subject to Negociation:

Road from Lismore, county Waterford, to Clogheen, county of Tipperary.	- - Plans and Estimates referred back to parties for re-consideration.
Portions of Road between Castlederg and Ederny, county of Donegal.	- - Under examination by an engineer appointed by the Board.
Road from Glengariff to Bantry, county Cork	- - A very useful Line of Road greatly in want of improvement. The Grand Jury have presented a sum in anticipation of a grant of half the expense, which the Board have not thought themselves justified in recommending to that full extent.
Road between Mallins and the Guidore River, county Donegal.	- - A most useful project in a remote barren district. The Board have consented to recommend the full extent of aid in their power by a grant of a moiety of the estimate, which will be laid before the Grand Jury.
Part of Road between Mitchelstown and Lismore, counties of Waterford, Cork and Tipperary.	- - A very useful Line of Road. A difficulty has occurred in procuring the amount required from the county of Tipperary, through an extreme point of which only the Road runs, and in which consequently that county has but little interest.
Road between Derrygonnelly and Manorhamilton, county of Fermanagh.	- - Before making a final presentment for the Road, the Plans and Estimates were laid before the Board for an opinion. The estimate appearing very inadequate, an engineer has been sent by the Commissioners at the expense of the Grand Jury to investigate, the result of whose Report, with the opinion of the Board, has been communicated to the party.
Road between Killaloe and Tomgraney, county Clare.	- - An opinion has been taken founded on the Report of an engineer employed by the Board, at the expense of the parties, as to the extent to which the work could be sanctioned and a grant could be recommended, and the result communicated to the applicants.
Road between Johnstown and Bawn, county Kilkenny.	- - An investigation was entered into by an engineer of the Board's appointment, at the expense of the parties, to whom the result was communicated.

APPENDIX to the STATEMENT of LOANS and GRANTS made under the 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33.

Limerick Bridge and Dock.

VERY great and unforeseen difficulties have occurred in the prosecution of this Work, partly arising from lengthened discussions, and unsuccessful endeavours to compromise with parties making claims for damages, but principally from the imperfect manner in which it now appears that the earlier works have been executed.

After some expense has been incurred in the attempt, it is found to be impracticable to complete the Dock as originally projected, and it will be necessary to propose some modification of the plan.

The Bridge, however, which is handsome, will be opened, it is expected, early in the ensuing summer.

Antrim Coast Road.

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in this Work; a part of it had two peculiar difficulties with which to contend: one, the necessity of conducting the Road under a considerable extent of rock, some hundreds of feet in height, and with its base washed by the open sea; and the other, its passage along portions of very steep hills of moving clay bank.

The first obstacle has already been overcome, and a Road 21 feet wide in the clear, is now formed in the rough, round the bold headland of Glenarm Deer Park.

About 30,000 cubic yards of rock have been hurled down on the shore, and the Road, ten feet above the highest tides, has been floored partly upon the loose and partly on the solid rock. This formation was almost entirely produced by blasting, which has been executed with care and judgment. By studying each successive operation, immense masses of rock, that could not subsequently have been moved, were forced by one effort down to the position where they could be of most avail.

It was only by a very considerate and well arranged proceeding, that such a work could have been executed at any reasonable expense, and it is probable that so great a mass of material has seldom before been removed to a required situation at so little cost.

This part of the line has already been subjected to some very violent storms, and the action of heavy seas, which it has resisted very satisfactorily, the effect having been, only to shake some of the outer face down to a proper bearing, so as to render it more substantial; and it is confidently anticipated, that the occasional application of a few rough blocks of stone, for procuring which there will always be great facility, will hereafter keep it in repair without difficulty.

It may not here be irrelevant to notice the important benefits derived in all the blasting operations over which this Board have control, from the use of Beckford's Patent Safety Fuze, an invention productive of the greatest certainty and economy, and what is of infinitely more importance, reducing, in a great degree, the chance of those accidents to which the operations of the miner have been peculiarly liable.

The other, and by far the greater difficulty to be overcome in the progress of this work, is to effect the passage by bold and lofty slippery clay banks; fortunately those presenting the most formidable impediments are of small extent.

The means proposed for the operation in those places, have been partly executed; very large masses of detached rock, which were found strewed over the face of the bank, have been thrown down with the same studied arrangement that has been described in the Deer Park, and in sufficient quantity to make good a flooring for the road from 18 to 21 feet in width, and 15 feet above high-water mark. This great mass of heavy material not only affords space for the road, but forms a complete resisting barrier to the progress of the foot of the bank into the sea. Since this has been effected, the tendency of this clayey substance has been to move gradually *over* the road. To counteract this inconvenience, or at least to reduce it to a state admitting of a remedy easily applied by a little regular attention, it is proposed to construct a retaining wall, from the summit of which any gradual accumulation may be from time to time removed. Such a wall, however, requires to be of very peculiar strength, an object which Mr. Bald, the engineer employed by the Board to lay out and superintend this difficult work, proposes to obtain not only from the solidity, which abundance of massy material so near at hand enables him to bestow upon it, but also by the system of construction. Very solid piers deeply bedded into the bank, are forming of heavy rough blocks at 30 feet distance asunder, to be connected by substantial walls, having a vertical curvilineal batter, combined to an arched horizontal curve, to

 which

which the piers form the abutments; the whole founded on the immoveable footing before described. The entire distances being also concave, affords a combination of resistance against the pressure, that it is hoped will be sufficient for its support.

The several accompanying Plans and Sections, from No. 5. to No. 13, will serve to explain these works more fully.

Dublin and Kingstown Railway.

This Undertaking, as a work of art, promises to be as perfect of the kind as any that has hitherto been ever executed, and has been conducted with very great energy.

A Plan with Sections illustrative of the operation, is annexed.

The extent of the line is only 5½ miles, but it comprises a series of cuttings and embankments, bridge building, &c. of more than ordinary extent, requiring an outlay for work and materials exceeding 100,000*l.*

The first ground was broken on the 11th April last, and notwithstanding great unexpected delays in obtaining possession of several portions of the lands, the engineer is very confidently of opinion that the railway will be open to the public, and in full working activity before July next.

From 1,000 to 1,500 men, and at times amounting to 1,800, have been employed in a day.

During the period of between eight and nine months, up to the end of the year, upwards of 200,000 cubic yards of earth have been run into the sea-banks; about 100,000 cubic yards of filling carried to the land embankments; upwards of 40,000 cubic yards of masonry executed in the bridges, culverts, sea sluices, and retaining and breast walls; and nearly 20,000 cubic yards of pitching or pavement to the sea embankments laid.

The rails have been provided, and a considerable quantity of stone blocks for them prepared.

The materials have been paid for regularly, and all the workmen settled with once a week.

One branch of the operation on which the public have expressed doubts, may be particularly worthy of notice.

The line is to be carried over the sea-strand for a distance of upwards of two and a half miles.

This strand consists chiefly of a firm even sand, over which the spring-tides flow for depths of from two feet where most exposed, to 13 feet in the most sheltered parts.

The heart of the embankment is composed of the sand itself, excavated from a short distance, and is completely covered by a mass of earth, gravel and rubbish brought from the shore.

The sea-face is being lined with a pitching or pavement composed of stones of from two to 12 cubic feet, compactly and carefully laid at a slope of three to one; the footing either abutted against rock, or lodged two feet under the surface of the sand.

The platform of the embankment will be four feet six inches above high water, and have a substantial parapet four feet six inches higher; the upper part of the slope and parapet is finishing in a parabolic curve, by which the wash of the sea in storms is expected to be turned back, and not led over the road.

The whole of the operations connected with this work do great credit to the directing management of the Company, the engineer, the resident engineer and the contractor.

Road from Kenmare to Glengarriff.

This Work presents many features, which render it peculiarly interesting and useful.

It will open a great range of uncultivated country of much capability, and will bring within its reach the limestone of Kenmare, and the coral sand of Bantry Bay, the fertilizing qualities of which substances upon the slate-rock soil of these districts are very great; and at the same time it completes a link very much wanted to an important general line of communication hitherto interrupted by a range of mountain between Kenmare and Bantry Bays, which this road must necessarily traverse.

The lowest pass of the mountain has been ascertained, being 1,068 feet above the sea, the whole of which must be overcome on each side, as the road is required from sea to sea.

The summit ridge at this part is of rock, and extremely narrow, so that by a tunnel of 200 yards, if it shall be found reasonably practicable, a perpendicular height of 68 feet may be reduced.

The

The slopes on the new road in the steepest parts will vary from about 1 in 23 to 1 in 26 and 28, and the execution will be a work of interest, from the bold and precipitous character of some of the situations.

The operation has hitherto been confined to the drainage of the worst of the soft boggy parts, which has been carried through an extent of about 11 miles; and preparations have been made for an active prosecution of the work in the spring.

(D.)

RETURN of VESSELS that have frequented *Kingstown Harbour* during the Year 1833.

	No.	Tonnage.
Vessels that have cleared out from an English, Irish, Scotch, or foreign port, and bound to an Irish port, (not including Dublin) wind-bound, or taking shelter - - - - - - - - - - - -	218	17,565
Vessels that have cleared out from an English, Scotch, or foreign port, bound to England or Scotland, wind-bound or taking shelter - -	89	8,785
Vessels trading to or from the port of Dublin, waiting for tide or wind -	946	136,713
Revenue cruizers and men of war - - - - - - - -	14	—
Vessels from Irish ports to English, Scotch, and foreign ports, taking shelter and wind-bound - - - - - - - - - - -	140	11,530
Vessels from English and Scotch ports to foreign ports, taking shelter and wind-bound - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24	3,235
Vessels to Kingstown or the old harbour of Dunleary - - - -	62	7,324
TOTAL - -	1,493	185,152

This Return does not include the Mail Packets or the summer Private Steam Packets that occasionally ply between Kingstown and Liverpool.

27 January 1834. (signed) *Wm. Hutchison*,
Harbour Master.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Commissioners of Public Works, *Ireland*; showing the Totals of Sums entrusted to their management for Collection or Disbursement, as well those under the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, viz. Salaries and Incidents, Loans, Grants, Loans by late Commissioners out of the Consolidated Fund, Inland Navigation, Roads and Bridges, and Fisheries; as also for Services committed to their charge by the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, viz. Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings, Kingstown Harbour, and Dunmore Harbour; for one Year ended 31st December 1833.

No. of Accounts.	—	COLLECTED for Account of the Teller of Exchequer.	BALANCES from last Account	RECEIVED.	TOTALS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.	Salaries and Incidents (including Deposits)	- - -	1,150 17 2	5,172 11 3	6,323 8 5
2.	Loans, repayments on account of Exchequer Bills issued - -	- - -	- - -	10,290 2 3	10,290 2 3
3.	Grants - - -	- - -	- - -	9,914 1 11	9,914 1 11
4.	Loans (late Consolidated Fund) - - -	29,958 2 10	- - -	- - -	29,958 2 10
5.	Inland Navigation -	- - -	642 5 –	1,432 13 11	2,074 18 11
6.	Roads and Bridges -	- - -	635 5 3	6,013 5 8	6,648 10 11
7.	Fisheries - - -	- - -	18,098 9 4	2,782 7 5	20,880 16 9
8.	Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings - -	- - -	3,608 – 2	14,157 11 7	17,765 11 9
9.	Kingstown Harbour -	- - -	– 9 7	13,869 15 1	13,870 4 8
10.	Dunmore - ditto -	- - -	450 2 10	5,027 10 11	5,477 13 9
	£.	29,958 2 10	24,585 9 4	68,660 – –	123,203 12 2

No. of Accounts.	—	PAYMENTS into the Exchequer.	EXPENDED.	BALANCES.	TOTALS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.	Salaries and Incidents -	- - -	5,067 11 5	1,255 17 –	6,323 8 5
2.	Loans, amount transferred to credit of Teller, for purposes of the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4, c. 33. *See* s. 57, viz. 10,000*l.*	10,000 – –	- - -	290 2 3	10,290 2 3
3.	Grants - - -	- - -	8,508 9 9	1,405 12 2	9,914 1 11
4.	Loans (late Consolidated Fund) - - -	29,958 2 10	- - -	- - -	29,958 2 10
5.	Inland Navigation -	- - -	1,056 15 4	1,018 3 7	2,074 18 11
6.	Roads and Bridges -	- - -	6,343 7 1	305 3 10	6,648 10 11
7.	Fisheries - - -	- - -	2,750 19 4	18,129 17 5	20,880 16 9
8.	Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings - -	- - -	16,371 2 –	1,394 9 9	17,765 11 9
9.	Kingstown Harbour -	- - -	13,870 4 8	- - -	13,870 4 8
10.	Dunmore - ditto -	- - -	2,973 4 2	2,504 9 7	5,477 13 9
	£.	39,958 2 10	56,941 13 9	26,303 15 7	123,203 12 2

No. 1.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them for SALARIES and INCIDENTS of OFFICE; for One Year, ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account, on 1st January 1833 -	778	12	5						
Received from the Treasury - - - - -	4,000	–	–						
				4,778	12	5			
Received on account advances to Engineers and others - -				72	3	–			
							4,850	15	5
Balance of last Deposit Account, on 1st Jan. 1833 - - -				372	4	9			
Received from sundry parties, by way of deposit, to defray expenses of Engineers and others, arising out of applications for Loans or Grants - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,100	8	3			
							1,472	13	–
						£.	6,323	8	5

ABSTRACT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance - - - - - - - - -	778	12	5			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	372	4	9			
				1,150	17	2
Receipts - - - - - - - - -	4,072	3	–			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	1,100	8	3			
				5,172	11	3
			£.	6,323	8	5

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of the Establishment, 1 year to 31st Dec.	2,277	4	–						
Postage - - - - - - - - - -	246	19	7						
Incidents, office requisites, repairs, coals, candles, &c., maps - - - - - - - - -	203	6	2						
				2,727	9	9			
Travelling and other expenses connected with surveys and inspections of works in progress - - - - - - - - -				420	12	5			
Law Expenses, a portion of which is chargeable to sundry parties concerned, and will be recovered - - - - - - - -				547	17	6			
Advances to Engineers and others, for services arising out of applications for Loans or Grants, and where parties applying have been called upon to lodge the amount - - - - - -				172	17	–			
* Amount of one year's Insurance on life of N. D. Crommelin, to 1st March 1834 - - - - - - - - - -				330	–	–			
				4,198	16	8			
Balance - - -				651	18	9			
							4,850	15	5
Paid sundry Engineers' and Law Expenses, arising out of applications for Loans or Grants, to defray which deposits had been made by parties applying; viz.									
Engineers' Expenses - - - - -	£. 516	14	1						
Law ditto - - - - - - - -	352	–	8						
				868	14	9			
Balance - - -				603	18	3			
							1,472	13	–
						£.	6,323	8	5

* This and a like sum last year were advanced to secure the benefits of policies of insurance to the amount of 10,000*l.* effected on life of Mr. C., and will be repaid forthwith.

ABSTRACT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expended - - - - - - - - -	4,198	16	8			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	868	14	9			
				5,067	11	5
Balance - - - - - - - - -	651	18	9			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	603	18	3			
				1,255	17	–
			£.	6,323	8	5

No. 2.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all SUMS received by them in Repayment on account of LOANS, under 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, for One Year; ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.
Repayments on account of Principal and Interest due on sundry loans, as per detailed Statement, pages 12 to 14 - - - - -	10,290	2	3

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.
By Payments into the Exchequer - - - - - - - -	10,000	–	–
Balance in Bank - - - - - - - - - -	290	2	3
£.	10,290	2	3

No. 3.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all SUMS issued or entrusted to them under the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, for GRANTS; to 31 December 1833.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rathcourcey Pier:						
Received from Treasury, the full amount granted - - - - -				218	18	–
Loughgreany Road:						
Received from Grand Jury, county Clare, the first instalment - - - - - - - - -	305	8	7			
Ditto - from James Malony, Esq. three-fourths of his contribution - - - - - - - - -	126	15	8			
				432	4	3
Derrybrien Road:						
Received from Grand Jury, county Galway, first instalment - -				152	12	2
Garry-Kennedy Road and Pier:						
Received from the Treasury, portion of Grant - - - - - -				300	–	–
Castlerea Road, by Ballygar:						
Received from the Treasury, full amount of Grant - £.	346	8	3			
Ditto - - Grand Jury, county Galway - -	305	18	5			
Ditto - - D. F. Kelly, Esq. a contribution towards masonry - - - - - - - - - -	17	16	6			
				670	3	2
Larne to Ballycastle Road:						
Received from Treasury, on account - - - - -	1,500	–	–			
Ditto - - Grand Jury, county Antrim, 3 instalmts -	3,066	1	8			
Ditto - - ditto, for expenses, survey, &c. - -	200	18	–			
				4,766	19	8
Loughrea to Derrybrien Road:						
Received from Grand Jury, county Galway, first instalment - - - - - - - - - -	152	12	2			
Ditto - - ditto, amount presented for Bridges, &c.	259	–	–			
Ditto - - Hon. F. Ponsonby, his contribution -	320	–	–			
				731	12	2
Castlerea Road, by Ballygar, further Grant for Masonry:						
Received from Treasury, the full amount of Grant -	180	–	–			
Ditto - - Grand Jury, county Galway, their contribution - - - - - - - - -	180	8	4			
				360	8	4
Liscannor Bridge:						
Received from Grand Jury, county Clare, first instalment - -				509	–	11
Kenmare to Glengariffe (county Cork):						
Received from Treasury the first issue, on account -	250	–	–			
Ditto - - Grand Jury, county Cork - - -	257	12	3			
				507	12	3

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
RECEIPT—*continued.*		
Kenmare to Glengariffe Road, county Kerry:		
Received from Treasury, on account - - - -	250 – –	
Ditto - - Grand Jury, county Kerry, first instalment - - - - - - - - - - -	258 10 5	
		508 10 5
Fivemiletown to Clones Road:		
Received from Trustees, being amount raised by presentments - -		756 – 7
TOTAL - - - £.		9,914 1 11

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
EXPENDITURE:		
Rathcourcey Pier:		
Contractors, &c. the (final payment) - - - -	157 2 6	
Repaid into Exchequer an amount not expended on the Work - - - - - - - - - -	61 15 6	
		218 18 –
Loughgreany Road:		
Contractor's accounts, for works executed - - - - -		524 – –
Derrybrien Road:		
Contractor's accounts, for works executed - - - - -		355 5 11
Garry-Kennedy Road and Pier:		
Paid Mining Company, amount of first instalment - - - -		140 – –
Castlerea Road, by Ballygar:		
Contractor's accounts, for works executed - - - - -		660 4 8
Larne to Ballycastle Road:		
Labour, wages, and materials, (and including survey, &c.) - - -		4,733 11 2
Loughrea to Derrybrien Road:		
Contractor's accounts, for works executed - - - - -		608 14 1
Castlerea Road, by Ballygar:		
Contractor's accounts, for works executed - - - - -		360 8 4
Liscannor Bridge:		
Contractor's, &c., accounts, for works executed - - - -		324 8 6
Kenmare to Glengariffe, county Cork:		
Labour, wages, and materials, &c. - - - - - - - -		104 16 7
Kenmare to Glengariffe Road, county Kerry:		
Labour, wages, and materials - - - - - - - - -		347 15 5
Fivemiletown to Clones Road:		
Payment of engineer, for laying out road - - - - - -		130 7 1
		8,508 9 9
Balance - - - £.		1,405 12 2
		9,914 1 11

N. B.—This Account includes that of last year, ending 31st December 1832, which shows an Expenditure of 395*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* upon the Larne Road and Rathcourcey Pier.

— (C.) —

No. 4.—A STATEMENT of the several LOANS made by the Late COMMISSIONERS for the issue of LOANS out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in *Ireland*, pursuant to Provisions of the 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts, showing the Amount of PRINCIPAL and INTEREST remaining due upon each on 1st January 1833, (with the Interest since accrued), the REPAYMENTS made on account thereof, and the BALANCES outstanding on the 31st December 1833.

No. of Loan.	PARTIES.	OBJECT.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1833. Principal.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1833. Interest.	Interest accrued in Year ended 31st Dec. 1833.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCES outstanding on 31st December 1833. Principal.	BALANCES outstanding on 31st December 1833. Interest.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s d.	£. s. d.
1	Marquis Sligo and Rt. Hon. D. Browne.	Road, Killeries to Westport -	82 19 5	25 8 10	2 9 2	110 17 5	82 19 5	27 18 –	—	—
21	- - ditto - - -	Completing same - - -	- - -	3 – 3	- - -	3 – 3	- - -	3 – 3	—	—
102	- - ditto - - -	ditto, and pier at Old Head, county Mayo.	337 10 –	26 7 4	22 8 1	386 5 5	45 – –	36 10 9	292 10 –	12 4 8
2	Jocelyn and H. Thomas -	To improve a fishery - -	230 15 4	1 4 –	11 7 4	243 6 8	46 3 1	11 18 3	184 12 3	– 13 1
4	Commissioners of - -	Navan turnpike road - -	4,933 6 1	2,567 2 6	295 19 11	7,796 8 6	- - -	- - -	4,933 6 1	2,863 2 5
24	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - -	1,286 14 10	623 – 11	63 14 1	1,973 9 10	- - -	- - -	1,286 14 10	686 15 –
53	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - -	923 1 7	425 7 5	46 3 –	1,394 12 –	- - -	- - -	923 1 7	471 10 5
5	Wexford Corporation -	To improve the harbour - -	205 – –	33 12 1	9 7 9	247 19 10	53 15 1	34 17 –	151 4 11	8 2 10
8	Portumna, ditto - -	To build a bridge across the Shannon.	2,769 4 8	1,369 1 8	166 2 11	4,304 9 3	- - -	208 15 8	2,769 4 8	1,326 8 11
9	N. P. Leader - - -	To work a colliery, county Cork -	4,212 12 7	393 11 8	142 18 4	4,749 2 7	1,904 19 6	524 2 2	2,307 13 1	12 7 10
107	- - ditto - - -	Same - - - - - -	8,600 – –	340 4 7	295 11 10	9,235 12 5	2,100 – –	600 18 4	6,500 – –	34 18 1
12	G. Lambart & B. Maguire	Repair of Kilbeggan church -	332 6 2	216 19 5	13 6 8	562 12 3	- - -	- - -	232 6 2	230 6 1
13 & 28	Cork Wide street Commissioners - - -	To improve the city - - -	6,700 – –	982 3 6	268 – –	7,950 3 6	- - -	- - -	6,700 – –	1,250 3 6
113	- - ditto - - -	Further - - - - - -	7,000 – –	1,848 15 3	350 – –	9,198 15 3	- - -	- - -	7,000 – –	2,198 15 3
14	Hovendon, Stapleton -	To work a colliery - - -	963 10 11	21 15 6	46 6 2	1,031 12 7	- - -	- - -	963 10 11	68 1 8
18	Mayo county - -	Road into Eins - - - -	1,826 9 6	150 3 –	77 18 9	2,054 11 3	313 1 9	163 8 2	1,513 7 9	64 13 7
40	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Castlebar - -	1,079 13 9	82 – 1	50 – 5	1,211 14 3	92 10 6	89 16 9	987 3 3	42 3 9
52	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Ballinrobe - -	251 5 9	7 17 8	12 4 6	271 7 11	31 4 8	10 14 1	220 1 1	9 8 1
25	Owen M'Carthy - -	To work a colliery - - -	1,616 14 7	3 19 8	75 6 8	1,696 – 11	435 11 2	64 8 10	1,181 3 5	14 17 6
27	Kerry county - -	Road into Iveragh - - -	1,414 14 8	11 8 8	66 10 6	1,492 13 10	202 5 5	67 12 9	1,212 9 3	10 6 5
34	- - ditto - - -	Same - - - - - -	468 16 6	3 15 9	21 5 –	493 17 3	105 5 11	21 18 9	363 10 7	3 2 –
37	- - ditto - - -	Kenmare to Killarney - -	2,209 11 10	16 4 9	100 19 3	2,326 15 10	534 10 3	101 5 11	1,675 1 7	15 18 1
51	- - ditto - - -	Dingle to same, and Tralee -	1,534 7 9	12 8 –	72 6 –	1,619 1 9	212 6 11	73 8 11	1,322 – 10	11 5 1
58	- - ditto - - -	Bridge of Listowel - - -	848 10 4	6 17 1	55 8 3	910 15 8	161 12 7	40 1 3	686 17 9	22 4 1
71	- - ditto - - -	Road over Connor Hill - -	580 – 8	4 13 9	27 5 9	612 – 2	82 4 7	27 14 9	497 16 1	4 4 9
29	Kilkenny county - -	Road, Ballyragget to Castlecomer	111 10 2	42 18 3	1 5 7	155 14 –	111 10 2	44 3 10	—	—
35	- - ditto - - -	Road, Callan to Johnstown -	178 9 9	22 10 5	8 17 –	209 17 2	5 9 8	29 4 10	173 – 1	2 2 7
43	- - ditto - - -	Causeway, near Thomastown -	198 16 5	6 19 11	9 1 3	214 17 7	18 3 1	7 4 10	180 13 4	8 16 4
57	- - ditto - - -	Bridewell, at same - - -	483 17 10	17 – 8	19 – 3	519 18 9	116 1 5	22 7 10	367 16 5	13 13 1
92	- - ditto - - -	Road, Castlecomer to Ballynakill	1,335 17 7	8 12 –	61 13 9	1,406 3 4	113 14 8	47 – 4	1,222 2 11	23 5 5

97	- - ditto - - -	Road from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir -	1,098	16	5	7	1	5	52	6	11	1,158	4	9	69	14	1	21	4	4	1,029	2	4	38	4	–
114	- - ditto - - -	Road from Castlecomer to Timahoe	278	16	11	1	15	10	13	3	9	293	16	6	26	16	4	10	3	8	252	–	7	4	15	11
122	- - ditto - - -	Road from Callan to Carrick-on-Suir -	309	6	5	1	19	10	14	6	7	325	12	–	34	7	–	11	11	4	274	19	5	4	15	1
31	Galway county - -	Road from Galway to Clifden -	581	15	2	55	5	5	9	16	1	646	16	8	581	15	2	65	1	6	—			—		
93	- - ditto - - -	Road from Galway to Outerarde	182	18	–	17	5	4	-	-	-	200	3	4	182	18	–	17	5	4	—			—		
33	Queen's county - -	Road from Abbeyleix to Leighlin Bridge	221	19	–	4	4	6	8	19	1	235	2	7	73	–	11	10	–	9	148	18	1	3	2	10
119	- - ditto - - -	Session-house, Stradbally and bridge in Ossory.	1,913	–	9	36	8	6	89	12	10	2,039	2	1	209	17	3	90	2	9	1,703	3	6	35	18	7
36	Cork county - - -	Road, Bantry to Castletown -	677	9	2	5	15	–	30	4	14	713	9	1	163	7	1	30	12	11	514	2	1	5	7	–
38	- - ditto - - -	Bridges on same - - -	972	19	5	8	5	3	43	19	7	1,025	4	3	210	7	1	44	6	1	764	12	4	7	18	9
74 a, 80	- - ditto - - -	Seven sessions-houses - -	4,087	14	8	34	14	4	189	4	7	4,311	13	7	683	16	1	188	10	2	3,403	18	7	35	18	9
39	Cavan county - -	Court-house at Cavan - -	1,528	10	7	-	-	-	68	5	11	1,596	16	6	239	15	4	38	14	7	1,288	15	3	29	11	4
42	Waterford county - -	Road, Cork to Dungarvan - -	208	15	11	-	-	-	8	17	–	217	12	11	55	3	4	8	17	–	153	12	7	—		
50	- - ditto - - -	Road and gaol, Waterford - -	770	17	7	6	8	10	34	1	6	811	7	11	154	14	8	29	17	8	616	2	11	10	12	8
62	- - ditto - - -	Road, Kilmacthomas to Fethard -	350	4	11	2	18	6	16	1	7	369	5	–	49	8	9	13	16	3	300	16	2	5	3	10
88	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Dungarvan - -	758	19	10	6	6	9	34	5	10	799	12	5	126	9	5	29	14	3	632	10	5	10	18	4
115	- - ditto - - -	Roads to Dungarvan, Cork, Youghall, &c.	10,016	2	10	83	13	11	469	1	3	10,568	18	–	1,092	5	7	398	14	9	8,923	17	3	154	–	5
45 & 105	Grand Canal Directors -	Ballinasloe Extension and Bridge	46,254	3	–	10,732	16	3	1,850	3	3	58,837	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,254	3	–	12,582	19	6
90	- - ditto - - -	Mountmellick Branch - -	33,416	6	1	6,772	17	1	1,336	13	–	41,525	16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,416	6	1	8,109	10	1
135	- - ditto - - -	Ballycommon to Kilbeggan, ditto	14,000	–	–	1,498	18	11	720	–	–	20,258	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	–	–	2,258	7	11
		Issued 2 Oct. 1832 - -	4,000	–	–	39	9	–	—			—			—			—			—			—		
46	Right Hon. D. Browne and others.	Pier at Bundoran, county Mayo -	166	3	2	11	7	–	8	4	1	185	14	3	27	13	10	18	19	–	138	9	4	–	12	1
47	Rev. E. T. Conyers -	Repairs of Knockane church -	43	–	1	9	2	7	–	18	6	53	1	2	36	6	5	9	17	7	6	13	8	–	3	6
48	Lord Bantry & M. Murphy	To employ the poor of Bantry -	1,246	3	1	331	1	7	62	6	1	1,639	10	9	-	-	-	286	18	6	1,246	3	1	106	9	2
49	Galway town - - -	Court-house at Galway - -	1,497	7	3	196	18	11	66	3	5	1,760	9	7	219	8	11	219	–	1	1,277	18	4	44	2	3
87	- - ditto - - -	Portico to same - - -	402	6	–	48	15	10	20	–	5	471	2	3	2	10	9	55	–	3	399	15	3	13	16	–
54	Wicklow county - -	Road, Wicklow to Arklow -	1,303	2	1	32	6	2	58	15	–	1,394	3	3	185	14	7	60	18	1	1,117	7	6	30	3	1
72	- - ditto - - -	Road, Dublin to Rathdrum -	889	17	5	23	11	2	38	12	–	952	–	7	169	18	4	42	14	7	719	19	1	19	8	7
130	- - ditto - - -	Road, Wicklow to Naas - -	1,748	2	11	48	7	4	53	18	6	1,850	8	9	1,101	11	7	84	16	11	646	11	4	17	8	11
55	Leitrim county - -	Road, Bundoran to Manorham -	1,709	17	3	182	16	8	62	11	8	1,955	5	7	459	17	10	239	2	4	1,249	19	5	6	6	–
104	- - ditto - - -	Road, same to Drumsna - -	2,517	4	4	302	11	9	124	13	4	2,944	9	5	268	–	8	413	1	8	2,249	3	8	14	3	5
125	- - ditto - - -	Road, Ballinamona to Granard -	845	18	–	99	16	–	45	15	5	991	9	5	81	11	10	136	15	2	764	6	2	8	16	2
128	- - ditto - - -	Road, Drumsna to Bundoran -	1,175	9	11	136	8	11	58	3	6	1,370	2	4	95	5	–	187	16	4	1,080	4	11	6	16	1
129	- - ditto - - -	Road, Manorhamilton to Enniskillen.	1,396	2	3	163	1	7	69	1	3	1,628	5	1	116	12	4	224	1	8	1,279	9	11	8	1	2
56	Armagh county - -	Road, Newtownhamilton to Dundalk	373	–	6	7	3	–	16	13	3	396	16	9	70	7	10	21	18	2	302	12	8	1	18	1
61	Limerick Bridge Commissioners.	Road, Wellesley Bridge & Docks	54,346	3	1	5,314	4	4	2,215	7	8	62,930	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,384	12	4	7,545	11	10
		Issued 4 April 1832 -	538	9	3	15	19	10	—			—			—			—			—			—		
63	Limerick county - -	Road, Limerick to Tarbert -	1,303	3	–	23	4	1	56	7	5	1,382	14	6	237	3	7	43	5	3	1,065	19	5	36	6	3
66	Drogheda, town of - -	Road, Colton to the Sea - -	85	1	8	1	2	10	3	8	3	89	12	9	25	7	7	4	3	1	59	14	1	–	8	–
67	Cork, city of - - -	Road, the Great Western - -	2,795	17	–	24	16	4	95	15	6	2,916	8	10	676	12	1	88	6	3	2,119	4	11	32	5	7
98	- - ditto - - -	For improvements - - -	3,237	4	4	28	14	8	120	7	2	3,386	6	2	384	8	8	105	12	9	2,852	15	8	43	9	1
68	Rev. H. Pasley and others	Repairs of Ballyheane church -	263	1	7	94	12	5	10	10	4	368	4	4	-	-	-	2	12	2	263	1	7	102	10	7
69	Roscommon county - -	Court-house, Roscommon - -	2,206	17	–	26	12	–	95	17	10	2,329	6	10	448	18	3	82	–	9	1,757	18	9	40	9	1

(*continued*)

No. 4.—Statement of Loans issued out of Consolidated Fund—*continued.*

No. of Loan.	PARTIES.	OBJECT.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1833. Principal.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1833. Interest.	Interest accrued in Year ended 31st Dec. 1833.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCES. outstanding 31st December 1833. Principal.	BALANCES. outstanding 31st December 1833. Interest.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
84	Roscommon county -	Road, Drumsna to Bundoran -	1,373 2 –	16 11 –	62 5 7	1,724 12 4	315 15 6	50 15 8	1,320 11 4	37 9 10
		Issued 13 April 1832 - -	263 4 10	9 8 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
109	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Boyle - - -	415 15 5	5 – 3	18 14 7	439 10 3	64 6 11	15 13 1	351 8 6	8 1 9
120	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Strokestown - -	580 9 1	6 19 11	27 3 6	614 12 6	57 17 1	22 2 11	522 12 –	12 – 6
134	- - ditto - - -	Bridewell - ditto - - -	311 1 11	3 15 –	14 9 11	329 6 10	33 3 –	11 17 –	277 18 11	6 7 11
70	R. H. Maunsell - -	Plassy canal, county Limerick -	1,053 6 1	61 1 11	42 2 7	1,156 10 7	- - -	- - -	1,053 6 1	103 4 6
73	Donegal county - -	Road, Donegal to Greencastle -	222 9 6	5 6 7	9 5 –	237 1 1	64 2 11	13 15 2	158 6 7	– 16 5
81	- - ditto - - -	Bridges on same - - -	260 15 2	6 5 –	11 10 11	278 11 1	51 19 9	16 14 3	208 15 5	1 1 8
82	Westmeath county - -	Court-house, Mullingar - -	1,643 12 10	13 10 2	71 11 5	1,728 14 5	501 17 11	75 13 11	1,141 14 11	9 7 8
85	Fermanagh county - -	Bridge across Lough Erne -	76 7 1	55 14 4	1 9 10	133 11 3	76 7 1	57 4 2	—	—
100	- ditto - - -	Road, Enniskillen to Omagh -	125 14 11	31 19 1	- - -	157 14 –	125 14 11	31 19 1	—	—
118	- ditto - - -	Road, Ennniskillen to Ballyshannon	333 17 11	40 11 4	- - -	374 9 3	333 17 11	40 11 4	—	—
126	- ditto - - -	Road, Enniskillen to Swanlinbar	869 2 6	112 19 4	18 11 1	1,000 12 11	746 13 11	127 16 1	122 8 7	3 14 4
86	Dundalk Road Trustees -	Road to Banbridge - - -	1,805 – 9	17 16 –	90 5 –	1,913 1 9	- - -	- - -	1,805 – 9	108 1 –
89	Wexford county - -	Road, Carnew to Wexford -	895 10 10	19 7 7	41 14 2	956 12 7	104 4 11	43 17 1	791 5 11	17 4 8
108	- - ditto - - -	Court-house and bridewell, New Ross -	1,101 5 4	23 16 8	52 15 10	1,177 17 10	79 1 7	54 7 3	1,022 3 9	22 5 3
131	- - ditto - - -	Road, Wexford to Duncannon Fort	3,017 18 6	65 6 4	143 11 1	3,226 15 11	253 11 5	148 13 3	2,764 7 1	60 4 2
91	Magheraculmoney church wardens - - -	Repairs, Templemagery church -	151 8 –	11 11 7	6 10 4	169 9 11	47 3 9	17 8 3	104 4 3	– 13 8
94	Carlow county - -	Court-house, Tullow - -	381 1 6	4 12 11	17 9 2	403 3 7	55 7 2	14 15 10	325 14 4	7 6 3
95	Tyrone county - -	Road, Castlederg to Donegal -	597 8 11	24 4 5	17 14 5	639 7 8	481 18 8	39 7 11	115 10 2	2 10 11
110	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Dungannon - -	817 6 10	33 2 9	35 2 8	885 12 4	223 6 4	55 3 5	594 – 7	13 2 –
116	- - ditto - - -	Road, Strabane to Lifford -	1,650 13 6	66 18 7	71 1 1	1,788 13 2	444 5 11	110 11 –	1,206 7 7	27 8 8
127	- - ditto - - -	Road, Dromore to Omagh -	759 11 5	30 15 11	19 8 11	809 16 3	742 – 7	49 17 2	17 10 10	– 7 8
132	- - ditto - - -	Road, Fintona to Dromore -	856 16 9	34 14 10	34 2 9	925 14 4	347 1 6	57 5 9	509 15 3	11 11 10
133	- - ditto - - -	Road, Fintona to Fivemiletown -	2,188 4 10	88 14 6	90 1 4	2,367 – 8	784 15 –	147 16 9	1,403 9 10	30 19 1
138	- - ditto - - -	Road, Omagh to Cookstown -	1,916 15 1	77 14 8	94 13 3	2,089 3 –	34 5 –	106 12 9	1,882 10 1	65 15 2
96	N. D. Crommelin - -	To improve an estate, county Antrim -	10,000 – –	2,621 2 2	400 – –	13,021 2 2	- - -	- - -	10,000 – –	3,021 2 2
137	- ditto - - -	Road, Ballymoney to the sea -	1,967 16 3	277 3 8	78 14 3	2,323 14 2	- - -	- - -	1,967 16 3	355 17 11
106	Athlunkard Commissioners	Bridge across Shannon - -	6,000 – –	1,206 13 7	240 – –	7,446 13 7	- - -	- - -	6,000 – –	1,446 13 7
111	Sligo county - - -	Road, Sligo to Derry - -	1,689 1 5	159 8 –	78 6 5	1,926 15 10	226 – 4	202 17 –	1,463 1 1	34 17 5
112	Waterford, city of - -	Road, Waterford to Cork - -	584 14 10	4 19 2	25 4 10	614 18 10	180 – 11	26 13 1	404 13 11	3 10 11
121	Londonderry, city of -	Road, Magherafelt to Derry -	419 13 5	8 14 9	18 8 4	446 16 6	92 2 6	20 8 6	327 10 11	6 14 7
123	Limerick, city of - -	Road, Limerick to Tarbert -	195 – 7	7 3 8	8 7 1	210 11 4	21 4 11	9 18 11	173 15 8	5 11 10
124	Clare county - - -	Roads, Lenadry-Ennis to Ballinasloe, &c.	730 16 2	9 14 2	14 – 7	754 10 11	654 18 5	21 16 11	75 17 9	1 17 10
136	- ditto - - -	Bridges on same - - -	292 1 7	3 17 7	4 12 4	300 11 6	290 12 2	8 9 2	1 9 5	– – 9
139	Youghall Bridge Commissioners -	- - - - - -	10,000 – –	768 8 7	400 – –	11,168 8 7	- - -	- - -	10,000 – –	1,168 8 7
	Amount issued to complete the original Loan, with Interest accrued, not having been included in Balances of last Account - -		305,679 18 2 4,801 14 1	41,584 11 5 64 17 9						
		£.	310,481 12 3	41,652 4 2	12,925 – 8	365,056 2 1	22,763 14 –	7,194 8 10	287,717 18 3	47,380 1 –

No. 5.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all SUMS issued or entrusted to them under the Provisions of the Act 40 Geo. 3, c. 51, for INLAND NAVIGATION; for One Year, ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account, ended 31st December 1832	1,574	5	9			
Less by an amount composed of sums deemed irrecoverable, being balances due by old insolvents, and disallowances now deducted with the sanction of the Lord-lieutenant - - - - -	932	–	9			
Net Balance				642	5	–
Received from Treasury, amount of Vote 1833 - -	1,076	–	–			
Tolls, collected on navigations as follows; viz.						
Tyrone - - - £. 115 17 3						
Upper Shannon - - 75 13 8						
Maig River - - - 31 19 9	223	10	8			
Rent of house No. 11, Merrion-street, paid by Geo. Thompson, esq., one and half-year, due 29th Sept. 1832. - - - - 158 5 –						
Less by 84 days, proportion of rent and taxes allowed for period during which Mr. T. had not been given possession - - 25 1 9						
Net Amount	133	3	3			
				1,432	13	11
			£.	2,074	18	11

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Tyrone Navigation and Maghery:						
For Salaries and allowances - - - - - -	146	7	11			
Contracts for labour, materials, &c. - - - -	30	12	8	177	–	7
Upper Shannon:						
For Salaries and allowances - - - - - -	219	4	–			
Contracts, labour, materials, &c. - - - -	244	1	8	463	5	8
Maig River:						
For Salaries and allowances - - - - - -	33	14	–			
Contracts, labour, &c. - - - - - -	6	–	7	39	14	7
Lough Derg:						
Contract for keeping buoys, &c. in repair, one year - - - -				24	–	–
House rents, No. 11, Upper Merrion-street, late Board's-office, one year				221	1	6
Incidents - - - - - - - - - - - - -				24	9	–
Bryan Colo, paid amount of his award for land, purchased for Grand Canal Extension, at Castlegathery, county Westmeath - - -				107	4	–
				1,056	15	4
Balance - - -				1,018	3	7
			£.	2,074	18	11

No. 6.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them, under the Provisions of the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 101, for maintaining, repairing and keeping in repair certain ROADS and BRIDGES; One Year, ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:				£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account, ended 31st December 1832				635	5	3
Received from the Treasury, under warrant of the Lord-lieutenant and upon requisition of Commissioners, at sundries				6,000	–	–
Received by fines levied for damage or nuisance on certain roads and placed to credit of counties respectively; viz.						
Cork	£. 4	10	8			
Kerry	3	6	–			
Limerick	5	9	–			
				13	5	8
			£.	6,648	10	11

EXPENDITURE:				£.	s.	d.
By payment of wages, labour, and materials, in maintaining and keeping in repair certain roads, in the following counties, (the amounts to be levied by presentments respectively); viz.						
Clare	£. 2,137	11	10			
Cork	1,271	14	6			
Kerry	677	10	8			
Limerick	420	2	7			
Tipperary	380	14	9			
Galway	212	18	9			
Mayo	1,050	18	4			
Roscommon	171	3	8			
Leitrim	20	12	–			
				6,343	7	1
Balance				305	3	10
			£.	6,648	10	11

No. 7.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them, under the Provisions of the Act 1 Will. IV. c. 84, and former Acts, for the Improvement and Encouragement of IRISH FISHERIES; for One Year, ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Fund:						
Balance of last Account, ended 31st December 1832	6,916	3	5			
Received, amount collected sundry districts, the net amount	282	7	5			
				7,198	10	10
Pier's Fund:						
Balance of last Account, ended 31st December 1832	11,182	5	11			
Received from Treasury, under provisions of Act 1 Will. IV. c. 84	2,500	–	–			
				13,682	5	11
			£.	20,880	16	9

ABSTRACT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balances	6,916	3	5			
Ditto	11,182	5	11			
				18,098	9	4
Receipt	282	7	5			
Ditto	2,500	–	–			
				2,782	7	5
			£.	20,880	16	9

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Loan Fund:						
Incidents, including law expenses attending collection of fund	131	10	7			
Balance (net amount now in bank) - - -	7,067	–	3			
				7,198	10	10
Piers Fund:						
For building and repairs of certain piers, as follows; viz.						
Wyse's Point - - - - - £. 250 – –						
Carrickfergus - - - - - 498 4 8						
Greencastle - - - - - - 359 – 10						
Portmore - - - - - - 346 13 7						
Lambay - - - - - - 166 3 –						
Renard Point - - - - - 75 4 –						
Carrigaholt - - - - - - 65 17 10						
Cahirciveen - - - - - - 37 15 –						
Ballinskelligs - - - - - 26 4 –						
Dingle - - - - - - 29 12 6						
Claddagh - - - - - - 40 – –						
Dunbeg - - - - - - 20 – –						
Seafield - - - - - - 8 – –						
Liscannor - - - - - - 4 19 2						
Kilbaha - - - - - - – 19 2						
	1,928	13	9			
Incidents, including overseer's wages, &c. - - - -	390	15	–			
Surveys, inspections, &c. including a general inspection and report under sanction of Treasury - - - -	300	–	–			
	2,619	8	9			
Balance - - -	11,062	17	2			
				13,682	5	11
			£.	20,880	16	9

ABSTRACT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Expended - - - -	131	10	7			
Ditto - - - -	2,619	8	9			
				2,750	19	4
Balance - - - -	7,067	–	3			
Ditto - - - -	11,062	17	2			
				18,129	17	5
			£.	20,880	16	9

No. 8.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them for PHŒNIX PARK and DUBLIN BUILDINGS; for One Year, ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:

							£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account, on 31st December 1832 - - - -							3,608	–	2
Received from the Treasury, of Vote 1832 £. 5,000 – –									
— - - - ditto - - ditto - - 4,800 – –									
— - - - ditto - - ditto 1833 - 2,000 – –									
							11,800	–	–
— - Sale of old furniture, Castle-yard				196	10	3			
— - - ditto - - Account-office				126	4	4			
							322	14	7
— - - Auction of lease of late Account-office, net amount deposit of 20 per cent. on purchase, 3,500 *l.*							691	7	–
— two years' rent of premises, Garter-court, Castle-street							43	10	–
— by order of Lord Chancellor and Chief Baron, for the improvement of the Court of Exchequer (out of Suitors' Fund, under 2 Will. IV. c. 32) - -							300	–	–
— from Woods & Forests, towards the new road, &c. Phœnix Park - - - - - - -							500	–	–
— from Treasury, under Lord-lieutenant's warrant, upon requisition of Commissioners for the Marshalsea -							500	–	–
									14,157 11 7
						£.			17,765 11 9

(*continued*)

EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By payments to sundry tradesmen, labourers, &c. for repairs and alterations, building, &c. on account, as follows; viz.						
Phœnix Park and lodges	5,968	3	8			
Dublin Castle, state apartments, yards and offices	2,857	–	3			
Four Courts, and offices (including Exchequer alterations)	1,894	16	1			
Custom House, fitting up and repairs	1,191	13	3			
Marshalsea, repairs	514	11	8			
Record Buildings (Henrietta-street)	185	1	1			
Adjutant-general's Office	34	2	4			
Quartermaster-general's Office	4	8	3			
Account Office, the late, Foster-place	28	5	6			
Board of Works Office, ditto, Talbot-street	30	9	2			
Irishtown Church	13	10	–			
State pew in Christ-church	100	–	–			
New stables in Castle-garden	2,040	13	10			
Lodging allowance	46	3	1			
Incidents	176	14	6			
				15,085	12	8
New Road in Phœnix Park, the expense to be defrayed by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests	475	12	7			
Deputy Bailiff's house, ditto - ditto	46	–	11			
				521	13	6
Woods and Forests, repayment of so much advanced last year on account Stamp-office alterations, &c.				763	15	10
				16,371	2	–
Balance				1,394	9	9
£.				17,765	11	9

No. 9.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them for KINGSTOWN HARBOUR; for One Year, ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account on 31st December 1832				–	9	7
Received from Treasury, part of Vote of 1831	10,000	–	–			
Ditto 1833	3,000	–	–			
				13,000	–	–
Sale of old materials	338	10	–			
Iron ditto	205	16	11			
Timber ditto	111	13	11			
				656	–	10
One-and-a-half year's rent to 1st May, (of)				27	13	10
£.				13,684	4	3
Balance, amount overdrawn from Bank, pending the issue of a sum from the Treasury to meet Expenditure per contra				186	–	5
£.				13,870	4	8

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.
By payments to contractors and others, on accounts following; viz.			
Stone materials, &c. at East Pier and New Quay, by contract, including labour	9,539	7	3
Stores - - - - - - - ditto - - - - - - -	5	17	10
Labour, continued to the 25th June, on weekly pay lists	856	9	3
Boatmen, watchmen, &c. on weekly pay lists, to 31st December	263	3	9
Salaries	649	17	1
Rents, taxes, &c.	402	7	–
Lighthouse on East Pier	125	–	–
Law expenses	88	16	–
Incidents, including repairs to houses, &c.	334	8	3
Post-office jetty, repairs of (to be repaid)	293	1	6
Bell boat, repairs of	28	13	5
New moorings	1,283	3	4
£.	13,870	4	8

No. 10.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them for DUNMORE HARBOUR; for One Year, ended 31st December 1833.

RECEIPT:

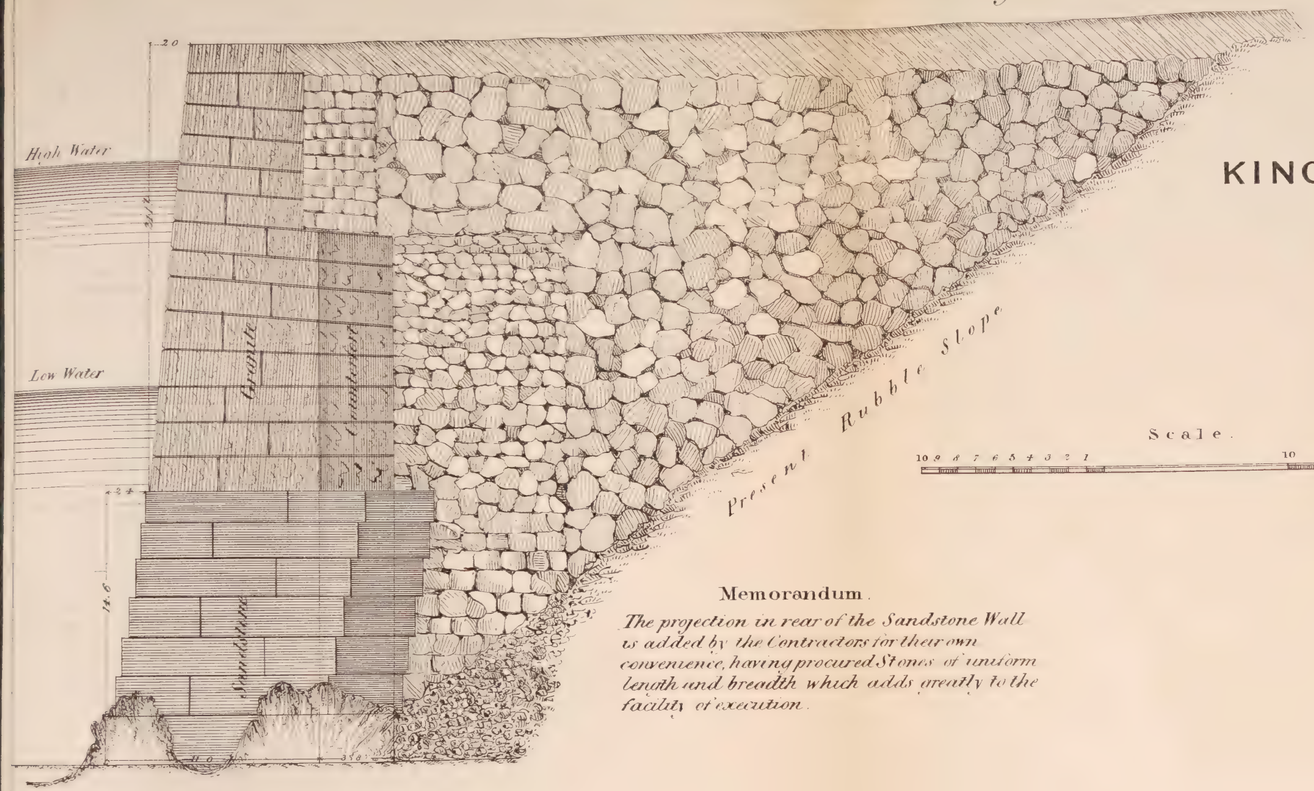
				£.	s.	d.
Balance of last Account on 31st December 1832				450	2	10
Received from the Treasury, Vote of 1832	£. 5,000	–	–			
Harbour duties, &c. collected	27	10	11			
				5,027	10	11
£.				5,477	13	9

EXPENDITURE:

				£.	s.	d.
By payments to contractors and others; viz.						
For Stone materials, labour included	2,071	15	5			
Salaries and allowances, engineer, &c.	201	1	–			
Incidents, including law costs, 12 *l.* 4 *s.* 2 *d.* and 30 *l.*, paid to families of three men who lost their lives in the works	113	–	10			
				2,385	17	3
Arrears, representatives of late Alexander Nimmo, his Account for 10 years, as engineer, to 1831				587	6	11
				2,973	4	2
Balance				2,504	9	7
£.				5,477	13	9

Jos. C. Walker,
Accountant.

Section of Wharf Wall now constructing.



KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

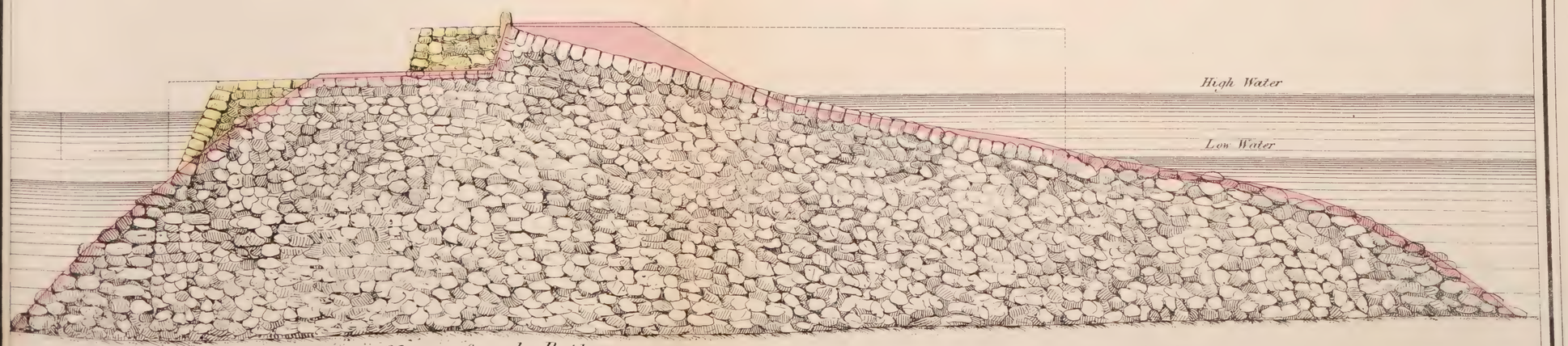
Scale.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 10 20 Feet

Memorandum.

The projection in rear of the Sandstone Wall is added by the Contractors for their own convenience, having procured Stones of uniform length and breadth which adds greatly to the facility of execution.

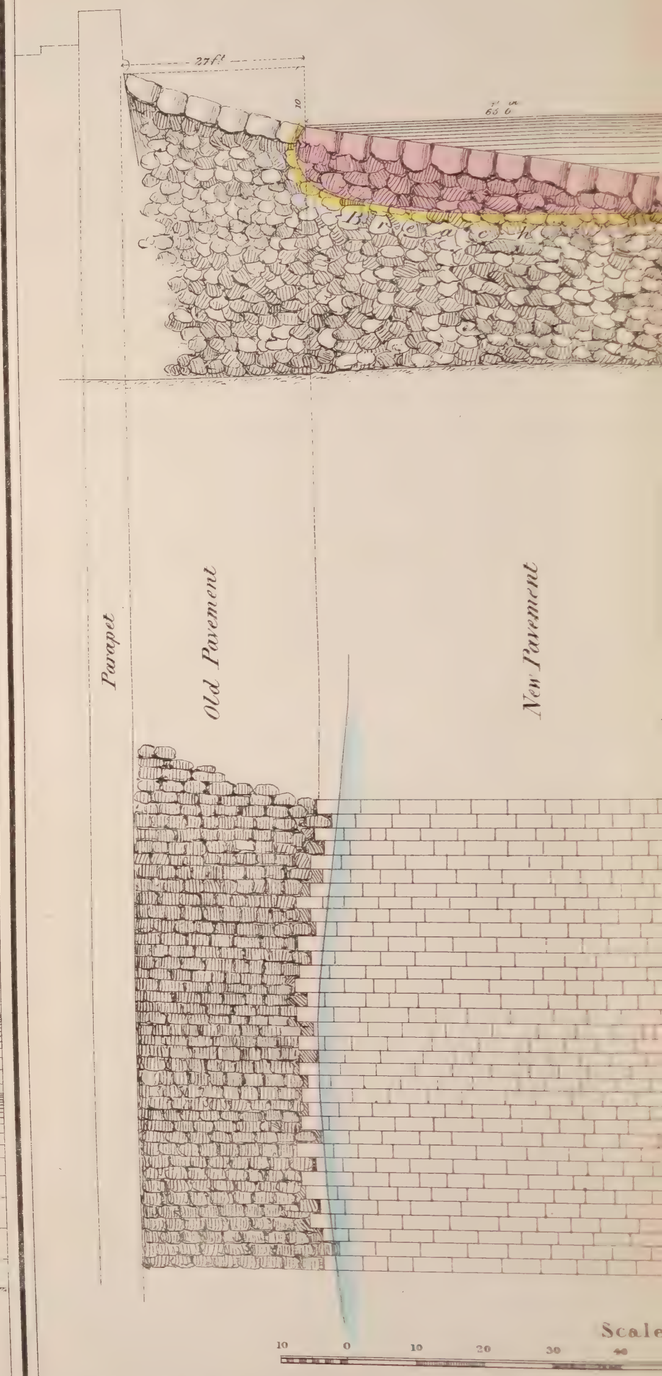
Section shewing the manner hitherto adopted of finishing the great body of the Piers.



Scale

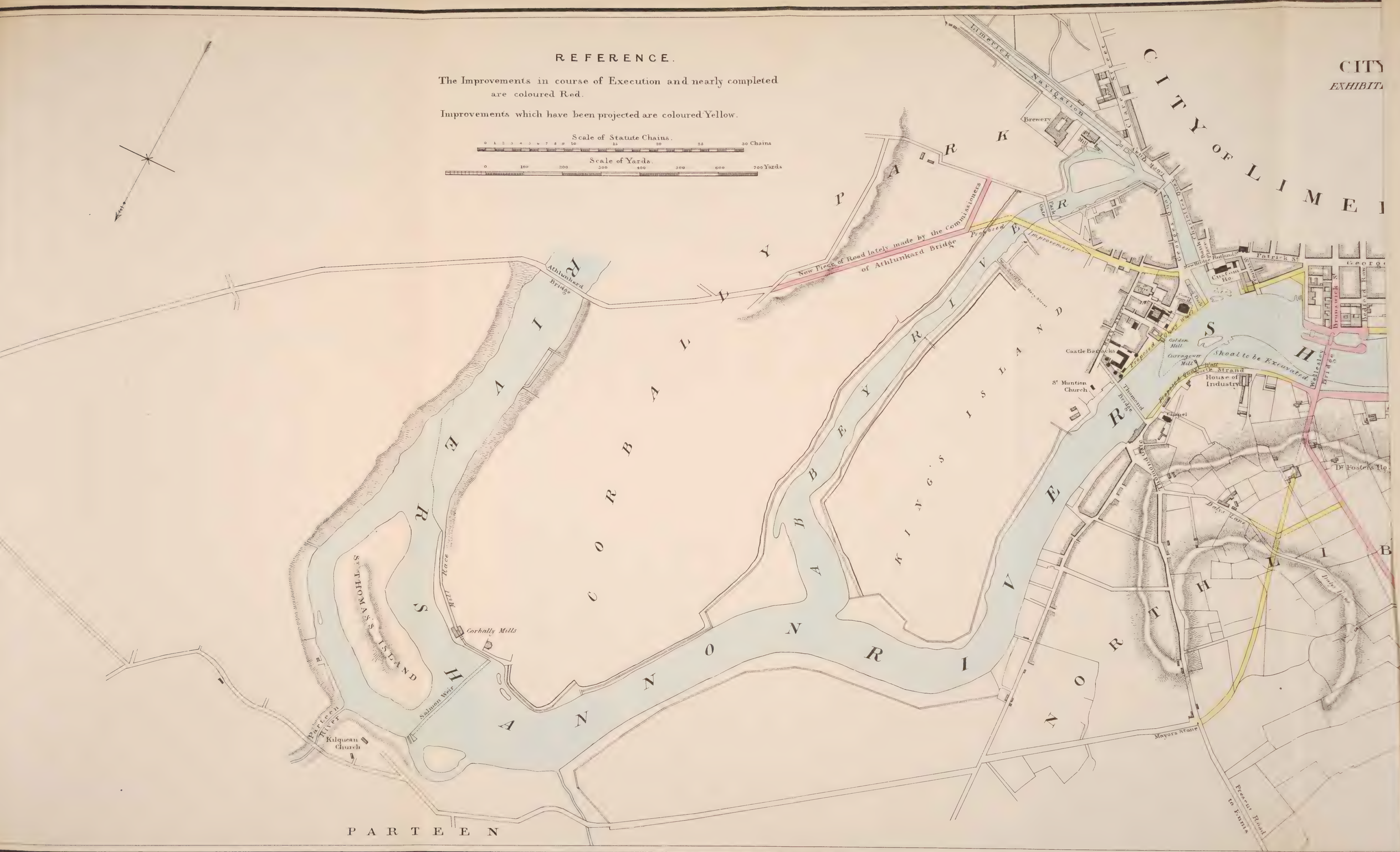
10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet.

Section of Sea Pavement and Br



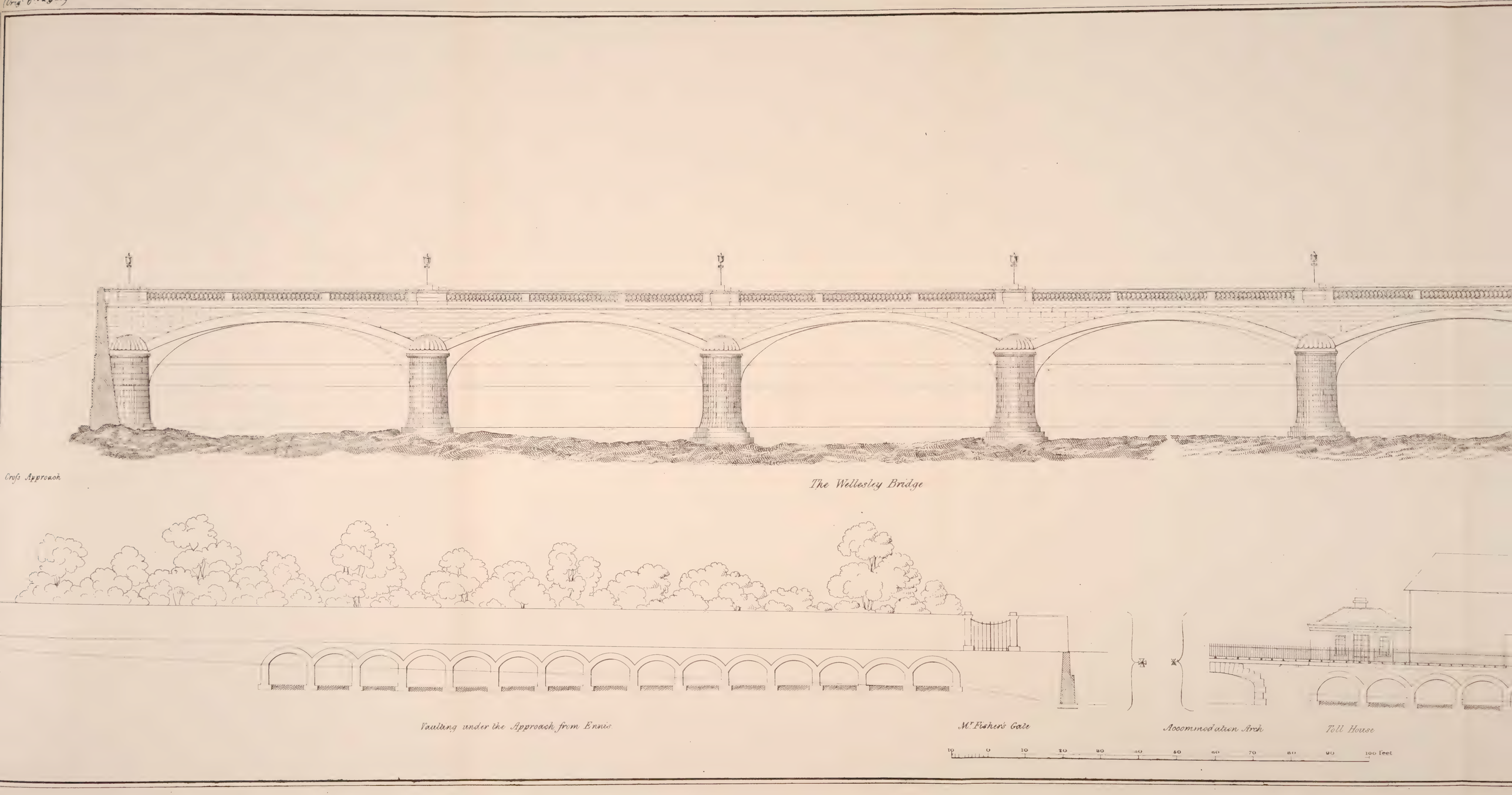
Scale

10 0 10 20 30 40


REFERENCE.
The Improvements in course of Execution and nearly completed are coloured Red.
Improvements which have been projected are coloured Yellow.
Scale of Statute Chains.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 Chains
Scale of Yards.
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 Yards
CITY OF LIME
CITY
EXHIBIT
Limerick Navigation
Brewery
Clare Street
Charlotte Quay
Patrick St
Custom Ho.
Brunswick St
Wellesley Bridge
Golden Mill
Curragower Mill
Shoal to be Excavated
North Strand
House of Industry
Castle Barracks
St Muntion Church
Thomond Bridge
Chapel
Dr Fosters Ho.
Dalys Lane
Mayors Stone
Present Road to Ennis
New Piece of Road lately made by the Commissioners of Athlunkard Bridge
Proposed Improvement
Athlunkard Bridge
Mill Race
Corbally Mills
Salmon Weir
St THOMAS'S ISLAND
Parteen River
Kilquean Church
CORBALLY PARK
ABBEY RIVER
KING'S ISLAND
ANNON RIVER
NORTH LIB
PARTEEN

240 Ordered

(Orig^l 6^{ft} x 9^{ft})



DESIGN OF A

NEW TIMBER BRIDGE,

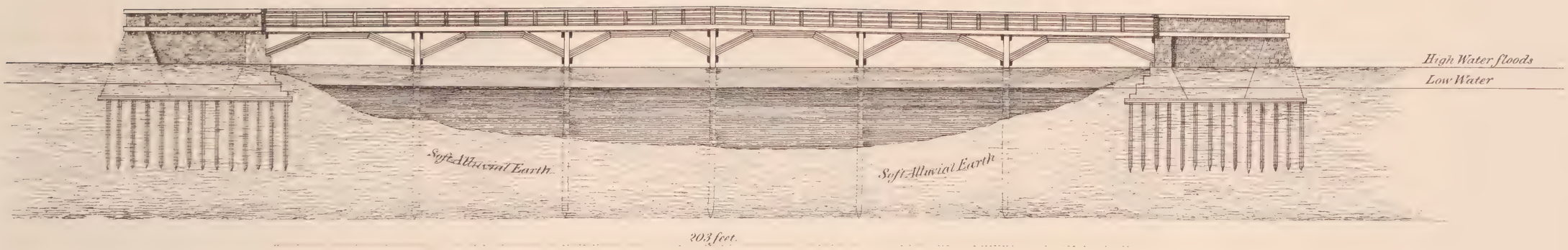
now building over the Bann River,

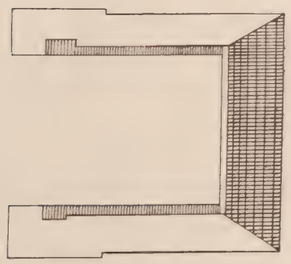
between the Counties of

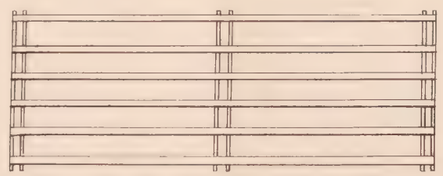
LONDONDERRY AND ANTRIM,

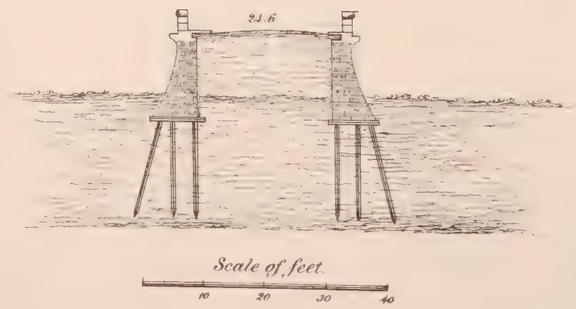
1833.

By William Bald, Civil Engineer, F.R.S.E. &c.

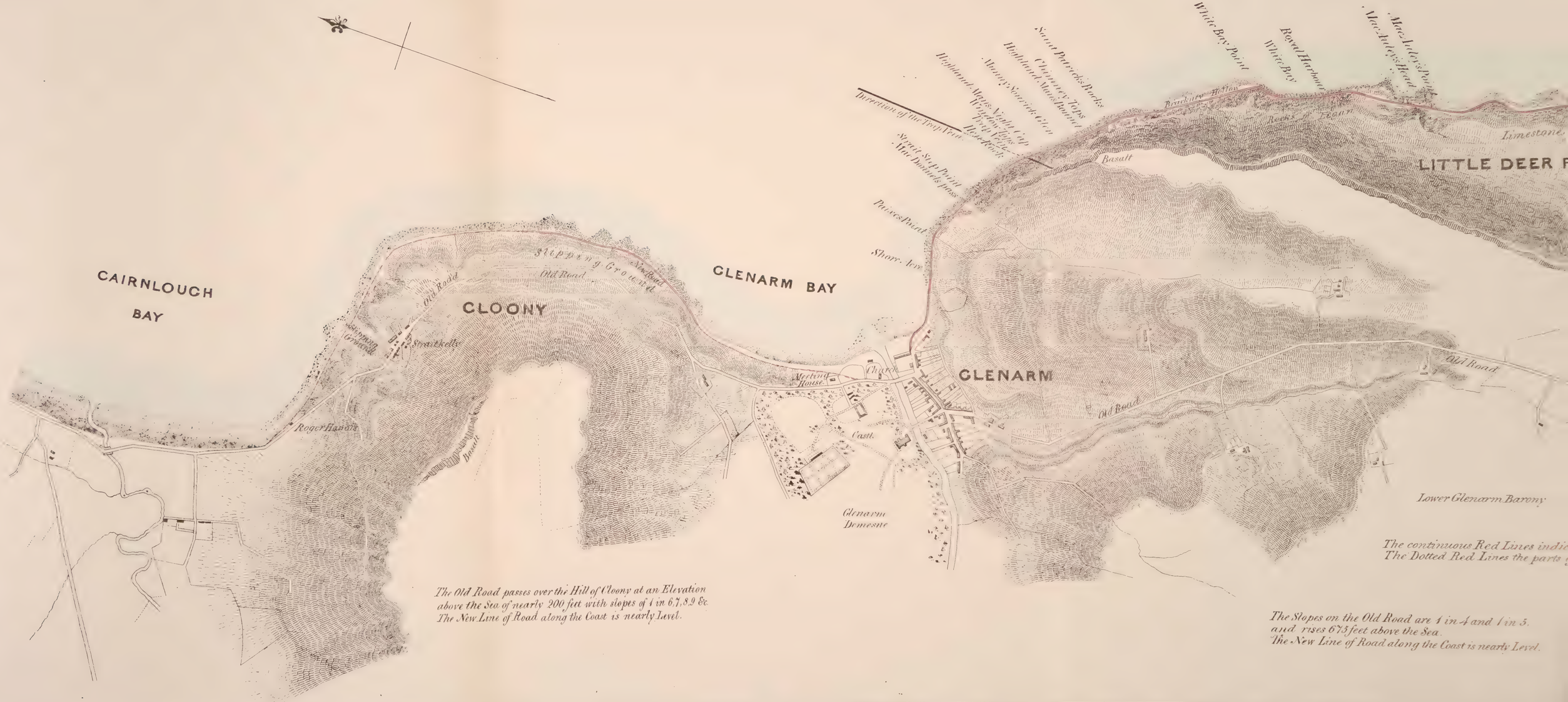








Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed 23rd April 1834.
James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers
Standidge & Lemon, Litho.



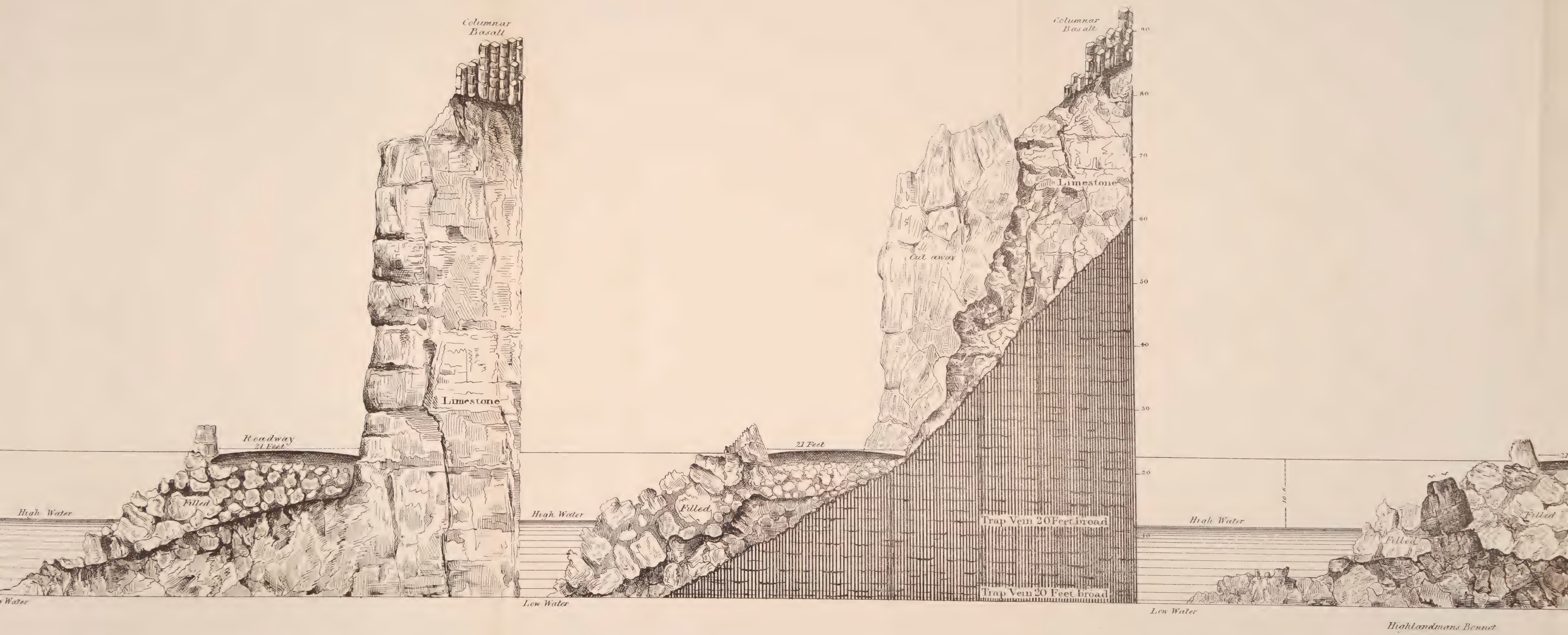
The Old Road passes over the Hill of Cloony at an Elevation above the Sea of nearly 200 feet with slopes of 1 in 6,7,8,9 &c. The New Line of Road along the Coast is nearly Level.

The Slopes on the Old Road are 1 in 4 and 1 in 5. and rises 675 feet above the Sea. The New Line of Road along the Coast is nearly Level.

The continuous Red Lines indic
The Dotted Red Lines the parts

120 Feet
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
Limestone
Cut away
Roadway 21 Feet
Level of Roadway
High Water
Low Water
BOYD HARBOUR.
High Water
Low Water
Limestone
MAGAU

WHITE BAY
HEAD.

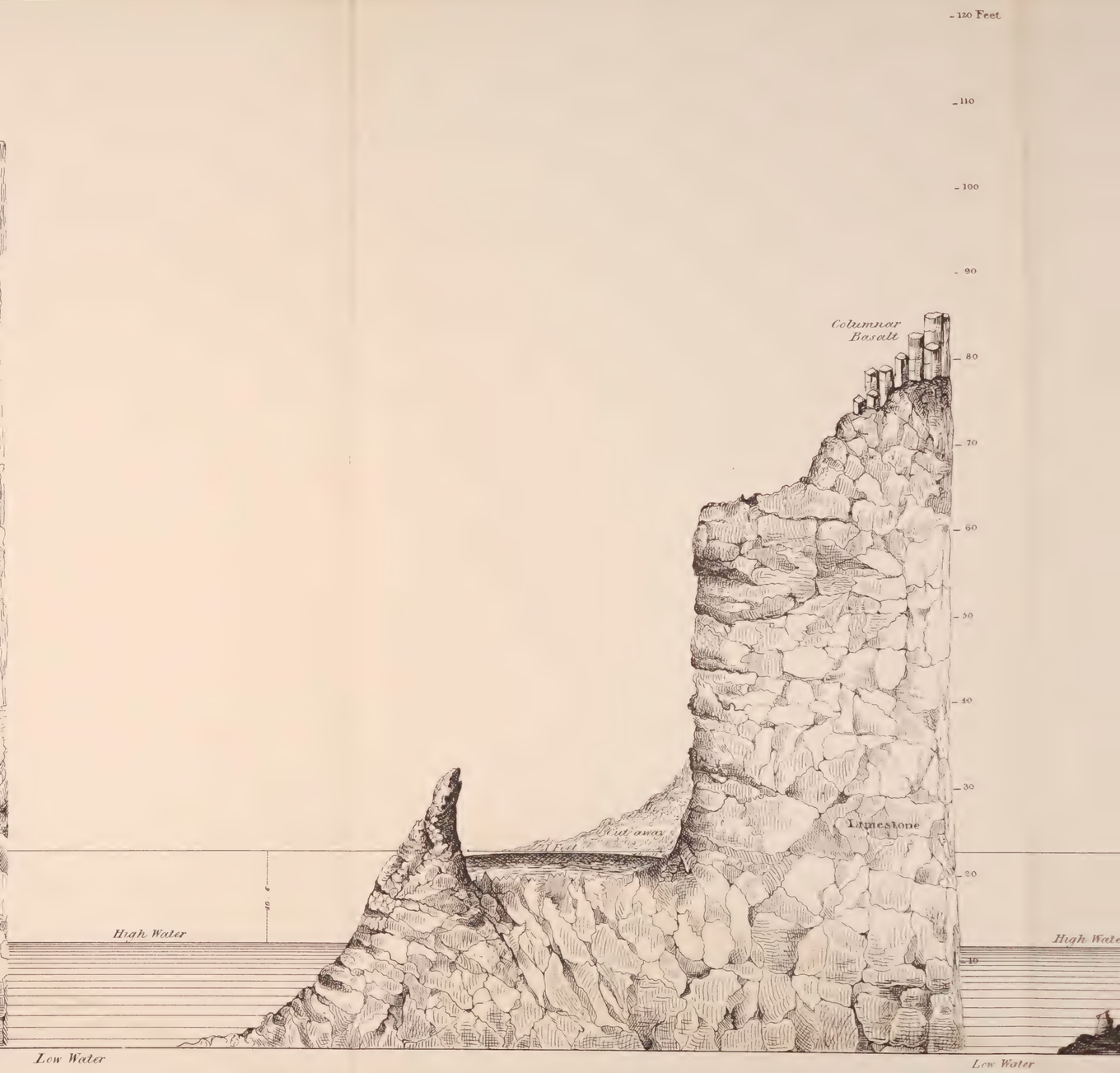


EAST OF STRAIT STEP POINT.

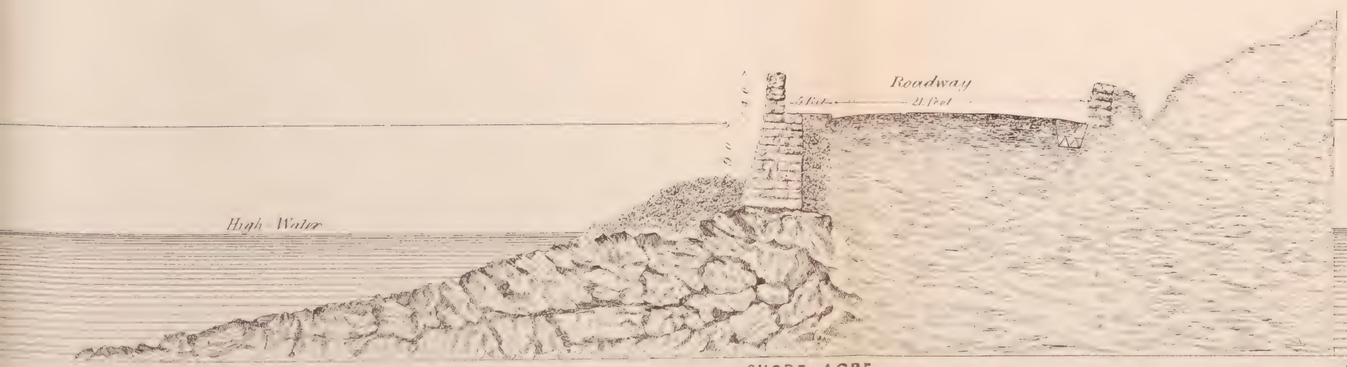
WINDOW TOPS.

CHIMNEY TOPS.

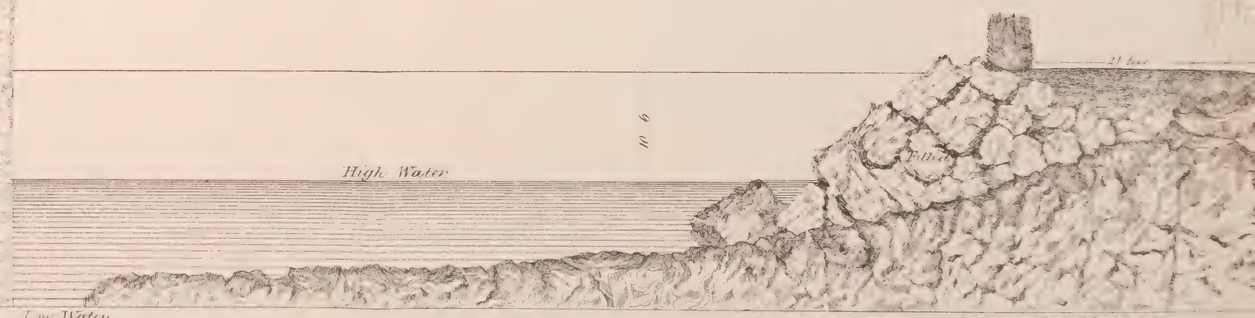
HEN ROCK.



HIGHLANDMANS NIGHT CAP.



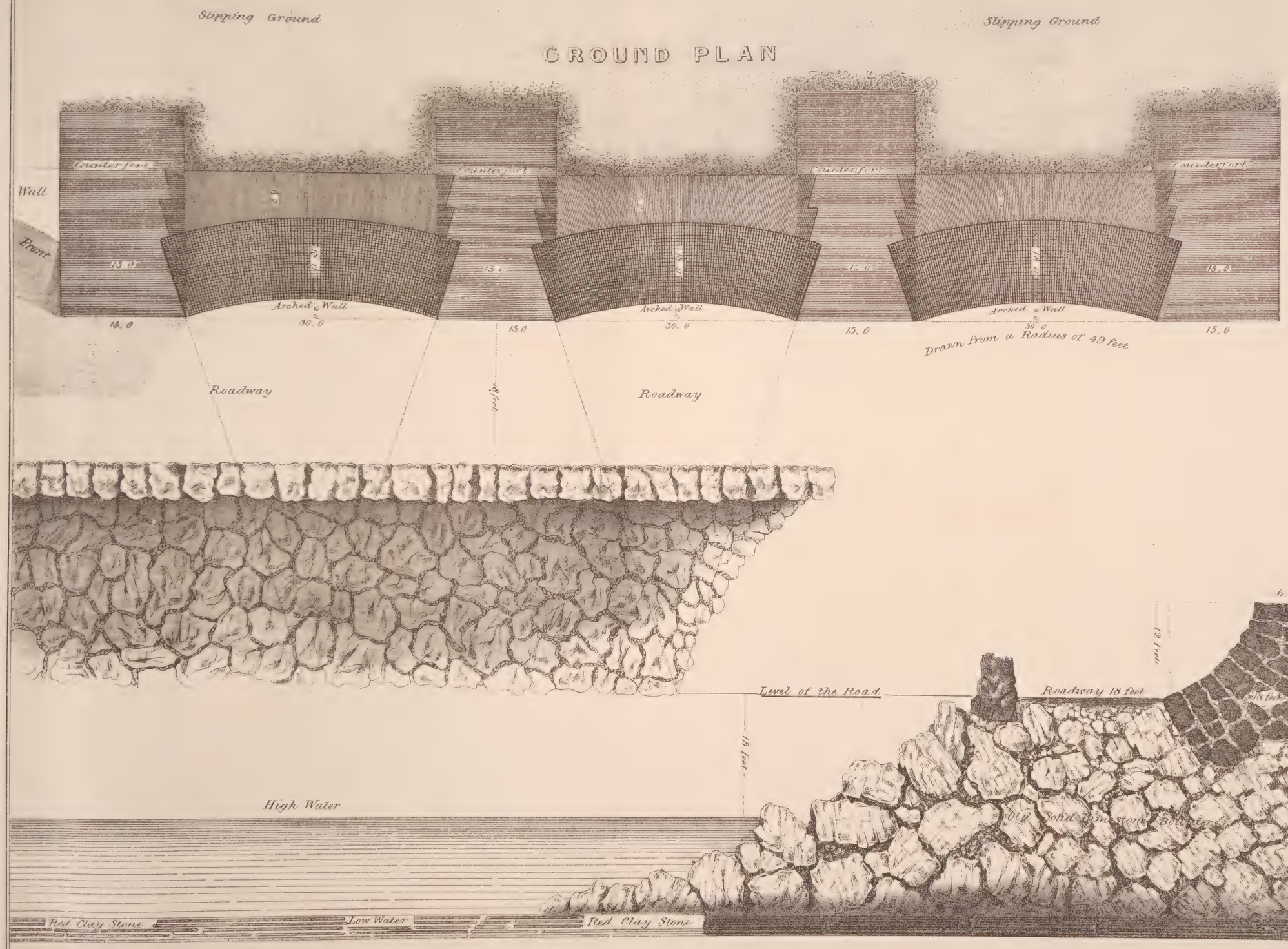
SHORE ACRE.



EAST OF PAIXES POINT.

ANTRIM COAST ROAD
REVETMENT WALL at CLOONEY.

A.R.P.



Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 23rd April 1834.
James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.
Standidge & Lemon Lithog rs

PLAN

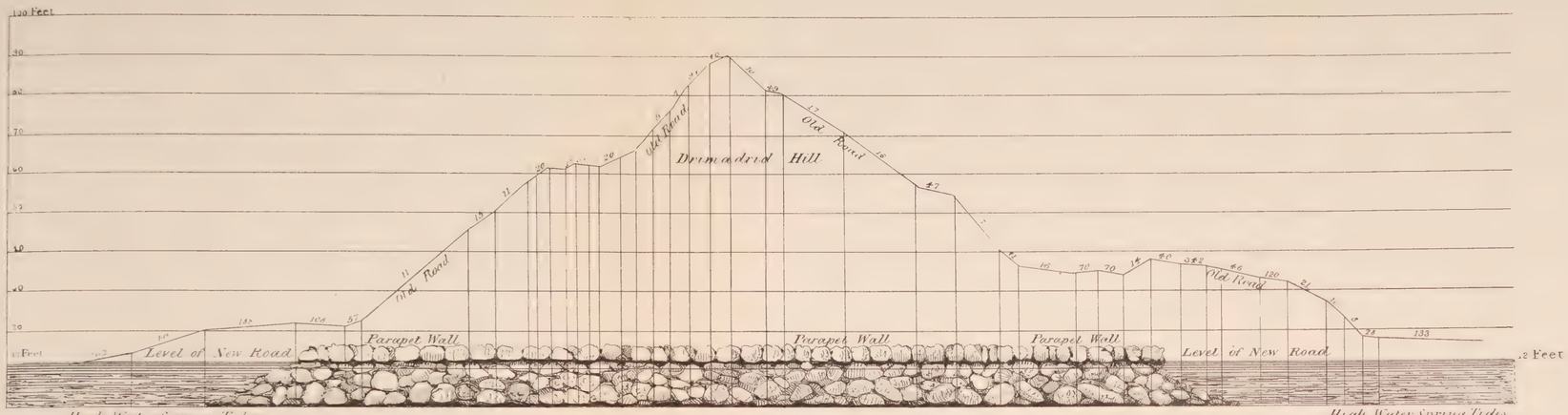
of part of the

ANTRIM COAST ROAD AT D

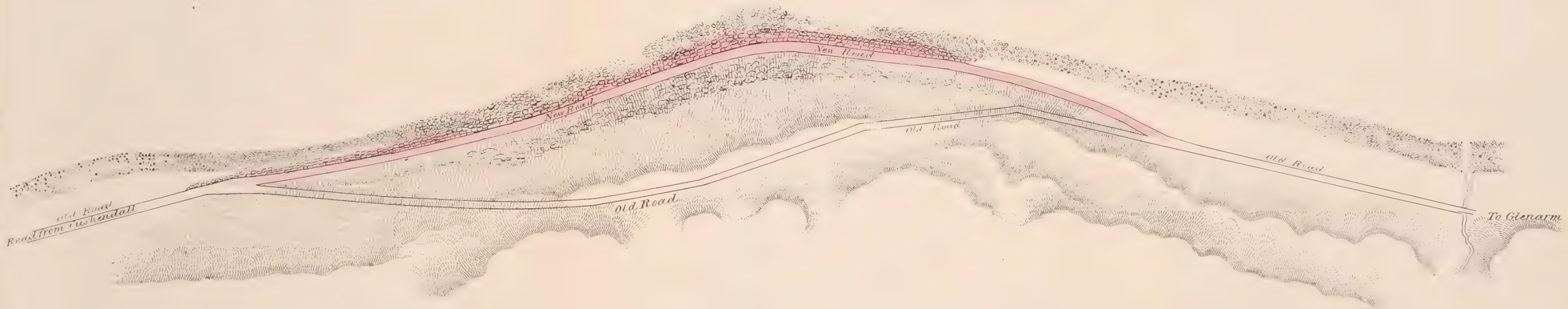
by

WILLIAM BALD, ENGINEER, F.R.S

1833.

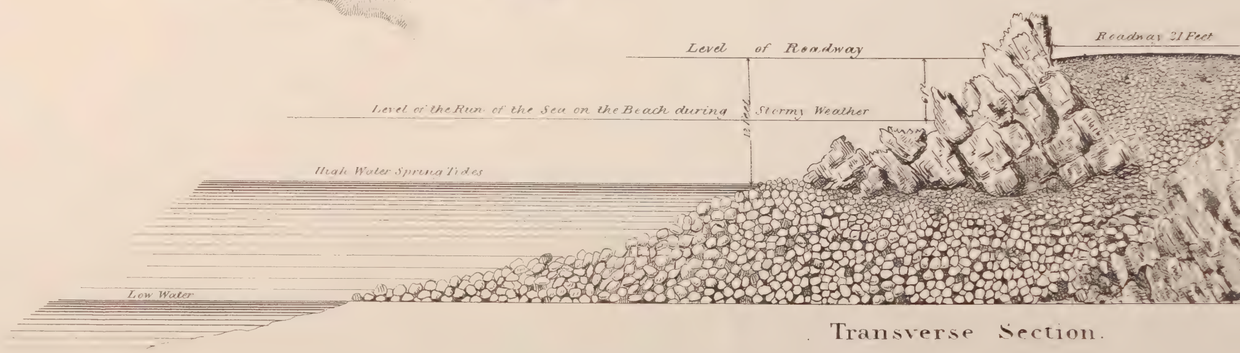


Longitudinal Sections of Old and New Roads.



Scale of Feet.

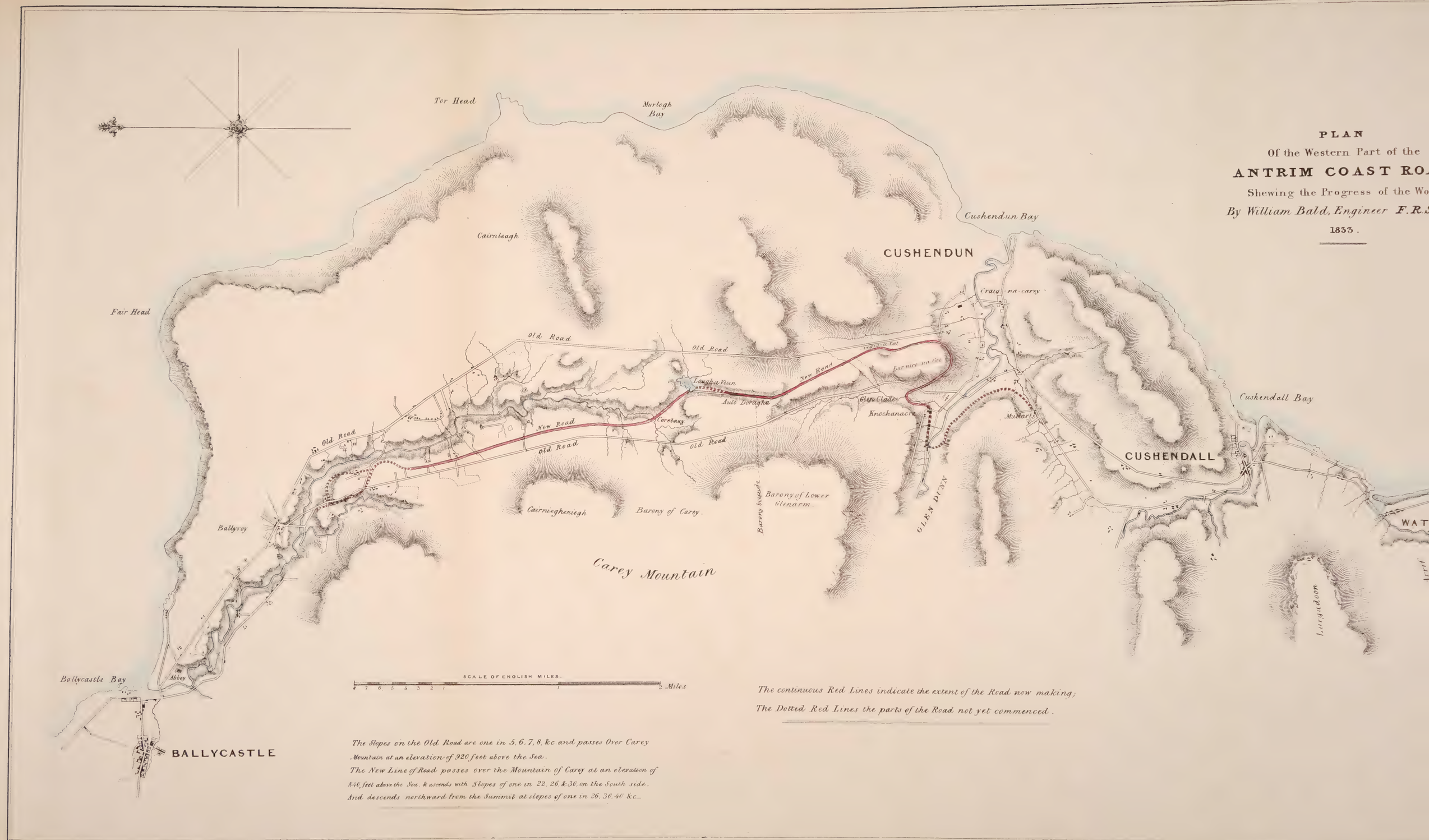
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1100 Feet.



Transverse Section.

Scale of Feet

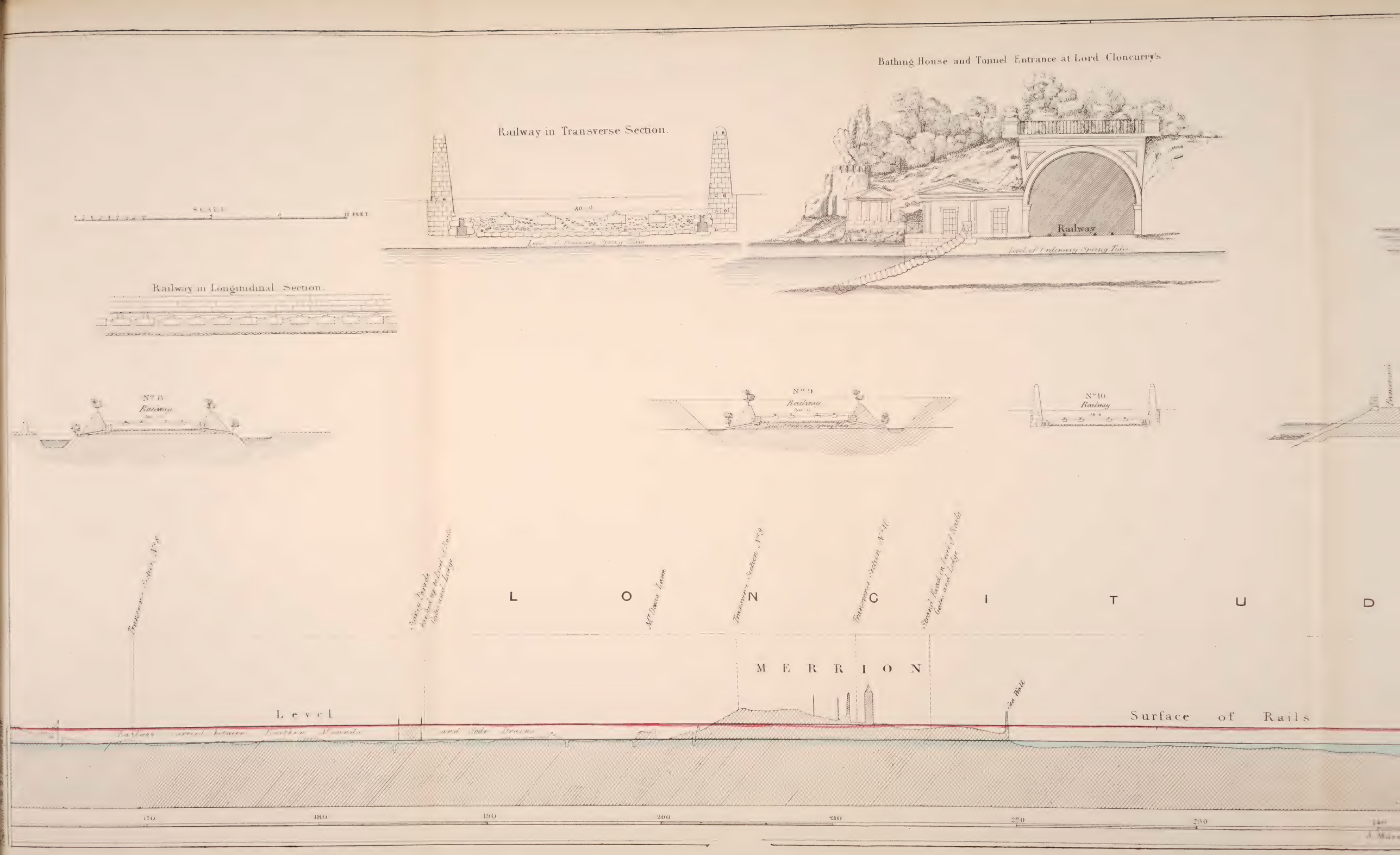
Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed, 23rd April 18
James and Luke G. Hansard


PLAN
Of the Western Part of the
ANTRIM COAST RO
Shewing the Progress of the Wo
By William Bald, Engineer F.R.S
1833.
Tor Head
Murlogh Bay
Cushendun Bay
Cairnleagh
CUSHENDUN
Fair Head
Old Road
Old Road
New Road
Old Road
New Road
Old Road
Old Road
Old Road
Cushendall Bay
CUSHENDALL
Cairnieghenieigh
Barony of Carey
Barony of Lower Glenarm
GLEN DUNY
Ballyvey
Carey Mountain
Ballycastle Bay
Abbey
BALLYCASTLE
SCALE OF ENGLISH MILES.
Miles
The continuous Red Lines indicate the extent of the Road now making;
The Dotted Red Lines the parts of the Road not yet commenced.
The Slopes on the Old Road are one in 5, 6, 7, 8, &c. and passes Over Carey Mountain at an elevation of 920 feet above the Sea.
The New Line of Road passes over the Mountain of Carey at an elevation of 840 feet above the Sea, & ascends with Slopes of one in 22, 26 & 30, on the South side.
And descends northward from the Summit at slopes of one in 26, 30, 40 &c.

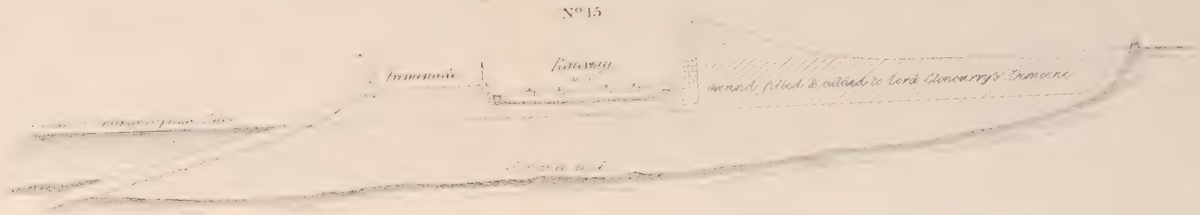
RIVER LIFFEY
CITY OF DUBLIN
Royal Canal Docks
Sir John Rogerson's Quay
Hanover Quay
Custom House
Custom House Docks
City Quay
Townsend Street
Great Brunswick Street
Eden Quay
Burgh Quay
Sackville Street
Abbey Street
Bachelors Walk
Westmoreland St.
Fleet Street
Bank
College Green
Commercial Buildings
Wellington Quay
Lower Ormond Quay
Dame Street
Exchequer Street
Castle Street
Nassau Street
Suffolk St.
Grafton Street
Dawson Street
Kildare Street
Mansion House
Royal Dublin Society
Kildare Street School
Clare Street
Lanster St.
COLLEGE PARK
Trinity College
MERRION SQUARE
North
South
East
West
Merrion Street
Lower Mount Street
Upper Mount Street
Lower Baggot Street
Upper Baggot Street
Grand Canal
Grand Canal Docks
Wentworth Pl.
Grand Canal St.
Barrow Street
Circular Road
Transverse Section No. 5
Beggars Bush Road
Northumberland Road
Circular Road
Irishtown Road
Haigs Distillery
Botanic Garden
DEPOT
RINGSEND
RIVER DODDER
IRISHTOWN
Murphey's Baths
Cranfields Baths
BALL'S BRI
STEPHEN'S GREEN
FITZWILLIAM SQUARE
Fitzwilliam Street
Leeson Street
Macartney Br.
Lock
H.R.P.

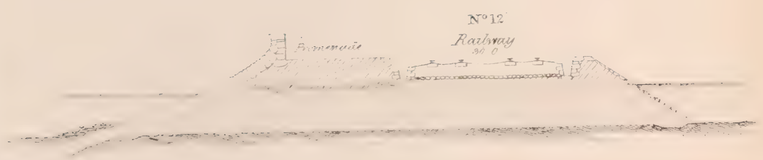
D
U
B
L
I
N
B
A
MERRION
Merrion Baths
Merrion Castle
ROCK ROAD
T.S. No 11.
WILLIAMSTOWN
T.S. No 12.
Boarding School
Maddecks Baths
Fort Lisle
Ruby Lodge
WILLOW PARK
BOOTERSTOWN
Frescati
BLACK ROCK
T.S. No 14.
T.S. No 15.
T.S. No 16.
T.S. No 17.
T.S. No 18.
Blackrock House
Maritime
TEMPL

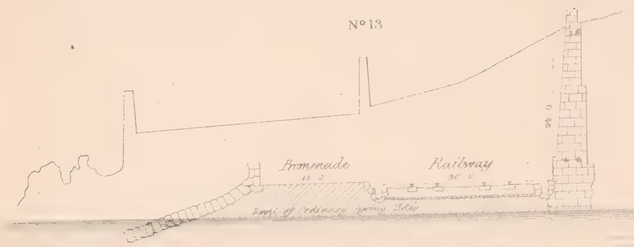
Bridge over the Grand Canal
Intended Road
Quay
Dock
Bridge over Irishtown Road
Bridge over the River Dodder
No 4
Railway
Dock
Dock
No 5
Railway
No 6
Railway
Angle 60°
Angle 60°
Circular Road
Angle 84°
Angle 33°46'
Angle 68°
Level
1 in 440
1 in 528
1 in 440
Grand Canal
Dock
Water from Westland Row to the Serpentine Avenue
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
1 Mile

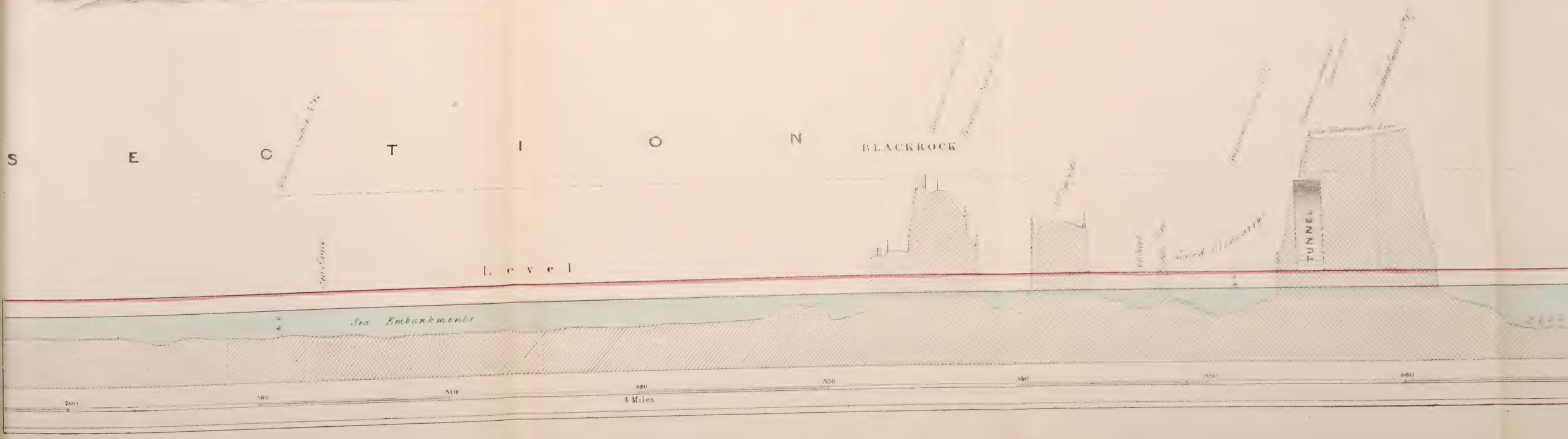

Bathing House and Tunnel Entrance at Lord Cloncurry's
Railway in Transverse Section.
SCALE
12 FEET
Railway in Longitudinal Section.
Railway
Level of Ordinary Spring Tide
Nº 8
Railway
Nº 9
Railway
Nº 10
Railway
L O N C I T U D
M E R R I O N
Level
Surface of Rails
170
180
190
200
210
220
230

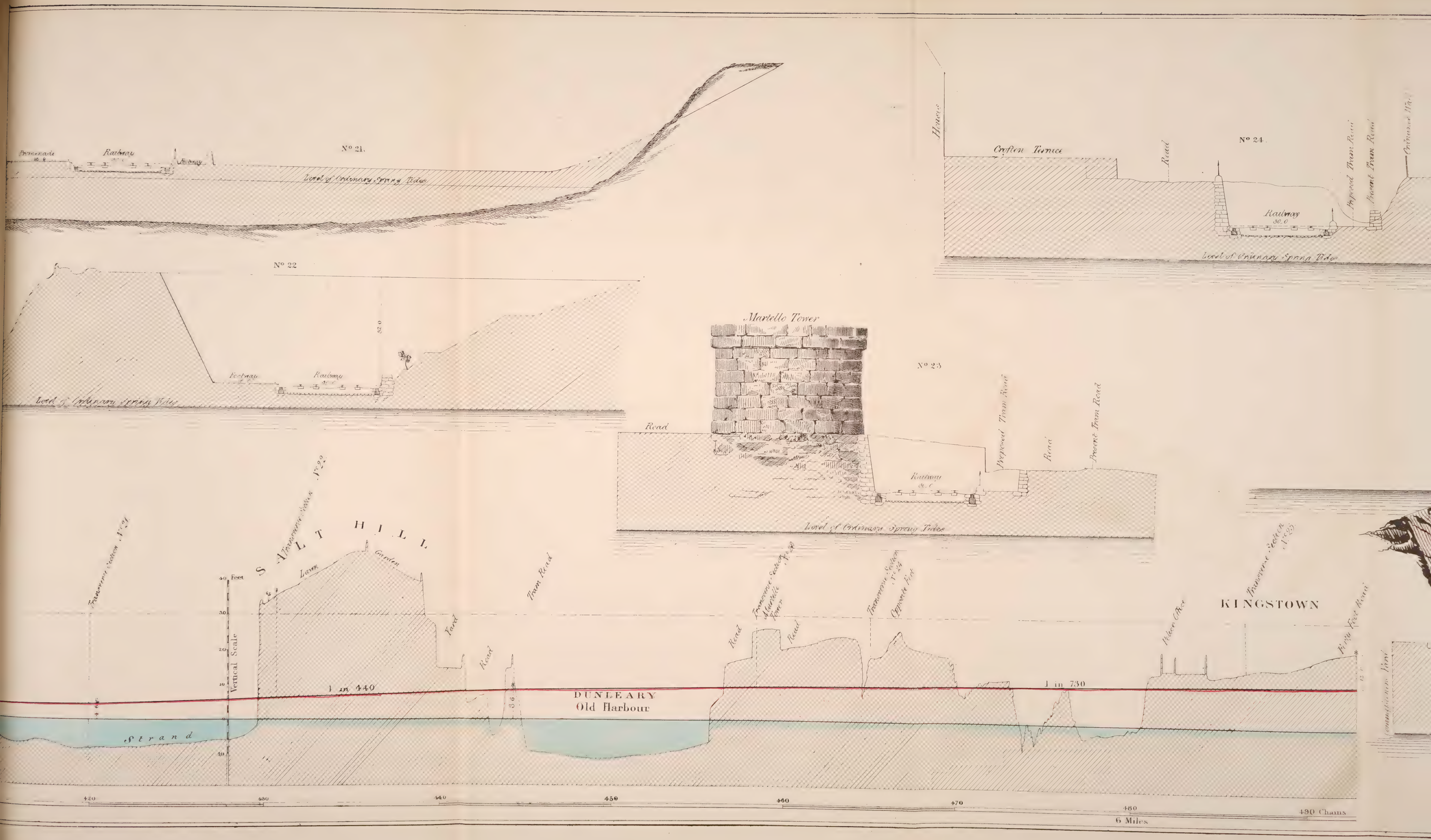
Bridge at Road to Martello Tower
in Seapoint Field.



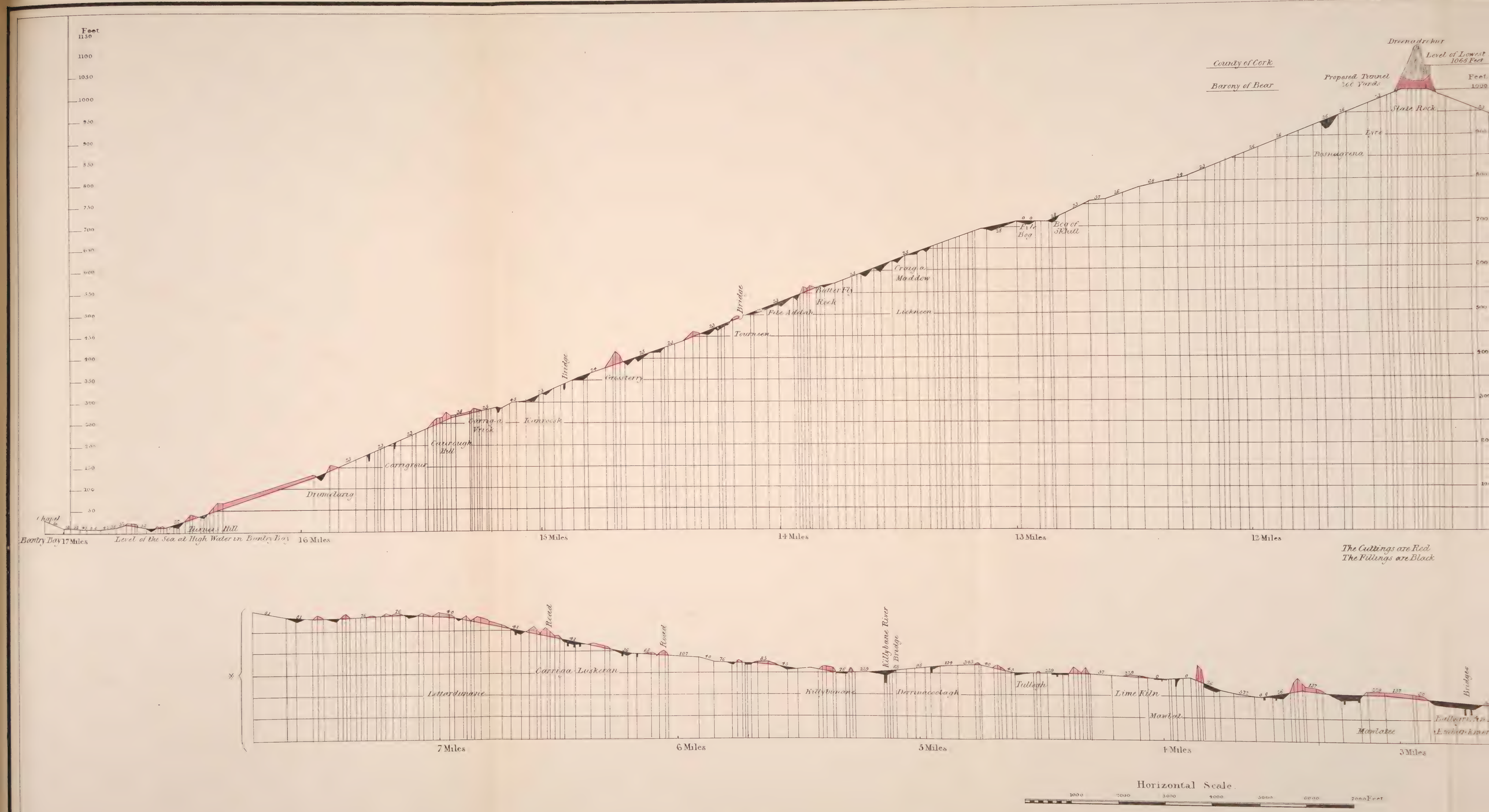







Nº 21.
Promenade
Railway
Level of Ordinary Spring Tides
Nº 22
Footway
Railway
Level of Ordinary Spring Tides
Martello Tower
Nº 23
Road
Railway
Level of Ordinary Spring Tides
Proposed Tram Road
Road
Present Tram Road
Houses
Crofton Terrace
Road
Nº 24.
Railway
30.0
Proposed Tram Road
Present Tram Road
Embankment Wall
Level of Ordinary Spring Tides
Transverse Section Nº 21
Transverse Section Nº 22
SALTHILL
Lawn
Garden
Yard
Tram Road
Road
Transverse Section Nº 23
Martello Tower
Road
Transverse Section Nº 24
Coppoch Fish
Transverse Section Nº 25
KINGSTOWN
Police Office
Forty Feet Road
Embankment Wall
Feet
40
30
20
10
Vertical Scale
1 in 440
1 in 730
DUNLEARY
Old Harbour
Strand
420
430
440
450
460
470
480
490 Chains
6 Miles

COUNTY OF CORK
Barony of Bear
COUNTY OF K
Barony of Gla
Glen Garriff Demesne
Derreenacarrig
Rosnagreena
New Road
Lickneen
Skhill
Slate Rock
Butter Fly Rock
File Addah
Carrig Fadda
Tourneen
Old Road
Crossterry
Drumdarig
Carrigrour
Kanrcosk
Road from Bearhaven
BANTRY BAY
Deep Water
Castle Garriff Demesne
Road from Bantry
Pass of Dreenadrohar
Carrig na Dornorie
Esk Aghernagh
Esk Donacha Du
Machabaan
Esk Road
Park-a-Skechan
Reliagh
East Reliagh
Pass of the Red Foxes Den
West Esk Pass
Pass of Eskacappul
Pass of Loughna Gaddeg
Highest Level
Gauge Rounds
Slate Rock
Old Road
12 M.
13 M.
14 M.
15 M.
17 M.
10 M.
9 M.
8 M.



Feet
County of Cork
Barony of Bear
Proposed Tunnel
Level of Lowest 1068 Feet
Dreenadrohur
Feet
Chapel
Bantry Bay
17 Miles
Level of the Sea at High Water in Bantry Bay
16 Miles
15 Miles
14 Miles
13 Miles
12 Miles
Turners Hill
Drumclurig
Carrigrour
Caurough Hill
Carrig-a-Vrick
Kanroosk
Bridge
Grossterry
Tourneen
Fite Addah
Butter Fly Rock
Lickneen
Craig a Maddow
Fyle Bog
Bog of Skhill
Bosnagrena
Lyre
Slate Rock
The Cuttings are Red
The Fillings are Black
Road
Carriga-Luskeran
Lettardunane
Killybunane
Killybane River Bridge
Derrinacoolagh
Tullagh
Lime Kiln
Mawlat
Mawlatee
Bridges
7 Miles
6 Miles
5 Miles
4 Miles
3 Miles
Horizontal Scale
1000
2000
3000
4000
5000
6000
7000 Feet

SECTION

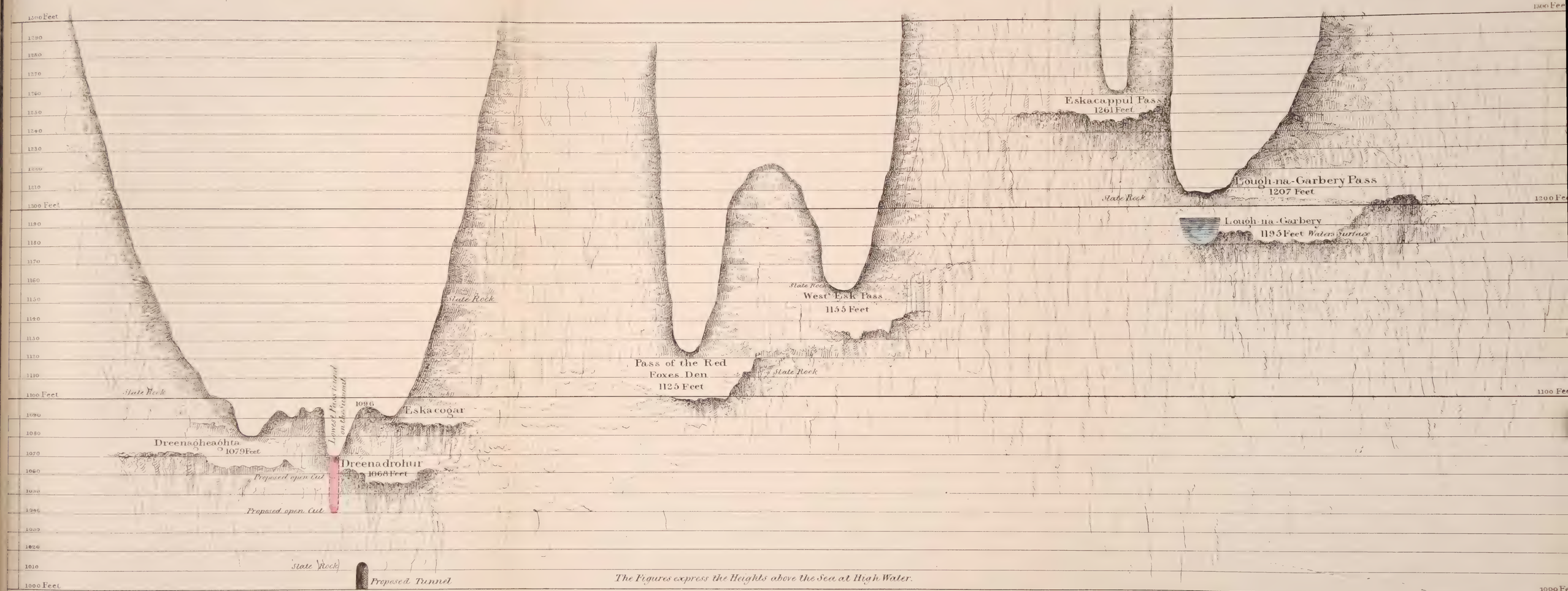
Shewing the Heights of various Passes through the Summit Ridge of the Mountains between

KENMARE RIVER AND BANTRY BAY

in the

COUNTIES OF CORK AND KERRY

By Wm Bald Engineer F.R.S.E. &c.
1833.



Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed, 23rd April 1834.
James and Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

FROM

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

TO THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY,
&c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,

WE have the honour to transmit our Third Annual Report as Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, with Abstracts of the Accounts for the various services under our charge.

Our proceedings may be classed under the same general heads as formerly; namely,

I.—Loans and Grants for Public Works.
II.—The collection of Repayments of old Loans.
III.—Inland Navigation.
IV.—Fisheries.
V.—Roads and Bridges.
VI.—The Public Buildings in Dublin and Phœnix Park.
VII.—Dunmore Harbour.
VIII.—Kingstown Harbour.

I.—LOANS AND GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS, UNDER THE ACT OF 1 & 2 WILL. IV. c. 33.

IN Statement (A.) will be found the particulars of all the Loans and Grants that have already been made, or are under consideration, with such remarks on the state and progress of the several Works as may tend to explain the effect of these advances. Several descriptive plans, memoirs and details of construction are added, which we consider may be deemed interesting.

It will be perceived, that of the 500,000*l.* provided for Loans by the Act of 1831, engagements have been made to the amount of 393,270*l.* 18*s.*, and applications to a large amount have come under consideration, several of which are likely to be followed up. There exists, therefore, a probability, that the whole of this fund will be shortly exhausted; and it will then remain for the consideration of His Majesty's Government and the Legislature, how far it may be expedient to extend the benefits which have undoubtedly been derived from the operation of these Loans, by a further power to make advances.

In addition to the demands upon this Fund for Public Works, the Act of 4th & 5th Will. IV. c. 90, authorized us to make advances to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the amount of 100,000*l.*; 46,000*l.* of this amount is included in the above sum of 393,270*l.* 18*s.*

Of the sums received in repayment of the earlier Loans, we have paid over to the account of the Teller of the Exchequer a total amount of 21,000*l.*, including the 10,000*l.* adverted to in our last Annual Report.

By the Act of 1831, 50,000*l.* were voted for Grants of a moiety of the expense for roads, bridges, and small piers in remote, uncultivated and poor districts; of that vote, sums amounting to 31,609*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* have been allotted to different objects, and the remainder of this Fund will doubtless also be soon expended. It is one calculated to be peculiarly beneficial to the country, and it is only surprising

 that

that advantage has not been taken of it more rapidly. Applications are indeed frequently made for the appropriation of this Grant Money to purposes that have hitherto been considered by the Legislature as only entitled to Loans; but as the object defined by the Act tends chiefly to a general improvement of the poorer classes, and rarely to the immediate advantage of the influential portion of the community, there has been some difficulty in obtaining the moiety of expense to be furnished by the grand juries, or other party interested.

In the management of these Funds, a difficulty (which we fear is irremediable) presents itself in the way of making a most useful class of advances, namely, of small sums to effect improvements which, although not of great extent, may be of considerable importance. This arises from the necessary legal expenses attendant upon a mortgage, which may be as heavy for an advance of 500*l.* as for 50,000*l.* The form of mortgage has, in many cases, been simplified; but various applications are still necessarily waived in consideration of costs for proceedings that cannot be dispensed with under the existing laws.

It may not perhaps be deemed a matter for our consideration; but we beg to remark, that the introduction of Exchequer Bills into Ireland under the Public Works' Act, has been productive of very useful effects to the monied and mercantile interests of the country.

II.—THE COLLECTION AND REPAYMENT OF OLD LOANS.

The accompanying Return (B.) shows the state of these Loans.

The reduction of the outstanding Debt is in gradual and in general operation, with the exception of those cases where the securities of anticipated tolls and profits have proved inadequate.

III.—INLAND NAVIGATION.

The Navigations under our charge are,

1. The Tyrone.
2. The Maig.
3. The Upper Shannon.
4. The Boyne.

1. The Tyrone is partly a canal and partly a river navigation, the former extending about four miles from the town of Coal Island to the deep water of the Blackwater, in which it is continued about three miles, and communicates with Lough Neagh by a short cut through the peninsula of Maghery. The tolls received upon the navigation have fallen off of late years.

The Ulster Canal, to connect Lough Erne and Lough Neagh, has been contracted for, and a commencement made. When this Work shall be completed to the Blackwater, it may be expected that the value of the Tyrone Navigation will materially increase; particularly if the collieries in its neighbourhood be worked with spirit, which, as yet, they have not been; and the potteries, for which there is an abundance of excellent clay, be prosecuted with skill and industry.

The expense of maintaining this branch is about 245*l.*; and the receipts from the tolls amount to about 145*l.* annually.

2. The Maig, a river which is navigable from the neighbourhood of Adare, in the county of Limerick, to the Lower Shannon.

The cost of maintenance is, on an average, about 70*l.*, and the receipts about 37*l.* yearly.

3. The Upper Shannon. This is a line of great importance, embracing a course of about 45 miles in length, through the heart of the country. It is not only capable of being made a first rate Navigation, but affords peculiar facilities for the extension of off branches, to a considerable distance, in many directions.

A Parliamentary Committee, last Session, investigated the circumstances of the whole line of the Shannon, and in the anticipation of some decided plan being adopted for its effectual improvement, the expenditure on the works and repairs has

has been reduced to what is absolutely necessary for their maintenance on their present comparatively inefficient scale.

The average outlay has been about 632 *l.* annually; and in consequence of the difficulties of the Navigation, and the charges being extremely low, the receipt from tolls does not amount to more than 108 *l.*

4. The Boyne. The whole of the Navigation of the Boyne, from Drogheda to Navan, comprising a distance of nearly 20 miles, was for many years in the hands of the Boyne Navigation Company; but the title of that Company to levy tolls having been disputed, the opinion of counsel was taken; and it was decided that the lower 12¾ miles, from the Carrickdexter Lock to Drogheda, were not legally vested in them, but in the Board of Works. We accordingly took possession in the month of August last.

The tolls promise to be fully adequate for placing and maintaining the Works in good substantial repair.

The very great capabilities existing in Ireland for the improvement of its internal Navigation, and the little advantage hitherto derived from resources so manifestly presented by nature, are too notorious, and have been too frequently remarked upon to require much further comment.

The existing Navigations, which have been created or improved by art, although very beneficial to the country, have, unfortunately, not proved generally successful as speculations to the undertakers. This has arisen from various causes; from want of judgment and skill in their original construction; from former mismanagement; from the enthusiastic feeling peculiar to this country, which leads to an attempt rather to rival what has been done elsewhere than to adapt the work to the necessity of the case; and, lastly, from the formation of the canals preceding in a great degree the general improvement of the country in other respects. Whatever may have been the cause of the failure, it has had the effect of discouraging the prosecution of such objects, unless in those cases where Government holds out the promise of liberal support; such support may be more readily afforded, now that there exists a reasonable anticipation of greater and more general advantage arising from it than could formerly have been contemplated.

The parties now in possession of some of the leading Navigations have latterly adopted a more enlightened and straightforward system of management.

In the earlier days of those establishments every thing appears to have been sacrificed to the immediate profit or advantage of the body of the proprietors, or to the interests of influential persons; the projection and management of the Works were made subservient to these ends; and the parties, not satisfied with partaking of the capital of the Company, even went so far as to distribute as dividends money obtained on loan, and other advances, which have been made for the purpose of improving the Navigation.

The Barrow Navigation is a very creditable exception to this system, having been throughout a well regulated public establishment.

The Works are not only kept in excellent condition, but frequent and important improvements are added, or made in their construction, from the funds of the Company, who have at the same time kept themselves entirely free from debt.

The Directors General of Inland Navigation, in a Report made to Government in 1811, on the affairs of the Barrow Navigation Company, and printed by the order of the House of Commons, stated that "the Company had given their time, their application and their money to the execution and management of this great work for many years, without receiving the smallest return; that they had managed the concern with the strictest honour; and the public gained the fruits of their labour, and were not involved in any distress; and that the weight of their misfortune lay entirely on their own shoulders." And it affords us much satisfaction to be enabled to add, that we have good reason to believe that the same upright, straightforward principles, which called forth the testimony we have quoted, have continued to regulate the management of the Barrow Navigation to the present time.

It will be observed that the Company have now brought forward an application for an advance; and we can only regret that, however reasonable their claim may be, the limits of our powers preclude the possibility of our acceding to it.

IV.—FISHERIES.

We are continuing, as authorized by your Lordships' letter of the 1st August 1833, to complete the temporary repairs to those piers along the coast, erected partially or entirely at the public expense.

After these small works shall be completed, the only duties we now exercise, as successors of the late Fishery Board, will be at an end.

The Act of 59th Geo. 3, c. 109, instituting that Board, gave them extensive powers for the regulation of various matters connected with the Fisheries of Ireland; and as the last Act on that important subject, and that in which all the preceding ones were consolidated, it is naturally referred to in cases of doubt or difficulty.

Parties concerned are in the habit of appealing to this Board for their interference in disputes of contested rights, regarding modes of fishing, and other intricate points connected with that important branch of commerce; and they are even advised to do so by eminent counsel, who find no other legal remedy; while, on the other hand, we are entirely without the means or power of acting on such occasions; for although the Act transferred the powers of the Commissioners, no funds were provided for carrying them into effect.

The Act in question comprehended in its provisions a system of Bounties, which, with other regulations, were placed under the management of a Board in Dublin, aided by an extensive establishment round the coast.

The Bounties commenced in 1819, were renewed by an Act of 1826, and allowed to expire at once in 1830. The establishments on the coast were soon afterwards abolished, and the duty, handed over to the late Board of Inland Navigation, was then reduced to the winding up of the affairs. As the successors of that Board we are completing that operation.

In the meanwhile the whole business of the Fisheries of Ireland remains without regulation, or, which is worse, subject to a law so difficult to enforce, and of so doubtful a character, as to be little better than a dead letter.

The state of Ireland, and the condition of the people, do no not seem, at the present moment, to be well adapted to the extension of this important resource for productive industry; and to this circumstance may be attributed the little attention that has hitherto been directed to the subject; but as the coasts are favourable, and the establishment of a proper system, and of the requisite advantages, might be the means of awakening that spirit of enterprize which the present state of things is only calculated to suppress; it is submitted to your Lordships' consideration whether it would not be desirable to obtain a minute investigation and detailed Report on the whole subject, from persons qualified by talent and experience for such an undertaking. To this Report might be added suggestions for such legislative measures, or other provisions, as might be judged necessary for the increase and revival, or rather the creation, of a resource that, as much, or perhaps more than any other, is productive of hardy and beneficial occupation to the labouring classes.

The small Fishery Piers along the coast, erected in great measure at the public expense, continue to be found, as has been repeatedly represented to your Lordships, of great public advantage; but as no provision was made for their maintenance at the time of their construction, it is very important that this omission should be rectified. Should such a general consideration of the state of the Fisheries take place, as we have ventured to recommend, this is a point that would no doubt press for early consideration.

V.—ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The benefits which the country has derived from the construction of Roads carried, by the aid of Government contributions, through extensive, poor and uncultivated districts which were previously without means of communication, continue to manifest themselves in the most satisfactory manner.

These Roads have been the means of fertilizing the desert, and of depriving the lawless disturbers of the public peace of their place of refuge, affording them at the same time resources for an active, honest industry, of which we must do them the justice to observe, they have not shewn any indisposition to avail themselves.

The

The following is a list of the Roads constructed under the Act of 3d Geo. 4, c. 34, and consigned to our charge by the late Board of Inland Navigation:

Cork	85 Miles.
Tipperary	41 —
Limerick	31 —
Kerry	33 —
Clare	92 —
Galway	12 —
Mayo	22 —
Roscommon	10½ —
Leitrim	3¾ —
Total	330¼ Miles.

These are all in good condition; and in the course of the last year the following have been added to the number:

Galway	120 Miles.
Mayo	105 —

Others in addition are also now in course of completion, in these two counties, by means of the Parliamentary Grant of 1834; and a still further considerable increase will be made from time to time under the Moiety Grants provided by the Public Works Act.

We cannot lose the opportunity of repeating the declaration of our firm conviction of the good policy of promoting these eminently useful works, by the most liberal and extensive support.

An illustration of the good effects produced by these Grant Roads will be found in Plan, No. 1.

Twelve years since a tract of country 400 square miles in extent, although surrounded by considerable market and post towns, (as Portumna, Loughrea, Gort, Crusheen, Tulla, Feakle, Scarriff and Mount Shannon,) and bordered by a lake for a considerable distance, was wholly without intersecting communications. It comprised the mountainous district heading the waters which flow to the Shannon, on one side, and the Western Ocean, on the other; and dividing the counties of Clare and Galway. The vallies and great portion of the land were naturally of a fertile quality, and capable of considerable improvement by cultivation; but from the want of Roads, it was impossible either to introduce lime or other necessary materials for the improvement of the soil, or to remove its produce; and thus, this part of the country remained in a manner shut out from the world.

The attention of Government was first turned to this direction by the spot being chosen as the asylum of the bands of ruffians, who, under the designation of Terry Alts, Lady Clare, &c. devastated the neighbourhood.

The map shows how this district is now traversed by Roads of recent construction, made by the aid of Government at a cost to the Public (in addition to Grand Jury presentment and private contributions) of little more than 10,000*l.* It is now rapidly becoming a source for the expenditure of a considerable capital in agricultural improvements, not only to the proprietors, but to other individuals taking lands on account of the opening thus afforded for profitable speculation.

Another instance may be mentioned of the benefits of these Government Roads, taken from the Report of one of our officers.

Sixty-three thousand barrels of lime (a sufficient quantity for the reclamation of 1,200 acres of waste land) have been carried into the mountains, in the last year, by means of the Anglesey Roads, in the county Tipperary, which cross this hitherto impracticable country in two directions, at right angles to one another, and are 40 miles in extent.

It only remains to add on this subject, that a general opening of extensive ranges of district now without Roads, such as still exist in Erris (county of Mayo) and some other parts of Ireland, ought, in our opinion, to be considered exclusively a work for the Government of the country. It cannot be accomplished, in the first instance, by other means, owing to the extent and poverty of the district; though the local authorities will assuredly afterwards construct branch and cross

Roads for their own interest, and the proprietors will take up the general works of cultivation and improvement, which may then be applied with effect.

Since our last Report, we have undertaken the maintenance of the following Turnpike Trust Roads, under the provisions of the 102d clause of the Public Works Act, (1st & 2d Will. IV. c. 33,) namely:

Dublin to Mullingar - - - - - -	51 Miles.
to Navan - - - - - - -	29 —
to Ashbourne - - - - - -	12¾ —

We have made an offer for the Road from Naas to Limerick, 100½ miles; and have now under consideration that between Antrim and Belfast, nealy 17 miles.

Having once assumed the management of any Roads, we shall be enabled to conduct the care of them with efficiency and economy, in proportion to the number that can be added in the same district or neighbourhood.

By the Act of last Session, Will. IV. c. 91, for the better regulation, for one year, of the Post Roads in Ireland, we are directed to give instructions to the several county surveyors for the repair of such mail-coach Roads as shall be represented to us by the Postmaster-general to require amendment; the cost of such repairs to be paid by Grand Jury presentment.

Very many requisitions have been made, and instructions given, in consequence of this arrangement.

Some delays and difficulties have occasionally arisen from the very heavy engagements pressing upon the county engineers in their ordinary business; they have, however, cheerfully and zealously exerted themselves on this unexpected call, and we have reason to hope the desired object will be effectually accomplished.

The nature of the complaints made on the subject of the state of repair of these portions of Road varies considerably, some involving a much greater extent of work than others; on this account we have adopted a principle, which we ascertained to be in accordance with the opinion of the Postmaster-general, namely, that the Act, being of a temporary nature, did not contemplate giving us the power of making alterations and improvements in the lines or levels; but, simply, called such attention to the state of the surface, drainage and fences, as should prevent danger, difficulty or delay to the mails, arising from defects on those points.

On the subject of the Roads and Bridges in Ireland, generally, we may be allowed to advert to the beneficial effect likely to be produced by the appointment of county engineers under the late Act for the amendment of the Grand Jury laws.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, these gentlemen have very generally commenced their services with zeal and firmness, accompanied by a degree of skill in their business that will tend gradually to the improvement of the communications, and be productive of a considerable saving of expense to the counties.

Their duties are very laborious, and their remuneration small, particularly when it is taken into consideration that the expenses previously incurred, either by the counties, or by individuals for the same services, (in general much more imperfectly performed) must have exceeded what is allowed to them, to a great amount.

We have been induced to advert to this subject from having been examiners of those gentlemen as candidates for the situation, and consulted on the arrangements.

VI.—THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN DUBLIN AND PHŒNIX PARK.

THE Buildings comprehended under this head are—

1. Dublin Castle:

   State Apartments of the Lord Lieutenant;
   Residences of the State Officers;
   Offices of the Chief and Under Secretaries, of the Council, Treasury, and Exchequer, &c.;
   Chapel Royal;
   Gates and Guardhouses.

2. The

2. The Four Courts:

The several Courts of Justice, and Law Offices connected therewith.

3. The Prerogative Court and Offices at the King's Inns, with the Registry of Deeds' Office.

4. The Custom-house:

Offices of Public Works and Record Department, and the external and other general repairs to the whole building.

Besides the Prison of the Four Courts Marshalsea, the Insolvent Debtors Court and Offices, the Royal Chapel at Ringsend, &c.

In the Phœnix Park:

The Vice-regal and Secretaries' Lodges and Demesnes. All the Works connected with the Park, exclusive of the above, are managed by the Woods and Forests Department.

Of these buildings some have, within the last two years, been put into a tolerably respectable state; others will require further improvement and additional furniture before they can be considered in a condition which would subsequently merely call for maintenance and repair.

A very extensive undertaking is now pending for the convenience of the law departments at the Four Courts, and for the security of that extensive building and its valuable records.

An elaborate Report on this important matter, by a body of Commissioners of high authority, was published, by order of the House of Commons, in 1813, 1814 and 1815. It represented the inadequacy of the accommodation, the propriety of a better arrangement, and above all, the necessity of insulating that very valuable establishment from the immediate proximity of the low class of houses by which it is surrounded.

No remedy has, however, as yet been applied to this evil, and it has increased in a great degree to the present day.

In the year 1832, an Act was passed, authorizing the expenditure of 4,000 *l.* from the Suitors' Fund, for the erection of a Nisi Prius Court, the execution of which has been delayed by unforeseen circumstances.

About the same period the Benchers of the King's Inns proposed to purchase, from the funds at their disposal, ground and premises connected with the Four Courts, for the purpose of building a Law Library, Reading Rooms, and some other accommodations for the Bar and Solicitors of the Courts, at a cost that will probably not amount to less than 30,000 *l.*

Authority was also given, by an Act passed during the last Session of Parliament, for the expenditure of 50,000 *l.* from the Suitors' Funds, for the purpose of insulating the Courts, and providing such additional buildings as should be necessary.

It is now proposed to combine these three objects in one general plan; measures are in progress for taking possession of the surrounding premises, under a valuation that has already been obtained by the Benchers; and our architect has plans for the several buildings in a considerable state of forwardness, in the arrangement of which he has been much assisted by the Building Committee of the Benchers.

VII.—DUNMORE HARBOUR.

The work for the security of the Pier is carrying on in a substantial manner, and at a moderate expense, fixed by contract.

Plan, No. 2, will explain the progress and system of the principal operations.

A steam vessel trading between Dublin and Cork having touched upon the Breakwater at the extreme end of the pier, on entering the harbour, we have ordered a beacon to be placed there.

VIII.—KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.

The construction of a Landing Wharf and Quay has been continued throughout the year with activity.

This Wall is 40 feet in height, and not less in any part than 20 feet below the level of low-water spring tides.

It is for the present to be carried to the length of 400 feet; upwards of 130 feet of coping have already been laid, and the remainder is carried up to various heights, the foundation being nearly completed. We anticipate that the whole will be finished in September next.

It is probable that, for the more convenient and speedy delivery of the Liverpool and Holyhead Mails, the Post-office will desire an extension of this Wharf for that peculiar service. Should such be the case, there would be a great advantage, in economy as well as in other respects, in the immediate continuation of the Work, while all the apparatus, particularly that adapted to the operations under water, is in perfect good condition.

Some other matters of minor importance have also been prosecuted, and granite blocks are in course of preparation for the Pier Heads.

The only urgent work which now remains to be undertaken (exclusive of the consideration of a Wharf for the accommodation of the Mail Steam Packets), is to finish and secure the Pier Heads forming the entrance to the Port.

In their present rough state, the loose rubble stones are liable to be washed into the Harbour, and, in the event of heavy gales with particular winds, much mischief might ensue.

An establishment of the Commissioners, as well as of the contractors, adequate to the Work, has hitherto had ample employment; the quarries are open, and an extensive tramroad from them is necessarily maintained, at a considerable expense, till it shall be completed. An early decision, therefore, upon the manner in which this operation shall be executed, and the provision of funds for its being carried on with every reasonable degree of activity, are matters of deep interest.

The question of the form to be given to the entrance of the Harbour has been, for many years, referred to the Board of Admiralty, who have hitherto found much difficulty in coming to a decision, in consequence of the very great variety of opinions maintained by the seamen and engineers who have been consulted on the subject. The result of the experience of some years, in nearly its present forward state, must, we apprehend, have narrowed in a great degree the inquiry as to probable effects. At all events, much embarrassment in proceeding, and some unnecessary expenditure, will be the consequence of further delay in this matter.

In the course of the year, some Moorings that were much required in the Harbour have been laid down, with the permission and co-operation of the Admiralty, on the most recent and improved system, by Mr. Loane, of Portsmouth Dockyard.

In a few months it was observed that the iron shackles and chains immediately in connexion with the buoys, were in a very rapid state of corrosion. Edmond Davy, esq., Professor of Chemistry to the Dublin Society, was consulted on the subject, and referred the effect to the action of electricity, produced by the conjunction of the lead and copper (with which the bottom and sides were sheathed) with the iron, and recommended insulating the iron from the other metal, which has been effected by cutting off the copper about three inches round the bolt. This has been completely successful in arresting the mischief.

The Professor is engaged in making further experiments, not yet completed, for the preservation of iron in salt-water, by connecting it with zinc. Annexed is his Report.

It may be mentioned that the same inconvenience has not been experienced at Portsmouth, and the only known difference of circumstance is, that at Portsmouth, the buoys are in a rapid current of tide, while at Kingstown they are in perfectly still water.

We transmit a statement of the number of vessels, with their tonnage, which have frequented the port during the last year, by which it will be perceived that there has been in that period a considerable increase in the business, and in the use made of the Harbour.

Independent of the above regular duties, the Board has been called upon to perform many services, and to incur expenses (increasing those under the head of Contingencies) in consequence of references made to them by your Lordships and the Irish Government, on matters connected with Public Works and other subjects, on which they have been considered to have the means of making investigations and reports.

Having thus enlarged on the several heads of the services on which this Board is engaged, we have only now to add, that the progress of the Public Works in Ireland

Ireland, if not so rapid as to keep pace with the sanguine anticipations naturally awakened by the striking local capabilities of the country, is evidently such as gradually tends towards the most desirable results. It is also satisfactory to perceive that these Works are projected and carried into execution on principles more conducive to general and public advantage than has formerly been the case; and that they are already perceptibly producing very considerable moral, physical, and local improvement throughout the country.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordships' most obedient humble servants,

J. F. BURGOYNE,
BROOK T. OTTLEY,
J. RADCLIFF.

Office of Public Works, Custom-house, Dublin,
31 January 1835.

APPENDIX.

Sir, Royal Dublin Society's Laboratory, 22 Dec. 1834.

I HAD the honour of receiving your letters of the 12th and 15th of November, informing me "that the Commissioners are very desirous of trying the experiment proposed by me of the application of zinc to the iron bolts and shackles of the buoys in Kingstown Harbour, to prevent the rapid corrosion that has been taking place, and that they would prefer such an experiment being made under my direction."

I now beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners, that I commenced my experiments on one of the buoys at Kingstown Harbour on the 26th November, and continued them on another buoy on the 19th December, in company with the harbour-master, who kindly afforded me every facility in his power.

The buoy on which I first operated (being the only one on shore) was unfavourably circumstanced for my experiments, because none of the lead had been removed from its lower surface, and the iron shackles and bolts attached to it were very much corroded. The principal corrosion, however, appeared to have taken place near the lead at the bottom of the buoy, or within a short distance of it. My first experiment was designed to ascertain whether a given weight of the corroded iron work connected with the buoy would, when protected with a sufficient surface of zinc, undergo any farther corrosion, or lose any weight in sea water. Accordingly the iron shackle, link, nut and forelock, immediately close to the buoy, weighing together 57 lbs., had attached to them four small ingots of zinc.

On the 15th December, I examined this experiment. Owing to a strain on the iron shackle, one of the pieces of zinc had been forcibly removed; but the appearance of the iron in the vicinity of the other pieces of zinc was quite different from that of the unprotected iron, and much more free from corrosion than on the 26th November; the recent state of the experiment prevented me from trying if the iron work had lost any weight.

On the 19th December, my experiments were made under more favourable circumstances than before; the buoy on which I operated having had a portion of lead removed from its bottom, and the shackles and bolts being made clean. I have also made subsequent experiments with zinc, as a protector to iron in sea water, and instituted comparative experiments in the harbour, to ascertain the rate of the corrosion of known weights of iron chain when unprotected, and the precise difference of effect when protected; also, whether bright surfaces of iron will oxidate or corrode when protected by zinc; but all these experiments have been too recently made to state the results.

I beg leave to state that I have had repeated opportunities during the last week (in company with the harbour-master) of examining those buoys, which, agreeably to my suggestion in July last, had about three inches of lead removed from their bottoms, so as to break all connexion between the iron shackles and the lead and copper coating the buoys. Some of the buoys so treated have been down nearly six months, and I have no hesitation in saying, I consider the alteration a most beneficial one, and connected with the permanency of the iron work. My opinion is founded on comparing these buoys with the buoys from which none of the lead has been removed. In the former, the corrosion of the iron work seems to be very nearly arrested, and the shackles, &c. have become the abode of myriads of marine insects. In the latter, the iron work is strongly corroded, and exhibits no vestige of animation on its surface.

As the buoys at Kingstown Harbour are said to be of similar construction to those now in use at Portsmouth, and the latter, according to Mr. Loane, pilot-master, do not exhibit any such corrosion as the former, he has referred the cause of the corrosion "to the stillness of the water at Kingstown Harbour, allowing the copper to act against the iron in a greater degree than it does at Portsmouth, owing to the greater run of tide there, which carries off the attractive influence, and it may be assisted by the lead being secured with metal nails."

I have had no opportunity of comparing the buoys at Portsmouth with those at Kingstown; but it appears to me that very slight differences in construction may occasion a material difference in the corrosion of the iron work; and even admitting the exact similarity of construction of the buoys at both places, it is possible that a considerable degree of corrosion may take place in the iron work of the buoys at Portsmouth, without being apparent to superficial observation, the loose oxide being carried off by the strength of the tide.

The striking manner in which the corrosion of the iron shackles and bolts has been arrested, on the removal of part of the lead from the bottoms of the buoys in Kingstown Harbour, seems to show that the previous rapid corrosion was in consequence of the connexion of the iron with the lead and copper covering the surface of the buoys, and that the effect was at first justly referred by me to electricity or electrical action.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edm. Davy.*

Henry R. Paine, Esq.
Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works, &c.

RETURN of VESSELS that have frequented *Kingstown Harbour* during the Year 1834.

	Number.	Tonnage.
Vessels that have cleared out from an English, Irish, Scotch, or foreign port, and bound to an Irish port (not including Dublin), wind-bound or taking shelter - - - -	245	17,681
Vessels that have cleared out from an English, Scotch, or foreign port, bound to England or Scotland, wind-bound or taking shelter - - - - - - - - - - -	73	7,708
Vessels trading to or from the port of Dublin; waiting for tide or wind - - - - - - - - - - -	1,054	156,945
Revenue cruizers and men of war - - - - - -	30	—
Vessels from Irish ports to English, Scotch, or foreign ports, taking shelter or wind-bound - - - - - - -	143	11,949
Vessels from English and Scotch ports to foreign ports taking shelter and wind-bound - - - - - - - -	36	4,924
Vessels to Kingstown or the old harbour of Dunleary - -	118	14,098
Total - - - -	1,699	213,305

Mem.—The tonnage, &c. of steamers, waiting tide at Kingstown, amounts to 374 vessels, 79,257 tons, and is included in the item, in the above Return, of vessels to and from the port of Dublin. The tonnage of steamers plying as packets to Kingstown, men-of-war, post-office or merchants, is not specified.

(signed) *Wm. Hutchison,*
Harbour-Master.

Kingstown, 7 January 1835.

(A.)—STATEMENT of the several LOANS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, pursuant to the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, up to the 1st of January 1835.

No.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT of LOAN Sanctioned.	AMOUNT of EXCHEQUER BILLS Issued on account of each.	REPAYMENTS. PRINCIPAL.	REPAYMENTS. INTEREST.	STATE AND PROGRESS OF WORKS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
1.	Road from Drumsna to Bundoran, county Leitrim.	2,511 17 5	2,500 – –	402 12 4	266 5 2	* Thus marked were reported to have been *completed* in last Report.
2.	Road from Kilkenny to Freshford, county Kilkenny.	623 – –	600 – –	176 12 9	56 19 9	*
3.	Completing the works of Ardglass Harbour -	6,650 – –	6,650 – –	- - -	- - -	*
4.	Working of the quarries at Valentia - -	7,000 – –	7,000 – –	- - -	230 – 8	- - The preliminary steps are made for bringing these works into considerable activity. About 170 men are now employed. The flagging and landings are reported to be of a very superior kind in quality and dimensions; single slabs of 50, 60, and even up to 90, superficial feet being readily obtained, and are now habitually shipped for the London market.
5.	To improve the works of the Limerick Navigation Company.	8,910 – –	8,500 – –	- - -	661 4 3	- - Completed.
6.	Ennis Road, through the liberties of the city of Limerick.	205 – –	200 – –	110 16 8	17 5 10	- - Completed.
7.	Waterford Road - - ditto - - -	560 – –	560 – –	302 17 9	47 2 3	- - Completed.
8.	Drainage of farms near Nenagh, county Tipperary.	200 – –	200 – –	- - -	15 – –	*
9.	Erecting machinery, Cronebane copper mines, county Wicklow.	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	484 11 5	85 10 2	*
10.	In aid of machinery, Ballymurtagh mines, county Wicklow.	1,000 – –	1,000 – –	- - -	59 1 11	*
11.	Road from Clogheen to Cappoquin, county Tipperary.	1,278 11 10	1,250 – –	434 17 1	44 12 2	- - Completed.
12.	Ditto - - - - - - county Waterford	1,895 12 7	1,850 – –	1,004 8 7	39 10 9	
13.	Building a court-house at Carlow - -	5,000 – –	5,000 – –	2,184 5 4	315 14 8	*
14.	Continuing Quay-wall at Claddagh, Galway -	300 – –	250 – –	61 6 2	10 13 10	
15.	Completing the Wellesley Bridge and Docks, Limerick.	25,000 – –	19,300 – –	1,250 – –	658 14 10	- - The continuation and termination of these works have been still delayed, to a much greater extent than could have been anticipated, owing latterly to the great difficulty that has been found in the obtaining of transport from Liverpool for the iron beams of the large swivel-bridge, which are unmanageable both in mass and shape; but assurances are given that they will be immediately transmitted.
16.	Road from Strokestown to Lung Bridge, county Roscommon.	7,111 8 11	4,650 – –	2,069 5 2	64 3 6	- - This work is in considerable forwardness, and expected to be completed during the ensuing summer. The works are reported by the county engineer to be substantially and properly executed.
17.	Slate quarries near Killaloe - - -	500 – –	500 – –	- - -	26 19 6	*

18.	Athlunkard Bridge and approaches thereto, over the river Shannon.	9,889 19 2	9,850 – –	- - -	152 17 4	- - Completed.
19.	—	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Constructing a floating-dock at Galway -	17,000 – –	4,000 – –	636 5 7	212 11 10	- - No great progress yet made, and the recent death of the contractor has still further retarded operations, but measures are taking for their being again renewed with more activity.
21.	Road between Castlerea and Ballinasloe, near Ballygar, county of Galway.	346 8 3	300 – –	91 17 4	10 2 8	- - This road was completed according to the original design; but it has been found necessary to give increased water-way to a bridge on the line, and to raise a part of the road which was liable to be flooded; which works are in progress.
22.	Road between Ennis and Ballinasloe, near Lough Graney, county of Clare.	1,153 1 7	800 – –	465 18 6	9 4 1	- - Of these roads the cuttings, embankments, formation and fences are completed, excepting over bog lands, which still require consolidation by the drainage of this winter. Nearly all the bridges and masonry are executed, and large quantities of broken stone are prepared. It is expected that they will be opened during the ensuing season.
23.	Road, continuation of same to Derrybrien, county of Galway.	534 4 2	500 – –	221 3 7	4 4 5	
24.	Bridge over the Bann, at Agivey, county Londonderry.	1,250 – –	1,250 – –	162 3 9	25 6 3	- - Completed.
25.	Ditto - - ditto - - county Antrim -	1,250 – –	1,250 – –	340 16 7	24 15 11	
26.	Road from Larne to Ballycastle, county Antrim	11,303 4 –	9,000 – –	2,699 12 1	83 16 –	- - This arduous undertaking has been persevered in with activity. The line round the Little Deer Park at Glenarm (by which a very steep road over a mountain 675 feet high has been exchanged for one on nearly a perfect level,) has been opened to the public, although still requiring some fences and finishing. Another short line on a level, avoiding steep rises of about 100 feet, has also been opened, and other parts are in progress. Mr. Bald's Remarks on the construction of Bog Roads, in Appendix, and Plans Nos. 3 to 17, will illustrate the nature of some of the details of the works on this line.
27.	Road from Carrickfergus to Antrim and Larne	1,485 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Some embarrassment has arisen on this line, owing to the proprietor of a mill objecting to the road going through his premises, and the road commissioners not being willing, or being apprehensive of not having power, to accommodate him by altering it.
28.	To improve the Newry Navigation - -	12,000 – –	8,000 – –	489 14 10	150 18 8	- - Several passages in the river that were narrow, and obstructed with rocks and stones, have been greatly opened, so as to admit a very considerable increase to the tidal and navigable water above. Shoals have also been deepened by the steam dredge belonging to the Navigation, and there is a prospect of obtaining the admission of steam trading vessels, and the ordinary sized foreign vessels frequenting the port, up to Fathom Lock, (one mile and three quarters below Newry) instead of being obliged, as at present, to discharge at Warren Point, at the mouth of the river.
29.	Drainage of farms, Earl of Besborough, county Kilkenny.	2,000 – –	1,150 – –	- - -	- - -	- - All the projected work, and some approved additions, have been executed, or are in progress; and his Lordship's agent reports that the object has exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and he has no doubt will be completely successful in every respect.
30.	Road from Dublin to Blessington - -	1,500 – –	2,750 – –	175 – –	29 3 8	- - The works for which the loan was obtained are approaching towards completion. The trustees have recently employed a capable engineer to direct the repairs.

(continued)

(A.)—Statement of Loans—*continued.*

No.	Object.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Amount of Exchequer Bills Issued on account of each.	Repayments. Principal.	Repayments. Interest.	State and Progress of Works.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
31.	Railway from Dublin to Kingstown - -	75,000 - -	74,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - The operations comprehended in the original Act of Parliament, as amended in the second, (exclusive of the proposed extension) are completed, and, generally speaking, in an able manner, forming a very splendid work. Some little failures in execution, inseparable from a great undertaking carried on with much rapidity, will, by degrees, be remedied; they do not at all affect the working of the road. The railway was opened to the public on the 17th of December, and has been worked on regularly and successfully since. The number of passengers conveyed on it up to the 1st of January (15 days) has been 35,041. The locomotives, machinery, carriages and establishments generally, are very complete, and of first-rate order, and there cannot be a doubt but that the whole undertaking will prove a great convenience, as well as a source of enjoyment, to the inhabitants of Dublin and its neighbourhood. Thomas F. Bergin, esq., secretary to the Company, has applied to the carriages a spring bar (for which he has obtained a patent,) admirably adapted to ease the shock of sudden stopping or putting in motion, while at the same time it is more strong, more simple, and much more economical, and attended with other great advantages over the system hitherto adopted. A description, with drawings, Nos. 18, 19 and 20, are annexed.
32.	To improve the harbour of Drogheda - -	10,000 - -	4,000 - -	- - -	- - -	- - Mr. Bald's (the engineer) Report on the state of these works will be found in the Appendix.
33.	Road from Loughrea to Derrybrien, county Galway.	720 - -	400 - -	200 4 7	2 5 5	- - The cuttings, embankments, formation and fences are completed, excepting over bog lands, which still require consolidation by the drainage of this winter. Nearly all the bridges and masonry are executed, and large quantities of broken stone are prepared. It is expected that this road will be opened during the ensuing season.
34.	Completing repairs of road leading to Waterford, through Limerick.	296 3 6	290 - -	133 10 5	14 11 3	"
35.	Ditto - - - - Ennis - - - - ditto	117 6 8	100 - -	54 7 6	4 10 10	"
36.	Road from Abbeyfeale to Glin, county Limerick.	1,181 15 3	700 - -	305 6 4	1 18 9	- - This work is in course of execution, and a favourable report has been lately received of the progress made.
37.	Bridge over the river Inagh, near Liscannor, county Clare.	2,222 14 -	1,200 - -	901 16 11	15 4 1	- - Proceeding in a substantial manner; great precautions were necessary in getting in the foundations; one abutment alone remains to be raised previous to throwing over the arches, and a large quantity of materials is prepared. This bridge is very close to the sea, and will be of considerable utility in connecting the coast roads.

38.	Road from Kenmare to Glengarriff, county Cork	2,737 16 –	1,250 – –	992 16 3	13 6 8	- - An expenditure to the amount of 7,891 *l.* has been made on this 17 miles; and a great extent of drainage, cuttings, embankments and masonry completed in the rough, which cannot, in their present state, be described without going too much into detail. The works are going on satisfactorily.
39.	Same road, county Kerry - - - -	5,865 18 –	2,750 – –	2,445 15 3	17 18 6	
40.	Road from Five Mile Town to Clones, county Fermanagh.	2,600 – –	1,500 – –	269 9 6	- - -	- - The works are progressing, but not quite in so satisfactory a manner as is desirable.
41.	Road near Meelick to Cratloe Hill, county Clare.	1,250 – –	1,200 – –	258 17 5	27 2 7	- - Nearly completed.
42.	Road from Portumna to Mount Shannon, county Galway.	2,178 – –	900 – –	424 16 1	4 12 4	- - This road is in a forward state, but the portion over bog will still require time for the action of the drainage in its consolidation.
43.	Road from Omagh to Cookstown, county Tyrone.	2,334 – –	2,050 – –	172 14 –	2 8 2	- - Finished, but not yet taken off the contractor's hands.
44.	Road from Bailieborough to Virginia, county Cavan.	1,936 – –	200 – –	- - -	- - -	- - This work is in progress.
45.	Road from Centinaveena Coal-pits to Dromahair, county Leitrim.	1,943 – –	500 – –	278 9 1	12 18 11	- - In progress, but carrying on rather slowly.
46.	To complete a Roman-catholic chapel at Bruree, county Limerick.	150 – –	150 – –	- - -	- - -	- - Completed.
47.	Road through liberty of Waterford, and part of road to Tramore.	1,550 – –	600 – –	477 – 6	- - -	- - In a forward state, and expected to be completed during the ensuing summer.

Note.—The foregoing Loans had been concluded at the period of making up the last Annual Report; the following have been since effected:

48.	For improvements to the harbour of Ballyshannon, county Donegal.	5,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - Colonel Conolly has hitherto expended his own money, and not demanded any advance on account of this loan, consequently no inspection has been made on the part of this Board. A Report by the engineers of the works, Messrs. Stevenson, is transmitted, which the Board have reason to believe is very correct. The Report is accompanied by a Plan, No. 24.
49.	Road from Johnstown to Bawn, county Kilkenny.	182 – –	150 – –	11 2 6	2 10 6	- - Nearly completed; expected to be finished in spring.
50.	Road from Killaloe to Tomgraney, county Clare.	2,850 – –	350 – –	- - -	- - -	- - This will fill up a link in the chain of roads through the country that is much wanted; besides which, it skirts Lough Derg, giving the neighbouring country the benefit of its navigable communication to Limerick and Dublin, and the power of resorting to the inexhaustible supply of rich marl which forms the great part of its bed; a substance so valuable to the agriculturist, that the lake may be considered a mine of wealth to the country. The work is proceeding satisfactorily, both in execution and economy.
51.	To complete a Roman-catholic chapel at Buttevant, county Cork.	600 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - The bond of security is not yet completed.
52.	Road from Derrygonnelly to Manorhamilton, county Fermanagh.	2,350 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - This work is in progress.
53.	Turnpike road between Dublin and Mullingar	3,000 – –	1,500 – –	- - -	- - -	- - This Board having, under the provisions of their Act of Parliament, entered into a contract with the trustees to undertake the repairs of this road, the loan for putting it in the first instance into a proper state, though made to the trust, is being expended under the directions of the Board. The work is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is intended that this important thoroughfare from the metropolis shall by degrees be put into and maintained in a respectable state.

(*continued*)

(A.)—Statement of Loans—*continued.*

No.	Object.	Amount of Loan Sanctioned.	Amount of Exchequer Bills Issued on account of each.	Repayments. Principal.	Repayments. Interest.	State and Progress of Works.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
54.	Road from Kilkenny to Piltown, county Kilkenny.	1,050 – –	350 – –	46 2 7	5 6 5	- - This work is in progress.
55.	Road over Cratloe Hill to Moyhill, co. Clare	1,700 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - This is a continuation of the road for which loan No. 41 was made. There has not been any inspection of the work, no application having as yet been made for an instalment on the loan.
56.	Road from near Ross to Ballyane, co. Wexford	2,800 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No application for an advance has been made on this loan, consequently there has not been an inspection of the works.
57.	Boyne Navigation from Carrick Dexter Lock to Drogheda.	1,750 – –	500 – –	- - -	- - -	- - This navigation is in the hands of the Board of Public Works, who are waiting the proper season for putting the same into a substantial state. In the meantime some small urgent repairs have been made.
58.	Road from Mallins to Guidore River, county Donegal.	750 – –	750 – –	66 5 5	8 14 7	- - Considerable progress has been made in the works of this road, which is in a wild uncultivated district, for the opening of which a grant has been made concurrent with this loan.
59.	New bridge at Belturbet, county Cavan -	1,700 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No advance has yet been made or applied for.
60.	Road from Carnew to Tullow, co. Wicklow -	2,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No advance has been made, and it is understood none will be required.
61.	For rebuilding Thomond Bridge, city of Limerick.	9,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - The old Thomond Bridge, till very recently the only one over the Shannon at Limerick, has been for years in a dilapidated state, and was in part carried away in the winter of 1833. This loan is to rebuild it substantially, and in a more convenient form.
62.	Improvement in turnpike road from Dublin to Dunleer.	1,600 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - The trustees have agreed to expend a considerable sum from the funds of the trust before applying for an advance on account of this loan.
63.	Road from Bailieborough, by Moynalty, to Kells, co. Cavan.	898 15 –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - No advance has been made or applied for.
64.	For clearing away a mass of very bad buildings in Barrack-street, for an improved entrance to the city of Dublin; (Wide-street Commissioners.)	25,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - The removal of these buildings is not yet commenced.
65.	The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, pursuant to Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 90.	46,000 – –	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - This loan is in pursuance of the Act 4 & 5 Will. 4, c. 90. The principle on which the mortgage deeds are to be drawn has not yet been decided.
	£.	351,770 18 –	195,250 – –	20,796 19 10	3,435 9 1	

STATEMENT of the several GRANTS made by the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS in *Ireland*, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, up to the 1st of January 1835.

No.	OBJECT.	AMOUNT of Grant Sanctioned. £.	s.	d.	TOTAL. £.	s.	d.	AMOUNT issued from Treasury on Account of Grants. £.	s.	d.	STATE AND PROGRESS OF WORKS.
1.	To complete a fishery pier at Rathcourcey, county Cork -	218	18	–	-	-	-	157	2	6	- - Completed.
2.	In aid of Lough Graney Road, county Clare - - -	1,319	17	3	-	-	-	1,000	–	–	- - These works are explained under the head of Loans, Nos. 22 and 23.
3.	Same - - continuation to Derrybrien, county Galway -	534	4	2	-	-	-	534	4	2	- - *See* Loans, No. 33.
4.	For a road and quay at Garrakennedy, Lough Derg, River Shannon.	635	15	4	-	-	-	300	–	–	- - The road has been opened to the public, but little progress has as yet been made in the landing-place.
5.	In aid of a road between Castlerea and Ballinasloe, county Galway.	346	8	3	-	-	-	346	8	3	- - *See* Loans, No. 21.
6.	In aid of a road from Larne to Ballycastle, county Antrim -	6,645	–	–	-	-	-	5,000	–	–	- - Explained under Loans, No. 26.
7.	In aid of a road from Loughrea to Derrybrien, county Galway	1,040	–	–	-	-	-	1,040	–	–	- - Ditto - - - - - - - No. 33.
8.	In aid of masonry on road from Castlerea to Ballinasloe, near Ballygar.	180	–	–	-	-	-	180	–	–	- - Ditto - - - - - - - No. 21.
9.	In aid of bridge near Liscannor, county Clare - - -	2,222	14	–	-	-	-	1,200	–	–	- - Ditto - - - - - - - No. 33.
10.	In aid of road from Kenmare to Glengarriff, county Cork -	2,737	16	–	-	-	-	1,337	16	–	- - Ditto - - - - - - - Nos. 38 and 39.
11.	- - Ditto - - ditto - - county Kerry - -	5,865	18	–	-	-	-	3,365	18	–	
12.	In aid of road from Five Mile Town to Clones, co. Fermanagh	1,028	–	–	-	-	-	1,028	–	–	- - Explained under head of Loans, No. 40.
13.	In aid of road over the Glenstall Mountains, connecting the Anglesey Road with the Thurles Road to Limerick.	700	–	–	-	-	-	700	–	–	- - Considerable progress has been made in this work.
14.	In aid of road from Portumna to Mount Shannon, county Galway.	2,178	–	–	-	-	-	900	–	–	- - Explained under head of Loans, No. 42.
15.	In aid of road from Centinaveena Coal-pits to Dromahaire, county Leitrim.	1,943	–	–	-	-	-	500	–	–	- - Ditto - - - - - - - - - No. 45.
	£.	27,595	11	–	-	-	-	17,589	8	11	
	Note.—The above were included in last Annual Report.										
16.	In aid of road from Killaloe to Tomgraney, county Clare -	950	–	–	-	-	-	650	–	–	- - Ditto - - - - - - - - - No. 50.
17.	In aid of road from Mallins to Guidore, county Donegal -	723	10	8	-	-	-	723	10	8	- - *See* Loans, No. 58.
18.	In aid of road from Donegal to Pettigoe, county Donegal -	2,340	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - A very useful line to open a country much in want of communication, and particularly worthy of Government aid, since a large proportion of the other moiety is from private contributions.
	£.	31,609	4	2	-	-	-	18,962	19	7	

Henry R. Paine, Secy.
Jos. C. Walker, Acct.

LOANS recommended but not yet sanctioned.

APPLICANTS.	OBJECT.	Amount required.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	
Limerick Navigation Company.	- - For securing and putting into a substantial state of repair the works of the navigation.	6,500 – –	- - This navigation is increasing rapidly in importance. The profits of the Company cannot exceed 10 per cent. on 3,000 *l.* capital; all other returns are available to the maintenance of the line.
Belfast Ballast Board -	- - For the improvement of the harbour.	35,000 – –	- - This important port is subject to many inconveniences, which, on the advice of eminent engineers, it is hoped may be partially removed by this expenditure, for which the funds produced by the dues promise adequate security.
	£.	41,500 – –	

LOANS REJECTED.

APPLICANTS.	OBJECT.	Amount required.	REMARKS.
		£. s. d.	
Zoological Society -	- - For erection of buildings in their gardens in the Phœnix Park.	1,000 – –	- - No security could be given.
Patrick Nevin, esq. -	- - Public cemetery near Dolphin's Barn, Dublin.	5,050 – –	- - Security not satisfactory.
	£.	6,050 – –	

APPLICATIONS for Loans or Grants that have been submitted to the Board, and may still be subject of Negotiation.

APPLICANTS.	OBJECT.	Sums required.	REMARKS
		£. s. d.	
Belfast and Cave Hill Railway Company.	- - For a railway from Belfast to the Cave Hill.	5,000 – –	- - For a promising delivery and export of limestone. The Board have required the certainty of a larger capital on the part of the Company than at present they appear to possess, and have still information to obtain regarding the Company's tenure.
Directors of the Royal Canal Company.	- - For a canal to connect the town of Roscommon with the Shannon and the Royal Canal.	48,000 – –	- - The security hitherto offered does not appear adequate.
Rev. John O'Connell, P. P.	- - To build a wall round his chapel at Mitchelstown, county of Cork.	200 – –	- - The object is not established as of adequate public utility.
John M'Loughlin, esq.	- - For the improvement of a farm in the county of Mayo.	200 – –	—
Pierce Nagle, esq. -	- - Working a culm-pit at Anakissy, co. Cork.	2,000 – –	- - The party has been given to understand the opinion of the Board, but has not as yet followed up the application.
John Salmon, esq. -	- - Road from Corbally slate-quarries towards Nenagh, co. Tipperary.	262 18 6	- - Some points remain to be settled regarding the plans and estimates, which were not in the first instance satisfactory.
Lagan Bridge Company	- - For a new bridge over the River Lagan at Belfast.	3,000 – –	—
Commissioners of Galway Docks and Harbour.	- - For the purchase of land and premises towards the construction of a canal communication from Lough Corrib through the town of Galway.	3,000 – –	—

Applications for Loans or Grants that have been submitted to the Board, &c.—*continued.*

APPLICANTS.	OBJECT.	Sums required. £. s. d.	REMARKS.
Barrow Navigation Company.	- - For improving the navigation, and particularly the construction of a tide-lock at the southern extremity, with a trackway to the town of New Ross.	- - -	- - The application that has been as yet before the Board is to make good a claim for a balance on an old proceeding, to comply with which the Commissioners have no authority. The state of this navigation is referred to in the General Report, under the head of Inland Navigation; and Plans Nos. 25, 26 and 27 are descriptive of its state, and explain a considerable work lately executed by the Company.
—	- - A ship canal from Enniscorthy to Wexford Harbour.	50,000 - -	- - This application had been previously before the Board, and not persevered in at the time. It is intimated, however, that it is likely to be renewed. A plan of the project will be found in No. 28.
Commissioners of Limerick Bridge and Docks - - -	Limerick quays - - -	30,000 - -	- - It is not known yet what may be the precise sums required for these works, which are on a project of Mr. Rhodes, C. E., printed by order of the House of Commons last session. The plan has met with the approbation of several engineers, and its execution is much sought for by the inhabitants and trading interests of Limerick; and a strong showing of the probable security for considerable advances has been laid before the Board.
	Limerick Docks - - -	55,000 - -	
Matthew Barrington, esq.	- - For a building in connexion with a public hospital at Limerick.	2,500 - -	- - This building is for the working of a public loan fund, on the principle of the Monts de Pieté on the Continent; the profits, after paying moderate interest to subscribers, to go towards the support of the hospital.
James Molony, esq. -	- - Road from Tulla to Lough Graney, co. Clare.	3,855 2 8	- - This road is required as a link to complete the chain of intersecting communications through the mountainous district of the county of Clare, particularly alluded to in the Report, and is shown by a dotted line on the Map, No. 1.
	£.	203,018 1 2	

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

LOANS:	£.	s.	d.
Amount of applications recommended and sanctioned - - -	351,770	18	-
Ditto - - - recommended, and before the Lords of the Treasury - - - - - - - -	41,500	-	
Ditto - - - which have been under consideration, and some of which are still subject of negotiation -	203,018	1	2
Amount of Loan, No. 19, not followed up - - - - - -	100	-	-
£. s. d.	596,388	19	6
Amount of applications rejected, as returned in 1st Report, 273,773 7 4			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - 2d Report, 29,000 - -			
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - - last year - 6,050 - -			
	308,823	7	4
£.	905,212	6	10
GRANTS:			
Amount sanctioned - - - - - - - - - - -	31,609	4	2
Ditto rejected on former Reports - - - - - - - -	6,140	14	-
Ditto which may still be subject of negotiation - - - -	3,000	-	-
£.	40,749	18	2
Total applications for Loans - - - - - - - -	905,212	6	10
Ditto - - - Grants - - - - - - -	40,749	18	2
£.	945,962	5	-

Henry R. Paine, Secretary.

Dublin and Kingstown Railway.

Immediately after commencing the traffic on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway (the first on which long trains of carriages were moved by locomotive engines at high velocities) it was found that every time a train was put in motion or stopped, violent concussions took place between the several carriages, equally disagreeable to the passengers and destructive to the carriages themselves. These concussions arose from the following cause, viz. by reason of the inertia of all heavy bodies, the same engine-power which would be adequate to draw a given load along a railway at any required speed, would not be sufficient to start the same load from a state of rest; it was therefore necessary to connect the several carriages by chains of some considerable length, say three or four feet, by which arrangement the inertia of the train was as it were divided into as many parts as there were carriages, and these several parts being each within the power of the engine, were overcome in succession; but as the first carriage would have attained a certain amount of velocity when the connecting chain came to pull the second, this second must of course be at once dragged from rest into motion at a speed nearly equal to that already acquired by the first, and so on through the entire train. Now a very slight knowledge of the principles of mechanics teaches that the concussions already mentioned were the necessary result of the action described; the same principle (inertia) produced the same effects at stopping a train, and also at every change in the relative velocities of the individual carriages when in motion; and as the force of these shocks was dependent on the velocities, the greater the speed of travelling the more violent they became.

The obvious remedy for the evil complained of was to provide a means by which the full amount of motion acquired by any part of the train should be gradually, not instantaneously, communicated to the other parts; the elasticity of a spring was a suitable means, and an apparatus was accordingly added to the Liverpool and Manchester passenger coaches, a sketch of which is annexed (fig. 1), and which has been termed a buffing apparatus. An elliptic spring, A 1, A 2, is placed horizontally in the middle of the frame of the carriage, with which the hooks B 1, B 2, for the drawing chains, and the buffer heads or cushions C C, are connected by the several rods and levers represented in the drawing. The action of this apparatus is as follows: if the train be moving in the direction indicated by the upper arrow, fig. 1, the connecting chain from the engine is attached to the hook B 1, and the force is communicated, not directly to the frame, but by means of the rods D D to the ends of the spring A 1, and from the spring to the carriage at the centre of the frame by means of the stop E, against which the middle of the spring rests; and to the succeeding carriage by the bar F, the hooks B 2, B 3, and the intermediate chain, to its spring A 2, as in the first, and so on through as many carriages as the train consists of. If, on the contrary, the force be applied at the other end (B 4), and the train be moving in the direction of the lower arrow, the power is commuuicated through the rod F to the middle of the spring A 2, and from thence to the after-end of the frame by means of the rods D D, and bar B 3, and to the succeeding carriage by the chain, and bar F, to the spring A 1, as before, and in like manner to each successive carriage in the train. The concussion consequent on the carriage running against any obstacle in front, or being itself struck from behind, is received by the spring through the buffer heads C C C C, the rods G G G, and the bent levers H H H, at one end of the frame; and by the buffer heads C 2, C 2, and the rods I I, at the other end.

This apparatus is complex, and consequently expensive; it also requires to be very strong, as on a little consideration it will be evident that the spring bars, levers and frame of the first carriage have to bear the resistance of the entire train; a very rigid spring is therefore necessary, the range of action of which is of course very limited (in practice not exceeding a few inches), consequently the concussions, although much diminished, are still very considerable. The apparatus being attached to the carriage frame, which is of course supported on bearing springs, it rises and falls according to the load; whence it constantly occurs, from the carriages being unequally weighted, that the buffer heads opposed to each other, and which by right should be at the same level, vary by nearly their own diameter. Whence, in the event of a violent blow, the bars to which they are fastened are almost certain either to be bent so as not to play in their sockets, whereby the whole apparatus becomes inoperative; or else to be broken off, (such we have found to be the case in every instance when an unusually severe blow took place). After the apparatus described was added to the Liverpool and Manchester carriages, it was found that the train no longer proceeded with a steady motion in the direction of the rails, but that each carriage had acquired a very considerable lateral motion, by which the flanges of the wheels were constantly striking or rubbing against the rails, so as to cause a considerably increased resistance from side friction; indeed, on looking along a train of six or eight carriages, the serpentine motion is very striking, thus ~~~~~~~~~~~~. The cause of this unsteady motion will be evident when we recollect that the point from which each carriage is drawn is in one direction, the centre, and in the other the after extremity. These considerations, the result of numerous careful examinations of the carriages on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway previous to ordering our own, led me to seek for a remedy, as on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, so very large a proportion of the traffic of which would be passengers, the extent of which it would be difficult to anticipate, but which must of necessity be immense, it became a matter of paramount importance to attain, as far as practicable, the most perfect comfort and security, and also to reduce as much as possible the wear and tear of the numerous carriages which the company must provide. The apparatus which I designed, and which has been successfully applied to 35 of

of our carriages, is represented in plan, section and elevation, in the accompanying drawings, figs. 2, 3, 4.

A slight frame of sheet iron, A A A, fig. 2, consisting of two similar plates, three inches apart, each about $\frac{3}{16}$ thick, secured together by rivets, rests on turned bearings on the centres of the axles; a single bar, B B (I have used a welded iron tube of $\frac{5}{16}$ inches thick and three inches diameter, as being the stiffest), the entire length of the carriage, and extending about two feet beyond each end, passing through an oblong hole three inches wide and nine inches long (H, fig. 2), is supported on this frame by rollers, C C C, allowing it to be moved lengthways with great facility; on this tube or bar B B B is placed at either end (within the framing of the carriage) about four feet of spiral springs, D D D, of graduated strengths; one end of each of these sets of springs rests against a strong collar or boss, E, fixed to the bar or tube, and the other end against a small box of iron, F, attached to the frame A, and furnished with one of the rollers C previously mentioned, also with the two friction rollers G & G projecting a little beyond its surface and resting against the inner side of the carriage frame end. To each extremity of the tube B B is attached a buffer head, I, by means of a bar of iron, K, passing through B B, and furnished with a nut and screw at each end; immediately within the buffer head, and resting against it, is a bar of iron, L, figs. 2, 3, for attaching the carriages together. It will be observed, that this apparatus lying loosely on the axles, is perfectly independent of the frame-work of the carriage, which is supported in the usual manner on bearing springs, M M, and, in consequence of the oblong holes H H, rises or falls according to the load without affecting the buffing apparatus. The action of the apparatus is as follows: The train being to be moved in the direction of the upper arrow figs. 2 & 3, the motive power is applied at L 1, and draws forward the central tube B B, thereby compressing the springs D D between the boss E and the friction roller-box F, which rests against the end of the carriage-frame, without moving this latter until the elastic force of the compressed springs becomes sufficient to overcome the resistance presented by the friction and inertia of the carriage, when the latter begins to move forward so gently as not to be perceptible to persons seated therein; the second and each succeeding carriage in the train is by similar means brought from a state of rest into motion, as (altogether independent of the springs D D) the tube B B acts on B 2 merely as a simple connecting chain, rope or bar would. In case of a concussion from behind, or of one carriage running against another, it will be at once seen that the resistance is offered by the furthest end, the effect being to drive the tube B B forward, compressing the springs at the remote end, and the carriage will not be affected by the blow until (as in drawing the train) the elasticity communicated to the springs overpowers the inertia of the carriage, which then begins to move, actuated by a force just sufficient to start it; any ordinary velocity might be thus (theoretically) resisted by sufficient length of spring, without any strain or violence to the carriage receiving the blow, but practically the springs are limited to about four feet, allowing a range of action of about two feet, beginning to be compressed by a force equal to about 20 pounds, and presenting a gross resistance to entire compression of upwards of two tons, and which have been found sufficient for all practical purposes. It will be observed, that as the springs of each carriage act totally independent of each other, and of all the carriages in the train, except that to which they are attached, each has but to bear its own share of the resistance, the sum of which is made up of the separate resistances of all the springs acted on: thus, if one set offers a resistance equal to two tons receding through two feet, and that there be 10 carriages in the train, the gross resistance to a concussion would be equal to 20 tons through two feet; and if the buffer heads of each carriage were in contact, as they should be, although (through error) not so represented in figs. 2 & 3, this great amount of resistance would be opposed without the carriages being necessarily moved forward, as in the case of any obstruction on the rails, or any of them bearing more than two tons. On the contrary, in the other apparatus, supposing each spring also to resist a force of two tons, and to recede, as is the case in practice, about eight inches, each spring being acted on by all that preceded it, the resistance offered by a train of 10 carriages would be but equal to two tons through 10 times the space each separate spring moved, or $10 \times 8 = 80$ inches, or six feet eight inches; consequently the first and each succeeding carriage would, to enable all the springs to act, be forced through a space equal to the sum of the spaces through which the separate springs act; thus the first carriage of the 10 would be forced through eight inches for each of the remaining nine carriages, or in all six feet, and it is easy to conceive the difference of the effect in the two cases. Experiments have been tried on this Railway, by placing a single carriage, fitted with the new apparatus, on the rails, and running an engine and tender against it with a velocity of six to seven miles an hour, without producing any injurious effect. I have more than once sat in a carriage so struck, without sustaining any injury or other effect greater than is felt on starting a train of carriages fitted with the old apparatus.

Another effect which has been realized by the adoption of this apparatus, is a perfectly steady forward motion in the trains, whereby very much of the side friction of the flanges of the wheels against the rails is avoided; and instead of that undulating lateral motion previously described, all the carriages constituting the train move forward in a steady path, as if they had not the power of motion independent of each other. Carriages are hereby rendered much less liable to go off the rails, and can be pushed before the engine in case of necessity with far greater confidence and less liability to accident; as although the impulse is given to the central bar from behind, yet it is obvious the carriage is acted upon from the front, precisely as it would be if drawn in the same direction. I have frequently, during our experimental trials before opening the Railway, propelled one and two carriages in this manner at a velocity of 30 miles per hour with perfect safety. The diminution of side friction necessarily diminishes the power requisite to draw a train: the amount of saving in this respect I have as

as yet been unable to ascertain experimentally with sufficient accuracy to state in this place; I have, however, ascertained that it is very considerable.

One other object, of no trifling importance to a concern like the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, which must have an exceedingly large stock of carriages, is also effected; namely, a diminution of first cost of between 50*l.* and 60*l.* per carriage.

In describing figs. 2 & 3, I omitted to state that as the entire resistance to the action of the springs D D is on the ends of the carriage-frame, the centre of each is armed with a strong plate of iron, about 15 inches square, through which pass the tension rods N N to the outer angles of the opposite ends of the frame; consequently these rods receive the entire force of the springs.

(signed) *T. F. Bergin.*

Gentlemen, Dublin, 16 January 1835.

In December last I examined the Works of the Drogheda Harbour, and was extremely gratified to find so much done.

The first object with regard to the improvement of the harbour of Drogheda has been to remove all the bars of shingle and gravel which were and are to be found in the channel, thereby increasing the depth of water for ships of a larger class; secondly, by deepening and widening the channel, to let a greater volume of sea water flow up, by which means a greater scouring power would be obtained, and the estuary of the Boyne to be entirely kept free and exempt from any kind of embankment whatsoever. The destruction of several harbours in Great Britain having been occasioned by embanking out the sea, and thereby weakening the scouring power outwards, is sufficient warning not to attempt anything of the kind at the harbour of Drogheda.

By deepening and widening the channel, not only will there be a greater flow of water in, but high-water will take place sooner at the quay than formerly, and ships will come sooner up, which has already been found to be the case arising from the works already done, by the ship captains navigating the channel. The low small parallel rubble-stone dykes are for the purpose of equalizing the velocity of the water, and keeping the main run in the channel, thereby tending to keep the bottom clean and clear from deposits of any kind. I have proposed to cut away a part of the point between the New Deep and the Swash, and which may be done successively as represented in the chart; and the same at the Carrick. These improvements can be very readily effected without at all touching or changing the present navigation; and the channel, I will then venture to say, will be more straight, safe and easy, and will possess a greater radius of curvature at the turns, than has yet been proposed by any plan of improvement that I have yet seen or heard of for Drogheda Harbour.

Progress of the Works.

On the north side of the channel 3,040 feet long of parallel walls have been made; and on the south side, 5,520 feet. These walls consist of rubble stone laid down as represented in the accompanying chart, by red lines along the river navigation; the tides always flow over these walls.

In 1833 the stream dredge took up 77,140 tons of gravel from the bed of the channel, and in 1834, 94,900 tons, making a total of 172,040. There has been taken from the quarry 9,622 cubic yards of top bearing, and a loading pier has been built consisting of 250 cubic yards of masonry; and a small railway has been laid down, extending from the quay to the pier.

There has been quarried 22,147 tons of stones for making the parallel walls along the sides of the channel. By referring to the Table, the quantity of shingle and gravel taken up by the steam dredging vessel can be seen at each respective place.

Originally the bank of gravel and small stones, called the Rough Ground, was extremely detrimental to the ship navigation; the deepest part over it being not more than three feet, and in many places not more than one foot at low-water. This bar has been cleared away to a depth of five feet, and 45 yards wide.

Tickel's Bed has been cleared away nearly in a like manner.

At the end of the Carrick the navigation was barred across by a ridge of heavy gravel, which has been cut away to a depth of three feet; but this cut is narrow, and will require another summer's work to widen it to a sufficient breadth.

At the point opposite to the New Deep the channel has been very much improved, having been widened 30 yards, and deepened to nearly seven feet at low-water. From this point up to the bridge, the bed of the channel of navigation has been generally cleared of any banks that had accumulated.

In the channel opposite the quay wall, 29,000 tons of gravel have been taken up. During fine weather the steam dredge generally works outside the North and South Crook, and during the periods of stormy weather she works inside the Crook.

The advantages already derived from the operations carried on for improving Drogheda Harbour during the last two seasons are such that, before that time, vessels drawing only 11 and 12 feet water could not sail up to the quay with a full cargo except at high spring tides; vessels now drawing 11 and 12 feet of water sail up to the quays with a full cargo at high-water lowest neap tides. Last summer a vessel of 400 tons burthen, and drawing 14 feet water, sailed up the whole channel, from the bar to the quay, and discharged her cargo.

There

There are at present four fine steam vessels of the first class which sail regularly to Liverpool with cattle, &c.; and the merchants of Drogheda have commenced a trade with Glasgow by steam navigation. The first vessel that landed a cargo of cattle at the Broomielaw was the steamer belonging to Drogheda, called the Green Isle.

There is a fifth steamer now building for the port of Drogheda, and several vessels of 400 tons burthen are now building also for Drogheda, intended for the North American trade. The port is therefore greatly increasing in its trade and commerce.

Accompanying this Report is a general chart of the Boyne River, showing the channel of navigation from the bridge to the bar; 2d, a general longitudinal section of the bed of the channel; 3d, a sheet containing three transverse sections of the bed of the channel. The town of Drogheda has been sketched in from a trace obtained from the general survey of Ireland. The chart and longitudinal section were reduced from a survey made by Mr. John Mac Neil, for the late Mr. Nimmo.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(signed) *William Bald.*

To the Commissioners for improving
the Port of Drogheda.

The steady unremitting care and attention bestowed on the Harbour Works by Mr. John Young, the resident engineer, have met with my entire approbation; and I therefore venture to take the liberty to recommend him to the consideration of the Commissioners for improving the Port of Drogheda.

(signed) *William Bald.*

Remarks on the Construction of Bog Roads.

Below Lough-a-veun there is a soft, deep and extremely wet Bog, and over it the Antrim Coast Road passes.

With regard to the making of Roads over Bogs, it may perhaps be necessary to offer a few observations, as Roads require to be made frequently over them in many parts of Ireland, Bogs occupying nearly one-fifth of her surface.

In making Roads over soft wet Bogs, the first operation has been to make double drains on both sides of them, as represented in the tranverse section B, and then to tap off, by small drains into the main ones, all the small pools of water which may be on the surface of the Bog between the drains, and also adjacent to them; thus, in the first instance, freeing the whole face of the Bog which is destined for the floor of the Road from stagnant surface water.

The drains in deep soft Bogs can only be sunk to a proper depth by continuous operations during successive seasons; and this will be best done in the summer months, when the weather would be dry, and deepening them gradually, as represented in the transverse sections of drains C, D.

After the Bog has been well drained, the whole surface of the Road should be brought to a fair level, by filling up and covering all surface irregularities with firm heathy sods, taken from a dry heathy bog surface, cut evenly and parallel on the sides, and square at the ends. In all fillings, the heathy sides of the first course of bog sods should be placed downwards; and when the whole surface for the Road has been brought to an even level, regular courses of heathy sods should be laid on over the whole breadth, from fence to fence, fair and regular, as described in the transverse section A, closely set together, and breaking joints with the under course of sods. In all trunking or embanking over Bogs with heathy sods, the top surface should always finish with the heathy sides upwards, and with a convexity, as shown in the transverse sections A and B. In many cases it will be necessary to lay three courses of bog sods, even after the surface of the Bog has been made level; and in some cases even four and five will be required to make a solid and firm vegetable embankment fit to carry the road materials. And to effect this part of the work in a perfect and substantial manner, will give great durability to the Road; but if imperfectly executed, it will be an utter waste of materials and labour to attempt to make anything like a good or a permanent Road; because the Road will sink below the level of the Bog's surface, get out of shape, and be subject, in many instances, to be covered with water during the rainy periods of the year.

The Road should be first finished as to level and shape, before any fences be made.

Over the embankment or trunking will be spread a coating, of four inches deep, of mixed earthy and gravelly matter, which will be set into a firm mass, over which, when properly consolidated, will be laid the broken stone or prepared clean gravel, as in ordinary cases.

(signed) *William Bald.*

HARBOUR WORKS of *Ballyshannon*, in the County of *Donegal*, now in progress under the direction of Robert Stephenson & Son, of Edinburgh, Civil Engineers.—9 Dec. 1834.

ALTHOUGH the trade of Ballyshannon is not in itself sufficient to have called forth much exertion for the improvement of its Harbour, yet the localities of that port, as connected with the extensive inland navigation of Lough Erne, render any improvement of its access an object of much importance to an immense district of country, including parts of Donegal, Tyrone, Monaghan and Cavan, and the whole county of Fermanagh; and it has been contemplated, as an ultimate result of improving the entrance to the River Erne, that a communication might be formed between Belturbet, at the southern extremity of Lough Erne, and the Royal Canal to Dublin.

Ballyshannon is situated on the River Erne, about 2½ miles from its mouth, and at the distance of four miles from its junction with the Lough of that name. The improvement of the navigation between the sea and the Lough has long been regarded as an object of national importance, in so much so, that in the year 1789 Government granted a sum of money toward the formation of a navigable canal; but the nature of the ground and the level of Lough Erne, which is 138 feet above the sea, at high water of a 10-feet tide, rendered the attempt almost impracticable; and the scheme was abandoned, after it had been commenced near Beleek. Seaward of the town, however, the only obstruction to the navigation of the river, even by the larger classes of merchant vessels, is the bar. To deepen the outer bar, and especially the inner shallow, called the Patch, may therefore be regarded as an object of primary importance, which ought justly to take precedence of all Works for the improvement of the landward communication; and Messrs. Stephenson, of Edinburgh, the engineers who are directing the Works at Ballyshannon, recommended that the operations should be strictly confined, in the first instance, to the deepening of the bar and excavation of the rocks composing the Patch, upon the success of which undertakings they considered that every ulterior work for forming inland communications ought to be entirely contingent. The estimate for deepening the bar is 5,561 *l.* 2 *s.* Before the commencement of the Works, at low water of spring tides there was only a depth of 2½ feet upon the Patch, as will be seen from the accompanying Plan; and at high water, of the same tides, this shallow was covered to the depth of 12½ feet. It is intended, as the main object of the Works proposed by the engineers, to increase this depth, so as to render the port accessible to merchant ships of 300 or 400 tons; a class of vessels well adapted for the timber trade on this coast.

The operation which has been undertaken for the attainment of these desirable objects is chiefly excavation under water, and was commenced about last Midsummer; but the works are now stopped for the winter months. It will be seen from the accompanying Plan and Section, that the mouth of the river, where it is coloured red, has, in the course of that time, been deepened half across, to a level varying from one to three feet below its former bed, as shown by the several sectional lines; and it is expected that the depth of three feet will be carried right across the river in the course of next season, thereby affording a depth of about 14½ feet at high water of spring tides. The stream, which is now distorted from its natural course by the present state of the operations, will then flow seaward in an uniform current.

The implements employed in this work are simple in their construction, and consist chiefly of grappling irons, and a crane set upon a great barge or lighter, which is also provided with crab or winch machines, mooring chains and anchors. There are besides smaller barges and other apparatus of various kinds. A work-yard has also been inclosed near the scene of operations, and a house for the superintendent; and workshops have been built, which are intended to be converted into a station for those pilots and fishermen who may afterwards attend the shipping frequenting the port. The expenditure, during the last season, has not yet been fully made up, but may be stated to be under 1,200 *l.* During the ensuing season, however, a greater outlay will be required, as it is intended at spring tides to carry on the work by night as well as by day; the greatest tides on this coast happening about mid-day and mid-night.

Though the operations have been conducted on a very moderate scale, it has been thought advisable in a work of this kind, where much depends upon the individual exertions of those employed, to excite some desire for the success of the work, by connecting it with their personal interests; and the inspector, besides his annual salary of 120 *l.* per annum, has a premium for each foot of depth which he acquires across the entire bed of the river. The extent of the work done is ascertained on reference to fixed levels, determined by the engineers, and compared by sounding the depths; and this season the inspector has been found entitled to a premium of 30 guineas. It has also been proposed, next season, especially in the view of its being necessary to work by night, to give the labourers, besides their stated wages, a premium in the name of tonnage on each ton of stuff actually lifted and discharged from the lighters, which shall be equally divided among the regular labourers at the end of the season, on the report of the inspector.

In their annual report of progress for the past season, Messrs. Stephenson recommend the planting of bent grass (agrostis, Lin.) on the sand-hills at the entrance of the River Erne, to check the sand-drift, which is frequently deposited in the river in great quantities, so as to be highly injurious to the navigation. A very successful experiment of this kind has been made at Lord Palmerston's estate of Mullaghmore (the harbour of which is now under survey), over an extent of some hundred acres, by Mr. Lynch, his Lordship's agent, who recommends the use of a kind of dibble, like that for planting trees. The engineers also allude

allude to the plantiug a species of fir (pinus maritima major), which has been resorted to with great success to stop the progress of shifting sand, in the district of Grave, at the mouth of the Garonne, and along a great extent of the shores of the Bay of Biscay. This experiment was first made at the suggestion of the late M. Bremonteuil, Ingenieur des Ponts et Chaussées; and the engineers consider this system of great national importance, as applicable to many parts of the coast of the United Kingdom.

These exertions for the improvement of Ballyshannon Harbour, and the communication with Lough Erne, owe their origin to the public spirit of the gentlemen of Ballyshannon and the neighbouring counties; but the works now in progress for improving the entrance to the River Erne, estimated at 5,561 *l.* 2 *s.*, have been undertaken chiefly through the munificence of Colonel Conolly, Member of Parliament for Donegal. That this object is well worthy of exciting a favourable interest cannot be doubted by those who consider the suitable position of Ballyshannon for connecting Lough Erne with the sea, by means of a road or railway communication, as proposed by Messrs. Stephenson. The extent to which this inland communication may ultimately be carried has already been hinted at; while the command of water-power in the immediate district of the River Erne, is not perhaps surpassed in any part of the kingdom. These advantages, however, must lie completely dormant so long as the communication with the sea is attended with so much hazard and uncertainty, and is limited to so small a class of vessels; and we cannot but hail the result of the operations at Ballyshannon, during the past year, as the harbinger of much good to the north-western district of Ireland.

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*; showing the Totals of Sums entrusted to their management for Collection or Disbursement, as well those under the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will IV., and other Acts; viz. Loans out of Consolidated Fund by the late Commissioners, Loans by Exchequer Bills, Grants, Salaries and Incidents of Office, Inland Navigation, Fisheries, Roads and Bridges, Turnpike Roads under Contract, Post Roads, and Roads and Bridges, Grant for Western District, as also for Services committed to their charge by the Lord Lieutenant's authority, viz. Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings, Kingstown Harbour, and Dunmore Harbour; one year ended 31st December 1834.

No. of Account.	——	COLLECTED for Account of the Teller of Exchequer.	BALANCES from last Account.	RECEIVED.	TOTALS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.	Loans (late Consolidated Fund) - - -	21,242 14 3	- - -	- - -	21,242 14 3
2.	Loans by Exchequer Bills	- - -	290 2 3	13,942 6 8	14,232 8 11
3.	Grants - - -	- - -	1,405 12 2	31,461 19 9	32,867 11 11
4.	Salaries and Incidents of Office - - -	- - -	1,255 17 –	4,813 2 2	6,068 19 2
5.	Inland Navigation -	- - -	1,018 3 7	2,436 2 2	3,454 5 9
6.	Fisheries - - -	- - -	18,129 17 5	1,500 – –	19,629 17 5
7.	Roads and Bridges -	- - -	305 3 10	9,505 14 6	9,810 18 4
8.	Turnpike Roads under Contract - -	- - -	- - -	1,837 2 4	1,837 2 4
9.	Post Roads - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
10.	Grant of 1834 for Western District - -	- - -	- - -	2,000 – –	2,000 – –
11.	Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings - -	- - -	1,394 9 9	17,641 15 –	19,036 4 9
12.	Kingstown Harbour -	- - -	- - -	16,484 2 7	16,484 2 7
13.	Dunmore Harbour -	- - -	2,504 9 7	3,000 – –	5,504 9 7
	£.	21,242 14 3	26,303 15 7	105,622 5 2	153,168 15 –

No. of Account.	——	PAYMENTS into the Exchequer.	EXPENDED.	BALANCES.	TOTALS.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.	Loans (Consolidated Fund) - - -	21,242 14 3	- - -	- - -	21,242 14 3
2.	Loans, Exchequer Bills	11,000 – –	- - -	3,232 8 11	14,232 8 11
3.	Grants - - -	- - -	26,183 5 7	6,684 6 4	32,867 11 11
4.	Salaries and Incidents -	- - -	4,515 6 3	1,553 12 11	6,068 19 2
5.	Inland Navigation -	- - -	1,722 14 3	1,731 11 6	3,454 5 9
6.	Fisheries - - -	- - -	6,121 4 10	13,508 12 7	19,629 17 5
7.	Roads and Bridges -	- - -	8,691 16 3	1,119 2 1	9,810 18 4
8.	Turnpike Roads under Contract - -	- - -	1,837 2 4	- - -	1,837 2 4
9.	Post Roads - -	- - -	- - -	1,000 – –	1,000 – –
10.	Grant of 1834 for Western District - -	- - -	622 14 1	1,377 5 11	2,000 – –
11.	Phœnix Park and Dublin Buildings - -	- - -	17,977 3 4	1,059 1 5	19,036 4 9
12.	Kingstown Harbour -	- - -	12,524 10 10	3,959 11 9	16,484 2 7
13.	Dunmore Harbour -	- - -	2,782 1 6	2,722 8 1	5,504 9 7
	£.	32,242 14 3	82,977 19 3	37,948 1 6	153,168 15 –

— (B.) —

No. 1.—A STATEMENT of the several LOANS made by the Late COMMISSIONERS for the issue of LOANS out of the CONSOLIDATED FUND in *Ireland*, pursuant to Provisions of the 57 Geo. 3, c. 34, and subsequent Acts; showing the Amount of PRINCIPAL and INTEREST appearing due upon each on 1st January 1834, (and the Interest since accrued), the REPAYMENTS made on account thereof, and the BALANCES outstanding on 31st December 1834.—By the Commissioners for the Extension and Promotion of Public Works in Ireland.

No. of Loan.	PARTIES.	OBJECT.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1834. Principal.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1834. Interest.	Interest accrued in Year ended 31st Dec. 1834.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCES outstanding on 31st December 1834. Principal.	BALANCES outstanding on 31st December 1834. Interest.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
102	Marquis Sligo and Rt. Hon. D. Browne.	Completing pier at Old Head, county Mayo.	292 10 –	12 4 8	8 18 2	313 12 10	- - -	- - -	292 10 –	21 2 10
2	Jocelyn H. Thomas -	To improve a fishery, co. Wexford	184 12 3	– 13 1	8 19 –	194 4 4	46 3 1	8 15 5	138 9 2	– 16 8
4	Commissioners of the -	Navan turnpike-road - -	4,933 6 1	2,863 2 5	295 19 11	8,092 8 5	- - -	- - -	4,933 6 1	3,159 2 4
24	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - -	1,286 14 10	686 15 –	64 19 3	2,038 9 1	- - -	- - -	1,286 14 10	751 14 3
53	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - -	923 1 7	471 10 5	46 3 1	1,440 15 1	- - -	- - -	923 1 7	517 13 6
5	Wexford Corporation -	To improve the harbour - -	151 4 11	8 2 10	- - -	159 7 9	151 4 11	8 2 10	—	—
8	Portumna ditto - -	For a bridge across the Shannon	2,769 4 8	1,326 8 11	166 3 –	4,261 16 7	- - -	- - -	2,769 4 8	1,492 11 11
9	N. P. Leader - - -	To work a colliery, county Cork	2,307 13 1	12 7 10	92 5 11	2,412 6 10	- - -	- - -	2,307 13 1	104 13 9
107	- - ditto - - -	- - - ditto - - - -	6,500 – –	34 18 1	260 – –	6,794 18 1	- - -	- - -	6,500 – –	294 18 1
12	G. Lambart & B. Maguire	Repairs of Kilbeggan church -	232 6 2	230 6 1	16 12 4	479 4 7	- - -	- - -	232 6 2	246 18 5
13 & 28	Cork Wide street Commissioners - - -	To improve the city - - -	6,700 – –	1,250 3 6	268 – –	8,218 3 6	- - -	- - -	6,700 – –	1,518 3 6
113	- - ditto - - -	Further for same - - -	7,000 – –	2,198 15 3	350 – –	9,548 15 3	- - -	- - -	7,000 – –	2,548 15 3
14	Hovendon Stapleton -	To work a colliery - - -	963 10 11	68 1 8	44 15 5	1,076 8 –	93 14 5	81 5 7	869 16 6	31 11 6
18	Mayo county Grand Jury	For the road into Erris - -	1,513 7 9	64 13 7	59 11 5	1,637 12 9	383 18 8	76 18 2	1,129 9 1	47 6 10
40	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Castlebar - -	987 3 3	42 3 9	44 – 1	1,073 7 1	127 11 6	50 3 3	859 11 9	36 – 7
52	- - ditto - - -	Court-house, Ballinrobe - -	220 1 1	9 8 1	9 15 6	239 4 8	29 3 11	11 3 7	190 17 2	8 – –
25	Owen M'Carthy - -	To work a colliery - - -	1,181 3 5	14 17 6	59 1 2	1,255 2 1	- - -	- - -	1,181 3 5	73 18 8
27	Kerry county Grand Jury	Road into Iveragh - - -	1,212 9 3	10 6 5	56 5 10	1,279 1 6	211 2 3	58 15 11	1,001 7 –	7 16 4
34	- - ditto - - -	Same purpose - - - -	363 10 7	3 2 –	15 16 11	382 9 6	110 5 2	16 19 6	253 5 5	1 19 5
37	- - ditto - - -	Road, Kenmare to Killarney -	1,675 1 7	15 18 1	72 1 5	1,763 1 1	556 11 2	79 4 11	1,118 10 5	8 14 7
51	- - ditto - - -	Road, Dingle to ditto, and Tralee	1,322 – 10	11 5 1	51 4 6	1,384 10 5	221 18 1	63 17 –	1,100 2 9	8 11 9
58	- - ditto - - -	Bridge at Listowel- - - -	686 17 9	22 4 1	14 3 7	723 5 5	169 6 11	32 6 11	517 10 10	4 – 9
71	- - ditto - - -	Road over Connor Hill - -	497 16 1	4 4 9	23 – 9	525 1 7	85 18 –	24 1 4	411 18 1	3 4 2
35	Kilkenny co. Grand Jury	Road, Callan to Johnstown -	173 – 1	2 2 7	7 18 5	183 1 1	32 – 5	8 19 –	140 19 8	1 2 –
43	- - ditto - - -	Causeway, at Thomastown -	180 13 4	8 16 4	9 – 8	198 10 4	- - -	- - -	180 13 4	17 17 –
57	- - ditto - - -	Bridewell - - ditto - -	367 16 5	13 13 1	15 13 10	397 3 4	111 3 1	27 6 2	256 14 1	2 – –
92	- - ditto - - -	Road, Castlecomer to Ballinakill -	1,222 2 11	23 5 5	59 9 8	1,304 18 –	86 17 3	73 17 9	1,135 5 8	8 17 4
97	- - ditto - - -	Road, Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir	1,029 2 4	38 4 –	45 7 11	1,112 14 3	195 13 5	77 1 10	833 8 11	6 10 1
114	- - ditto - - -	Road, Castlecomer to Timahoe -	252 – 7	4 15 11	12 4 4	269 – 10	21 16 11	15 3 1	230 3 8	1 17 2
122	- - ditto - - -	Road, same to Carrick-on-Suir -	274 19 5	4 15 1	12 19 9	292 14 3	19 1 1	15 14 11	255 18 4	1 19 11
33	Queen's co. Grand Jury -	Road from Abbeyleix to Loughlin Bridge.	148 18 1	3 2 10	5 6 2	157 7 1	76 – 9	7 – 11	72 17 4	1 8 1

No. 1.—Statement of Loans issued out of late Consolidated Fund—*continued.*

No. of Loan.	PARTIES.	OBJECT.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1834. Principal.	BALANCES due on 1st January 1834. Interest.	Interest accrued in Year ended 31st Dec. 1834.	TOTAL.	REPAYMENTS. Principal.	REPAYMENTS. Interest.	BALANCES outstanding 31st December 1834. Principal.	BALANCES outstanding 31st December 1834. Interest.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
119	Queen's co. Grand Jury -	Sessions houses, Stradbally, and Borris in Ossory.	1,703 3 6	35 18 7	79 7 2	1,818 9 3	213 9 9	86 10 3	1,489 13 9	28 15 6
36	Cork co. Grand Jury -	Road, Bantry to Castletown -	514 2 1	5 7 –	22 4 8	541 13 9	169 1 2	24 18 10	345 – 11	2 12 10
38	- - ditto - - -	Ditto, bridges on same - -	762 12 4	7 18 9	34 6 6	804 17 7	216 11 8	38 1 6	546 – 8	4 3 9
74 a' 80	- - ditto - - -	Seven sessions-houses - -	3,403 18 7	35 8 9	157 – 11	3,596 8 3	664 15 5	171 9 5	2,739 3 2	21 – 3
39	Cavan county ditto -	Court-house at Cavan - -	1,288 15 3	29 11 4	42 13 6	1,361 – 1	761 18 3	68 17 1	526 17 –	3 7 9
42	Waterford co. ditto -	Road, Cork to Dungarvan - -	153 12 7	- - -	7 3 2	160 15 9	55 3 4	7 3 2	98 9 3	—
50	- - ditto - - -	Road and gaol, Waterford -	616 2 11	10 12 8	27 10 5	654 6 –	150 7 1	34 5 3	465 15 10	3 17 10
62	- - ditto - - -	Road, Kilmacthomas to Fethard -	300 16 2	5 3 10	14 – 8	320 – 8	46 3 –	17 2 –	254 13 2	2 2 6
88	- - ditto - - -	Court house, Dungarvan - -	632 10 5	10 18 4	29 – –	672 8 9	120 10 10	35 12 10	511 19 7	4 5 6
115	- - ditto - - -	Roads, Dungarvan, Cork, Youghall, &c.	8,923 17 3	154 – 5	425 1 11	9,502 19 9	978 5 10	512 14 6	7,945 11 5	66 7 10
45 & 105	Grand Canal Directors -	Ballinasloe Extension and Bridge	46,254 3 –	12,582 19 6	1,850 3 3	60,687 5 9	- - -	601 3 10	46,254 3 –	13,831 18 11
90	- - ditto - - -	Mountmellick Branch - -	33,416 6 1	8,109 10 1	1,336 13 –	42,862 9 2	- - -	342 1 –	33,416 6 1	9,104 2 1
135	- - ditto - - -	Ballycommon to Kilbeggan, ditto	18,000 – –	2,258 7 11	720 – –	20,978 7 11	- - -	- - -	18,000 – –	2,978 7 11
46	Right Hon. D. Browne and others.	Pier at Bundoran, county Mayo	138 9 4	– 12 1	6 18 5	145 19 10	- - -	- - -	138 9 4	7 10 6
47	Rev. E. T. Conyers -	Knockane church repairs - -	6 13 8	– 3 6	– 2 10	7 – –	6 13 8	– 6 4	—	—
48	Lord Bantry & M. Murphy	To employ the poor of Bantry -	1,246 3 1	106 9 2	62 6 1	1,414 18 4	- - -	100 – –	1,246 3 1	68 15 3
49	Galway town Grand Jury -	Court house at Galway - -	1,277 18 4	44 2 3	59 15 10	1,381 16 5	181 8 1	95 9 11	1,096 10 3	8 8 2
87	- - ditto - - -	Portico to ditto - - -	399 15 3	13 16 –	19 9 4	433 – 7	24 17 2	30 7 10	374 18 1	2 17 6
54	Wicklow county ditto -	Road, Wicklow to Arklow - -	1,117 7 6	30 3 1	47 4 2	1,194 14 9	307 8 11	62 10 1	809 18 7	14 17 2
72	- - ditto - - -	Road, Dublin to Rathdrum -	719 19 1	19 8 7	28 1 4	767 9 –	277 17 7	39 4 7	442 1 6	8 5 4
130	- - ditto - - -	Road, Wicklow to Naas - -	646 11 4	17 8 11	12 2 –	676 2 3	646 11 4	29 10 11	—	—
55	Leitrim county ditto -	Road, Bundoran to Manorhamilton	1,249 19 5	6 6 –	40 10 –	1,296 15 5	464 19 5	46 7 5	785 – –	– 8 7
104	- - ditto - - -	Road, same to Drumsna - -	2,249 3 8	14 3 5	101 14 10	2,365 1 11	396 3 1	114 14 2	1,853 – 7	1 4 1
125	- - ditto - - -	Road, Ballinamore to Granard -	764 6 2	8 16 2	30 16 10	803 19 2	124 11 –	39 4 3	639 15 2	– 8 9
128	- - ditto - - -	Road, Drumsna to Bundoran -	1,080 4 11	6 16 1	49 14 5	1,136 15 5	156 8 1	55 17 11	923 16 10	– 12 7
129	- - ditto - - -	Road, Manorhamilton to Enniskillen.	1,279 9 11	8 1 2	58 9 8	1,346 – 9	189 14 9	65 15 11	1,089 15 2	– 14 11
56	Armagh co. Grand Jury -	Road, Newtownhamilton to Dundalk	302 12 8	1 18 1	13 11 11	318 2 8	78 3 –	14 3 –	224 9 8	1 7 –
61	Limerick Bridge Commissioners.	Road, Wellesley Bridge & Docks	55,384 12 4	7,545 11 10	2,215 7 8	65,145 11 10	- - -	- - -	55,384 12 4	9,760 19 6
63	Limerick co. Grand Jury	Road to Tarbert - - -	1,065 19 5	36 6 3	45 1 4	1,147 7 –	440 11 6	80 1 9	725 7 11	1 5 10
66	Drogheda town - ditto -	Road, Colton to the Sea - -	59 14 1	– 8 –	2 9 7	62 11 8	20 2 8	2 – 4	39 11 5	– 17 3
67	Cork city - - ditto -	Road, the Great Western - -	2,119 4 11	32 5 7	74 11 10	2,226 2 4	689 8 5	75 9 11	1,436 6 8	24 17 4
98	- ditto - - - -	For improvements in city - -	2,852 15 8	43 9 1	125 9 9	3,021 14 6	384 9 10	105 11 4	2,478 – 8	53 12 8

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No. 2.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all SUMS received in Repayment on Account of LOANS, made under 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 33, for One Year; ended 31 December 1834.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in Bank, as per last Account - - - - - - -	290	2	3
Repayments on account of Principal and Interest due on sundry Loans, as per detailed Statement, (pages 12 to 16) - - - -	13,942	6	8
£.	14,232	8	11

EXPENDITURE:			
By Payments into the Exchequer - - - - - - - -	11,000	–	–
Balance now in Bank - - - - - - - - - -	3,232	8	11
£.	14,232	8	11

No. 3.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all SUMS issued or entrusted to them under the Provisions of the Act 1 & 2 Will. IV, c. 33, for Grants, for One Year, ended 31 December 1834.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of the last Account - - - - - - - -							1,405	12	2
Loughgraney Road:									
Received from the Treasury, county Clare, first instalment - - - - - -	1,000	–	–						
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Clare, first instalment - - - - - -	501	14	4						
Ditto - from James Malony, Esq., his final contribution - - - - -	40	–	–						
				1,541	14	4			
Derrybrien Road, (in continuation of former):									
Received from the Treasury - - -	534	4	2						
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Galway	372	9	–						
				906	13	2			
Loughrea Road, (in further continuation):									
Received from the Treasury - - -	1,040	–	–						
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Galway	293	1	6						
				1,333	1	6			
Castlerea Road, (by Ballygar) - - -				—					
Larne to Ballycastle Road:									
Received from the Treasury - - -	3,500	–	–						
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Antrim	6,015	7	–						
				9,515	7	–			
Liscannor Bridge:									
Received from the Treasury - - -	1,200	–	–						
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Clare	702	8	2						
				1,902	8	2			
Kenmare Road (county Cork):									
Received from the Treasury - - -	1,087	16	–						
Ditto - from Grand Jury - - -	1,007	12	6						
				2,095	8	6			
Kenmare Road (county Kerry):									
Received from the Treasury - - -	3,115	18	–						
Ditto - from Grand Jury - - -	2,524	2	8						
				5,640	–	8			
Fivemiletown Road:									
Received from the Treasury - - -	1,028	–	–						
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Fermanagh - - - - - -	1,511	8	4						
				2,539	8	4			

RECEIPT—*continued.*				£. s. d.
Glenstal Mountains Road:		£. s. d.		
Received from the Treasury - - - - - -		700 – –		
Portumna to Mountshannon Road:				
Received from the Treasury - - -	900 – –			
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Galway,	907 12 2			
		1,807 12 2		
Centinaveena to Dromahare Road:				
Received from the Treasury - - -	500 – –			
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Leitrim,	500 – –			
		1,000 – –		
Tomgraney to Killaloe Road:				
Received from the Treasury - - -	650 – –			
Ditto - from Grand Jury, county Clare -	351 4 –			
		1,001 4 –		
Mallins to Guidore Road:				
Received from the Treasury - - -	723 10 8			
Ditto - from Grand Jury, Donegal -	755 11 3			
		1,479 1 11		31,461 19 9
			£.	32,867 11 11

EXPENDITURE: viz.

By	£ s. d.
Loughgraney Road:	
Contractor's accounts for works executed - - - - -	599 7 9
Derrybrien Road:	
Contractor, for works executed - - - - - - -	277 15 4
Loughrea Road:	
Contractor, for works executed - - - - - - -	240 1 11
Castlerea Road:	
Contractor, for works executed - - - - - - -	50 – –
Larne to Ballycastle Road:	
Labour, wages and materials - - - - - - - -	10,164 6 7
Liscannor Bridge:	
Contractor, for works executed - - - - - - -	988 14 6
Kenmare Road (county Cork):	
Labour, wages and materials - - - - - - - -	2,076 5 5
Kenmare Road (county Kerry):	
Labour, wages and materials - - - - - - - -	5,362 2 7
Fivemiletown Road:	
Contractor, for works executed - - - - - - -	2,613 13 4
Glenstal Road:	
Contractor, &c. per agreement - - - - - - -	341 12 –
Portumna Road:	
Contractor, for works executed - - - - - - -	912 19 2
Centinaveena Road:	
Contractor, for works executed - - - - - - -	747 8 6
Tomgraney Road:	
Labour, wages and materials - - - - - - - -	1,046 7 1
Mallin's Road:	
Labour, wages, materials and contract - - - - - -	762 11 5
	26,183 5 7
BALANCE - - - -	6,684 6 4
£.	32,867 11 11

No. 4.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them, for SALARIES and INCIDENTS of OFFICE, from 1st January to 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of last Account - - - - - - -	651	8	9			
Received from the Treasury for Salaries and Incidents of Office - - - - - - - - - - -	4,000	–	–			
Received in repayment of advances (last Account) - -	250	–	–			
				4,901	8	9
Deposits, viz.						
Appearing as a Balance on last Account - - - -	603	18	3			
Received from parties making application for Loans or Grant, being for the purpose of defraying the usual preliminary expenses of Engineer or Law Agent -	563	2	2			
				1,167	–	5
			£	6,068	9	2

ABSTRACT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balances - - - - - - - -	651	8	9			
Ditto - - - - - - - - -	603	18	3			
				1,255	7	–
Receipts - - - - - - - -	4,250	–	–			
Ditto - - - - - - - - -	563	2	2			
				4,813	2	2
			£.	6,068	9	2

EXPENDITURE.

				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Salaries of the Establishment -	£. 2,305	8	4						
Allowances, incidental, to persons not on the Establishment - - -	74	3	8						
Postage - - - - - -	255	–	5						
Incidents of Office, including coals, candles, &c. - - - - -	116	16	7						
				2,751	9	–			
Travelling and other Expenses, incidental upon the execution of the Act - - - - - - -	171	6	9						
Law Expenses - - - - -	214	4	2						
Expenses incurred in execution of special orders from Government -	69	3	3						
				454	14	2			
				3,206	3	2			
Advances to Engineers and others, sums to be repaid by parties - - - - - - - - -				344	16	10			
*One Year's Insurance on Life of N. D. Crommelin, Esq. - - - - - - - - - - -				330	–	–			
Balance - - - - - - - - - - -				1,020	8	9			
							4,901	8	9
Deposits paid to Engineers and others for services arising out of applications for Loans or Grants - -	526	4	7						
Law Expenses, for same - -	108	1	8						
				634	6	3			
Balance - - - - - - - - - -				532	14	2			
							1,167	–	5
						£.	6,068	9	2

* At the close of the last Account this item was represented as about to cease, and its recurrence has only been occasioned by the proposal on the part of Mr. C. of some new arrangements for its settlement.

ABSTRACT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Payments - - - - - - -	3,881	–	–			
Ditto - - - - - - - -	634	6	3			
				4,515	6	3
Balances - - - - - - -	1,020	8	9			
Ditto - - - - - - - -	532	14	2			
				1,553	2	11
			£.	6,068	9	2

No. 5.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all SUMS issued or entrusted to them under the Act of 40 Geo. 3, c. 51, for INLAND NAVIGATION, in Year ended 31 December 1834.

RECEIPT:

				£.	s.	d.
To Balance of last Account - - - - - - - - - -				1,018	3	7
Received from Treasury, Vote of 1834 - - - - - - -				1,365	–	–
Tolls collected on Navigations, as follows; viz.						
Tyrone - - - - - - -	£. 105	7	1			
Upper Shannon - - - - - -	92	9	7			
Lower Boyne, commencing 1st August -	290	1	4			
Maig River - - - - - -	29	16	8			
				517	14	8
Rent of house, No. 11, Merrion-street, let to Mr. Thompson -				52	15	–
From Commissioners Public Works, on account of Loan of 1,750*l.* by Sale of Exchequer Bill issued - - - -				500	12	6
			£.	3,454	5	9

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Tyrone Navigation and Maghery; viz.						
Salaries and allowances - - - - -	109	3	1			
Labour, materials, &c. - - - - - -	74	9	1			
				183	12	2
By Upper Shannon Navigation:						
Salaries and allowances - - - - -	248	9	5			
Labour, materials, &c. - - - - - -	780	7	2			
				1,028	16	7
By Lower Boyne Navigation, from 1st August:						
Salaries and allowances - - - - - -	39	4	4			
Labour, materials, &c. - - - - - -	192	5	8			
				231	10	–
By Maig River Navigation:						
Salaries - - - - - - - - - - - -				33	14	–
By Lough Derg:						
Contract for care of buoys and beacons - - - - -				24	–	–
By House Rents:						
One year's rent of No. 11, Merrion-street, the late office - -				221	1	6
				1,722	14	3
Balance - - - -				1,731	11	6
			£.	3,454	5	9

No. 6.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all SUMS issued or entrusted to them, under the 1 Will. IV. c. 84, and former Acts, for the Improvement and Encouragement of IRISH FISHERIES, for One Year, ended 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Piers' Fund:						
Balance of last Account - - - - - -	11,062	17	2			
Received from Treasury amount issued under the Act - - - - - - - - - -	1,500	–	–			
				12,562	17	2
To Loan Fund:						
Balance of last Account - - - - - - - - -				7,067	–	3
			£.	19,629	17	5

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Piers' Fund, Building and Repairs; viz.						
Ardfry - - - - - - - £.	20	–	–			
Barna - - - - - - -	36	–	–			
Brandon - - - - - - -	5	8	–			
Burren - - - - - - -	8	–	–			
Carrigaholt - - - - - -	61	6	10			
Clonakilty - - - - - -	32	61	–			
Cloonile - - - - - - -	50	–	–			
Carrickfergus - - - - - -	208	2	4			
Courtnasherry - - - - - -	25	10	–			
Derryinver - - - - - -	80	–	–			
Dunbeg - - - - - - -	3	–	–			
Galway (Slate Pier) - - - - -	64	–	–			
Greencastle - - - - - -	10	4	–			
Kenmare - - - - - - -	1	10	–			
Killery - - - - - - -	9	16	7			
Leenane - - - - - - -	39	15	4			
Newcastle - - - - - -	83	4	–			
Portmore - - - - - - -	395	10	11			
Portmuck - - - - - -	78	3	–			
Renard - - - - - - -	47	6	–			
Roundstone - - - - - -	16	–	–			
Saleen - - - - - - -	19	4	–			
Tarmon - - - - - - -	13	4	–			
Wyse's Point - - - - - -	183	6	8			
				1,491	7	8
Incidents, including superintendence of engineers, &c. -				341	12	1
						1,832 19 9
By Loan Fund:						
Incidents, including law expenses - - - - -				51	11	2
Amount of London Charitable Loan, contributed in 1826, and now refunded by order of the Lords of the Treasury - - - - - - - -				4,236	13	11
						4,288 5 1
By Balance of Piers' Fund - - - - - - -				10,729	17	5
of Loan Fund - - - - - - -				2,778	15	2
						13,508 12 7
			£.			19,629 17 5

No. 7.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them, under the provisions of the Act 6 Geo. 4, c. 101, for maintaining, repairing and keeping in repair certain ROADS and BRIDGES, from 1st January 1834 to 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of last Account, on 31st December 1833 - - - -				305	3	10
Received from the Treasury, under warrant of Lord Lieutenant, and upon requisition of Commissioners - - - - - - - - -				9,500	–	–
Received by fines levied for damage or nuisance on certain roads, and placed to credit of counties respectively; viz.	£.	s.	d.			
Cork - - - - - - - - -	1	19	–			
Kerry - - - - - - - - -	1	14	–			
Limerick - - - - - - - - -	2	1	6			
				5	14	6
			£.	9,810	18	

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Payments on account of labour, wages and materials, in maintaining and keeping in repair certain roads in counties following, (the amount to be levied by presentment respectively); viz.						
Clare - - - - - - - - -	£. 2,268	6	2			
Cork - - - - - - - - -	1,207	19				
Galway - - - - - - - - -	2,074	15	5			
Kerry - - - - - - - - -	529	11	10			
Limerick - - - - - - - - -	310	4	1			
Leitrim - - - - - - - - -	21	11	7			
Mayo - - - - - - - - -	1,488	12	–			
Roscommon - - - - - - - - -	177	11	9			
Tipperary - - - - - - - - -	613	4	5			
				8,691	16	3
Balance - - - - -				1,119	2	1
			£.	9,810	18	4

No. 8.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums received or expended in the repairs and maintenance of certain ROADS and BRIDGES under Contract, ended 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mullingar Turnpike Road:						
To amount three instalments due under contract - -	1,343	6	9			
Balance - - - - - - - - - -	58	1	–			
				1,401	7	9
Navan Turnpike Road:						
To amount one instalment under contract due - - -	375	–	–			
Balance - - - - - - - - - -	60	14	7			
				435	14	7
			£.	1,837	2	4

EXPENDITURE:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Mullingar Turnpike Road:						
By payments on account of labour, wages and materials -	1,350	12	11			
superintendence - - -	39	–	4			
tools and implements - - -	11	14	6			
				1,401	7	9
Navan Turnpike Road:						
By payments on account of labour, wages and materials -	411	4	7			
superintendence - - -	16	2	–			
tools and implements - -	8	8	–			
				435	14	7
			£.	1,837	2	4

No. 9.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of a Sum issued for the Repairs of POST ROADS, under the Act of 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 91, ended 31 December 1834.

Received,	
To amount issued on account - - - - - - - -	£. 1,000 – –
Expended (Nil.)	
By Balance in Bank for purposes of this Account - - -	£. 1,000 – –

No. 10.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, for Monies received and expended on account of the Parliamentary Grant of last Session, £. 13,000. for the completion of certain ROADS and BRIDGES, in the counties of GALWAY and MAYO; commencing , ending 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To amount issued from the Treasury, on account - - - - -				2,000	–	–
EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.			
By county Galway, superintendence on setting to work -	39	17	1			
labour in repairs Kylmore Road - -	60	2	5			
				99	19	6
By county Mayo, superintendence, on setting to work - - - -				66	10	2
By arrears paid James O'Loughlin, late pay clerk Western District, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, being an amount appearing due at foot of his accounts, as certified by the Audit Commission - - - - - - - -	431	4	5			
By arrears paid Mathew Morris and James Rigney, their contract for works executed, same district, now paid by order of Lord Lieutenant - - - - - - -	25	–	–			
				456	4	5
			£.	622	14	1
Balance - - - -				1,377	5	11
			£.	2,000	–	–

No. 11.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them, as Commissioners of PHŒNIX PARK and DUBLIN BUILDINGS, from 1st January to 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:				£.	s.	d.
To Balance, from last account - - - - - - - -				1,394	9	9
Received from Treasury amount of Vote 1833 - - - -				15,600	–	–
Rent of house, Garter-court - - - - - -				21	15	–
Woods and Forests; viz.						
Towards new road, deputy bailiffs, &c.	£. 1,000	–	–			
For ordinary services, half year ended 30th September - - - -	1,020	–	–			
				2,020	–	–
			£.	19,036	4	9

EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Payments to tradesmen and labourers and others employed in care and maintenance; viz.						
Phœnix Park, Vice-regal and other domains and lodges	5,674	14	1			
Dublin Castle	5,663	6	1			
Four Courts	2,545	19	1			
Custom House	762	14	5			
New Stables, (Castle-garden)	599	13	7			
Marshalsea	490	11	1			
Insolvent Court	218	9	–			
Record Buildings, (Henrietta-street)	154	9	8			
Account Office, the late, (Foster-place)	29	10	6			
Irishtown Church	13	17	7			
Adjutant-general's Office	3	14	8			
Quartermaster's Office	15	11	7			
Lodging allowance	46	3	–			
Incidents	104	5	–			
				16,322	19	4
Woods and Forests; viz.						
New Road, (completed)	419	16	4			
Deputy Bailiff's house, (completed)	361	11	8			
Ordinary services, repairs, &c., to 30th September, (when given up)	872	16	–			
				1,654	4	–
				17,977	3	4
Balance				1,059	1	5
			£.	19,036	4	9

No. 12.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them, as Commissioners of KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, from 1st January to 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Received from Treasury, balance Vote of 1833	12,720	–	–			
Ditto - part - - - 1834	3,000	–	–			
				15,720	–	–
Postmaster-general; viz.						
For repairs of packet jetty. (*See* last Account)	293	1	6			
For same, by late Commissioners, (1830)	309	–	9			
				602	2	3
Sale of old iron	78	10	1			
Stores	36	1	11			
Limestone	47	8	4			
				162	–	4
			£.	16,484	2	7

EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
By Balance from last Account - - - - - - - -				186	–	5
Payments to the contractors for stone materials, labour included, also including the building of New Wharf - - - - - - - -	9,502	18	7			
Main sewer, (now completed) - - - -	307	19	9			
Boatmen, watchmen, &c. - - - - - -	489	15	8			
Salaries, engineer, overseer of works, &c. &c. -	555	6	–			
Rents, taxes, &c. - - - - - - -	194	7	10			
Lighthouse - - - - - - - -	125	–	–			
New moorings - - - - - - - -	114	12	–			
Law expenses - - - - - - - -	169	1	5			
Stores, coals, &c. - - - - - - -	10	17	6			
Incidents, including repairs of buildings, &c. -	222	17	10			
Compensation, granted on the retirement from office of R. Toutcher, Esq. - - - - - -	400	–	–			
Gratuity towards new hospital - - - - -	50	–	–			
Experiments in building retaining walls - -	195	13	10			
				12,338	10	5
Balance of this Account unexpended - - -				3,959	11	9
			£.	16,484	2	7

No. 13.—THE ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS of PUBLIC WORKS, *Ireland*, of all Sums issued or entrusted to them for DUNMORE HARBOUR; from 1st January to 31st December 1834.

RECEIPT:	£.	s.	d.
Balance of the last Account - - - - - - - - -	2,504	9	7
Received from Treasury, on account Vote of 1834 - - - -	3,000	–	–
£.	5,504	9	7

EXPENDITURE:	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Payments to contractors and others; viz.						
Stone materials, labour included - - -	2,443	10	11			
Salaries and allowances to engineers, &c. - -	233	8	1			
Incidents, including 95 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* expenses of mooring chains for harbour - - - - - -	105	2	6			
				2,782	1	6
Balance - - -				2,722	8	1
			£.	5,504	9	7

Jos. C. Walker,
Accountant.

[N.B.—*The Plans and Sections referred to, are not Printed.*]

PUBLIC WORKS, IRELAND.

MAPS AND PLANS

ACCOMPANYING THE

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

FROM THE BOARD OF

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *March* 1835.

76
(*continued.*)

LIST OF PLANS.

No.

1. Map of Government Roads through a Mountain District, in Counties of Clare and Galway.
2. Dunmore Harbour.

Antrim Coast Road.

3. Plan of Road from Larne to Ballycastle.
4. Section of Road on level ground.
5. Ditto of Craig Wulard.
6. Glen Claudee Bridge and Embankment.
7. Retaining Walls, Carey Mountain.
8. Sections of ditto.
9. Ditto of Barnice ma Gee, Carey Mountain.
10. Ditto of Deadman's Grave.
11. Ditto of Lough a Veun.
12. Ditto of - ditto.
13. Ditto of a Bog Road.
14. Plan of a Bog Knife.
15. Plan of Coretavey Bridge.
16. Elevation of ditto.
17. Tables.

Kingstown Railway.

18. Plan of Buffing Apparatus, first used on Liverpool and Manchester Railway.
19. Section of ditto, used on Dublin and Kingstown Railway.
20. Elevation of a Carriage for Passengers fitted with Buffing Apparatus.

Drogheda Harbour.

21. Chart of the River Boyne from Drogheda to the Sea.
22. Longitudinal Section of ditto - } on one sheet.
23. Transverse Section of ditto - }

Harbour of Ballyshannon.

24. Plan of Bar and Entrance of Harbour of Ballyshannon.

Barrow Navigation.

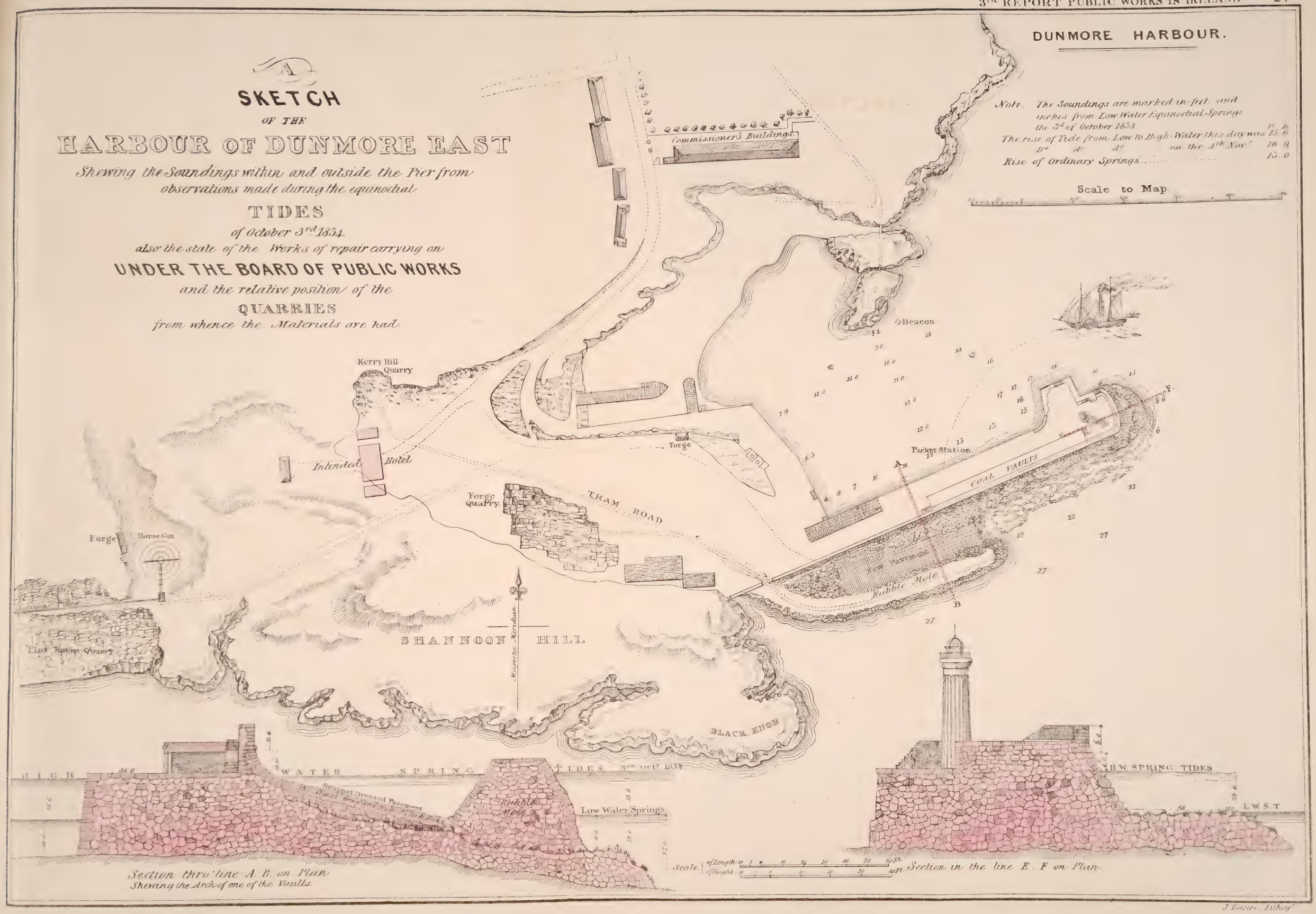
25. Plan and Section of Barrow Navigation from Athy to New Ross.
26. Ditto - ditto - of New Canal at Cloghrennan.
27. Ditto - ditto - of New Lock at - - ditto.

Canal from Enniscorthy to Wexford.

28. Plan and Section of an intended Canal from Enniscorthy to Wexford.

Henry R. Paine, Sec.

NOTE.
The New Roads formed by Government are shewn by a firm red line thus
Proposed ones by a dotted line thus
New County Roads in Green thus
The Limestone field is shewn by a light wash of Purple color thus.
GOVER
MA
of the country on th
CLARE and G
between
PORTUMNA an
LOUGHREA and
SHEWING THE EFFECTS PRODUCED IN THA
ROADS MADE WITH THE AID OF GOVER
By
BLAND H. GALLA
ENNIS
CLARE
RIVER FERGUS
RIVER SHANNON
GORT
Lough Cooter Castle
Lough Cooter
CRESHEEN
County Boundary
Moreick House
QUIN
New Grove
Kiltanon
PROPOSED GOVERNMENT ROAD
TULLA
Maryfort
Lough Grancy
NEW GOVERNMENT ROAD
GOVERNMENT ROAD
DERRYBRIAN
LOUGHREA
Dalystown
KILRICKLE
GALWAY
Marble Hill
SIX MILE BRIDGE
CLARE
CALLAGHANS MILLS
Annalow Lough
Ballynahinch
Lough O'Grady
BROADFORD
TOMGRANY
SCARIFF
County Boundary
WOODFORD
TYNAGH
Scariff Bay
Holy Isl
MOUNT SHANNON
GOVERNMENT ROAD FROM MOUNT SHANNON TO PORTUMNA
NEW GOVERNMENT ROAD
LIMERICK
CANAL
O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE
KILLALOE
LOUGH DERG
PORTUMNA
RIVER SHANNON
Scale of Irish Miles
Scale of Statute Miles

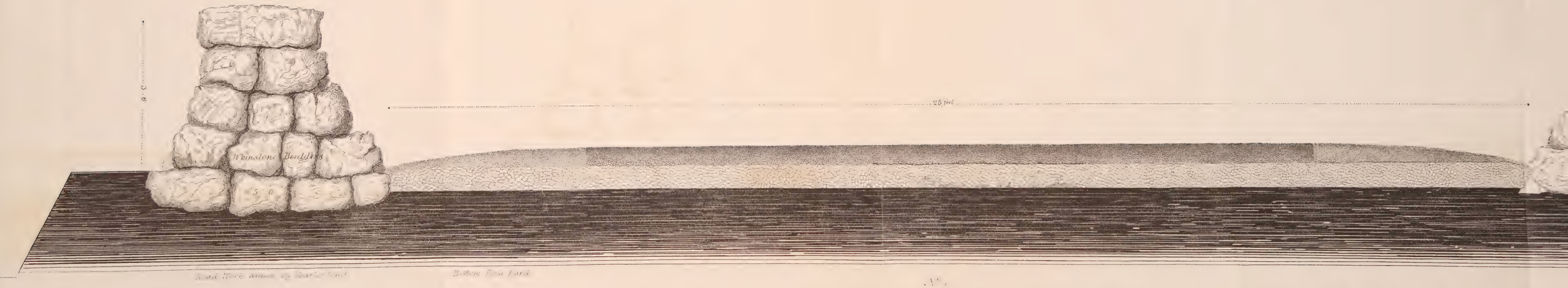


J. Bazire, Lithog.

76.

Ordered, by the House of Commons to be printed, 27th March, 1835.
James & Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

CUSHENDUN
CUSHENDALL
WATERFOOT
BALLYCASTLE
Lough a Veun
Corey Mountain
Barony of Carey
Barony of Lower Glenarm
Road from A to B in progress of being nearly finished



No. 1.

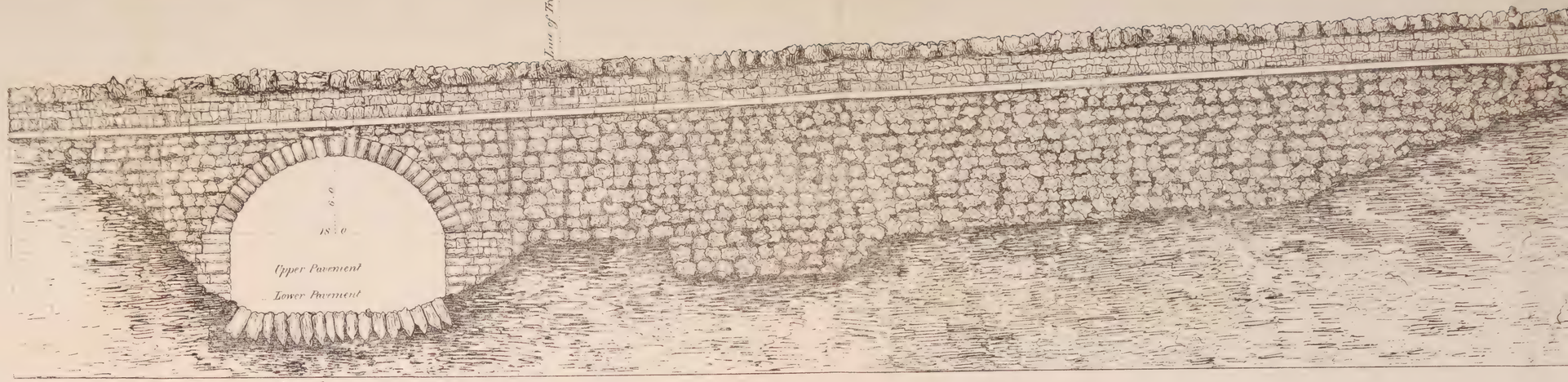
SECTION LEVEL GROUND

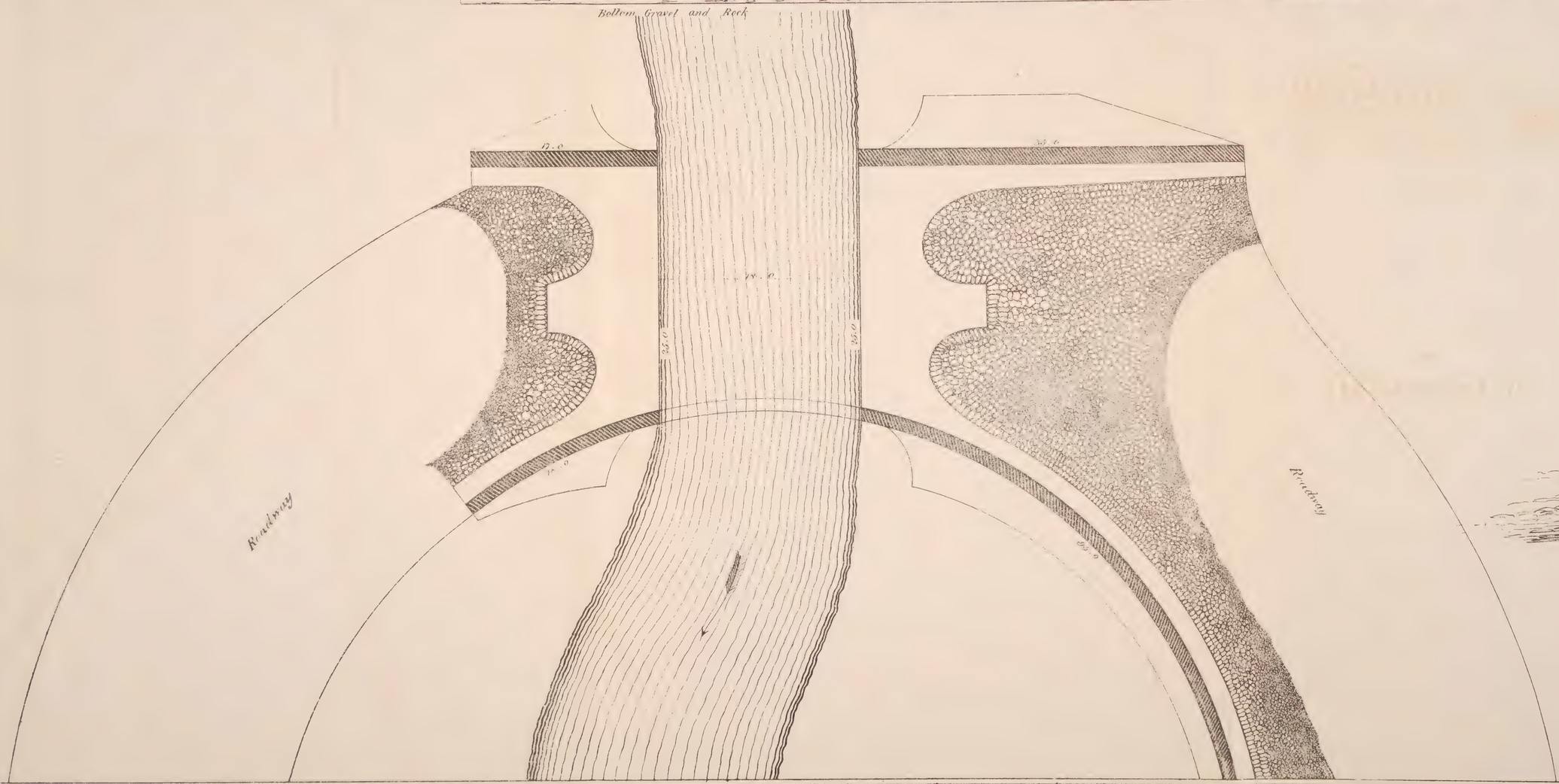
Ordered by the House of Commons, to be printed

No 2
CRAIG-WULLARD

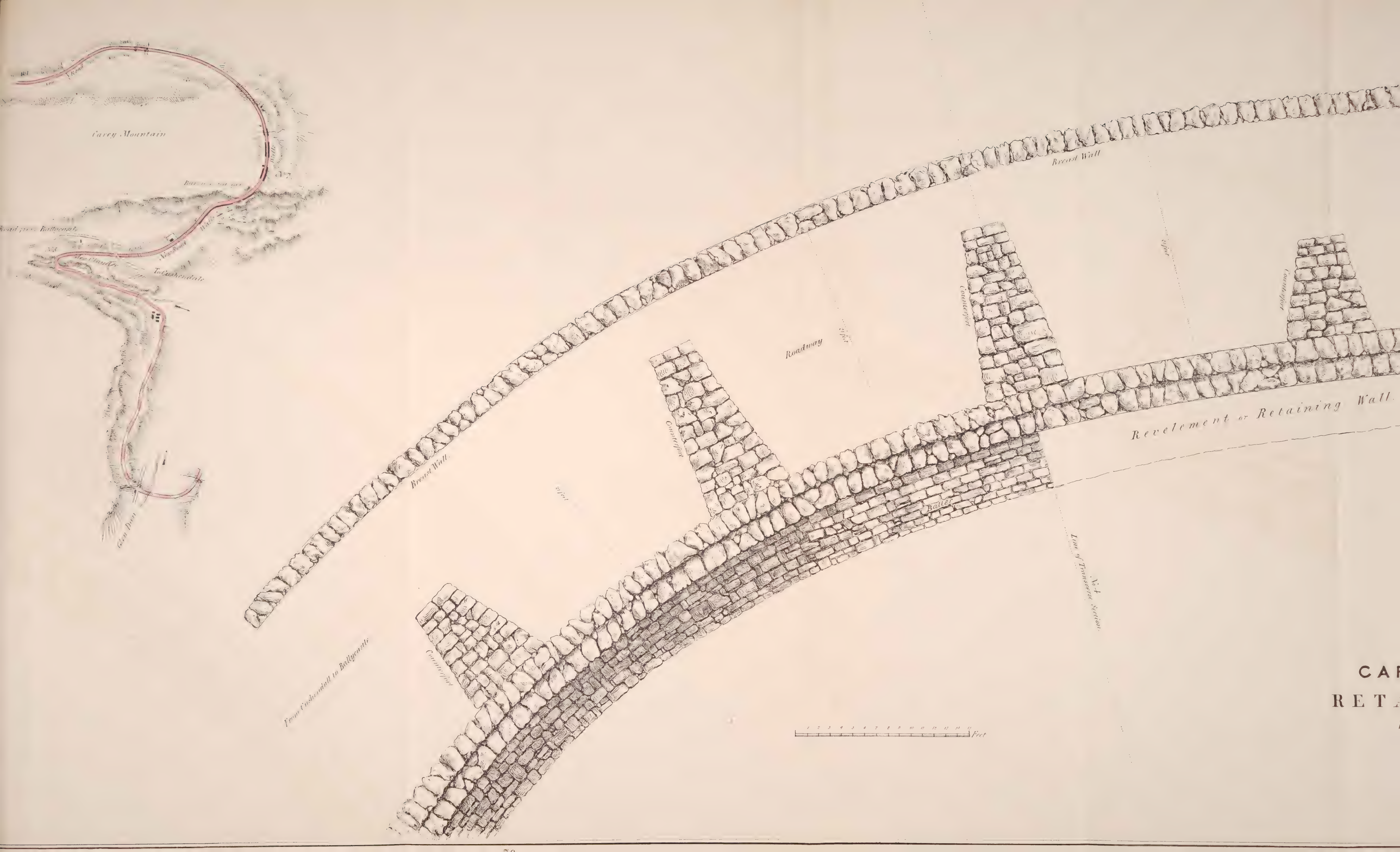
25 Feet broad Bottoming White Limestone specif
16 Feet Do Metal Bed Whin stone Specific Gra

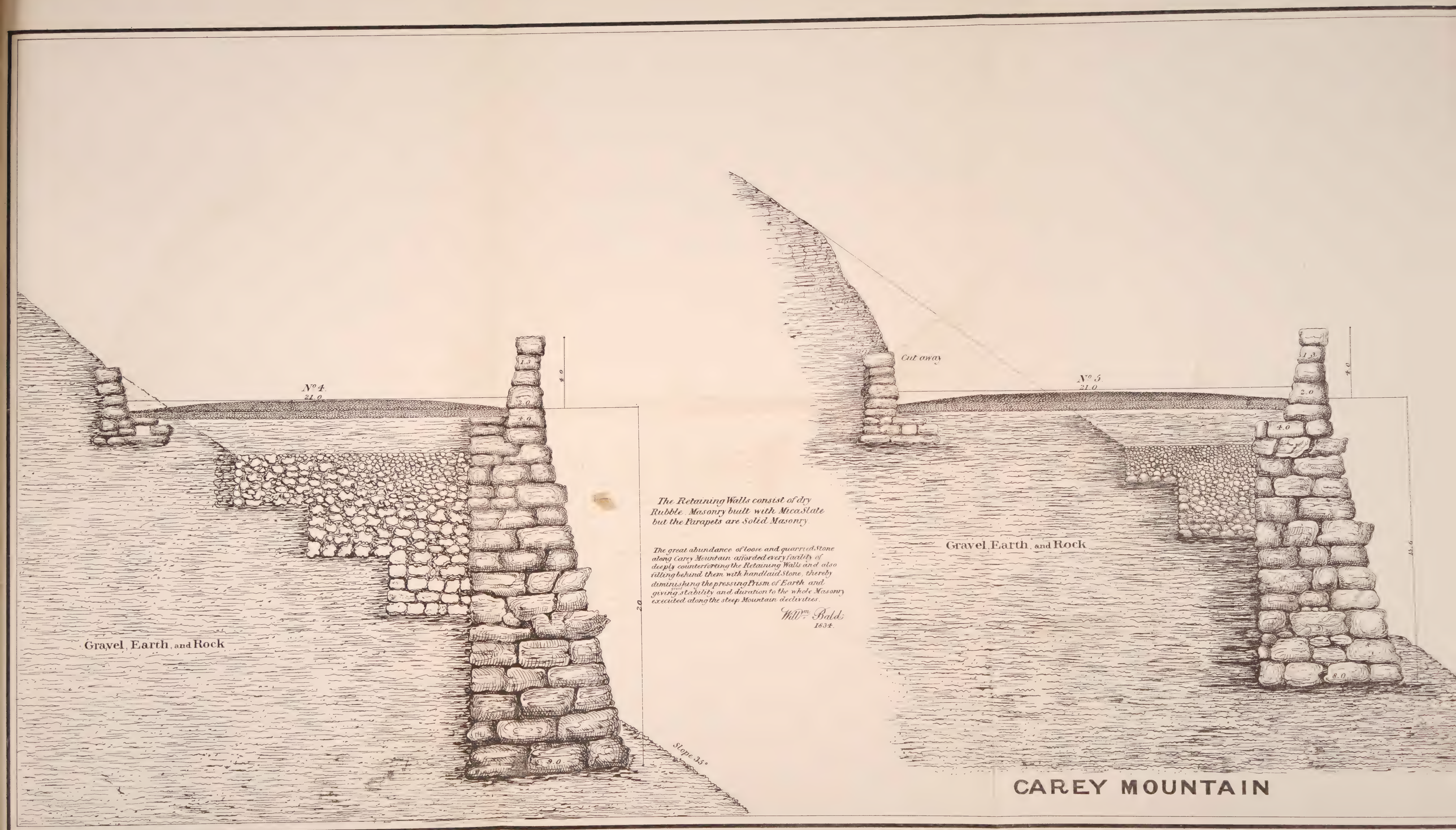
One in 24.


Line of Trans
18 0
Upper Pavement
Lower Pavement


Bottom Gravel and Rock
Roadway
Roadway

Transvers


Carey Mountain
Breast Wall
Roadway
Counterfort
Revelement or Retaining Wall
Batter
Line of Transverse Section
No. 4
Feet
CAR
RETA



No 4.
21.0
1.3
2.0
4.0
4.0
20
9.0
Slope 35°
Gravel, Earth, and Rock
The Retaining Walls consist of dry Rubble Masonry built with Mica Slate but the Parapets are Solid Masonry.
The great abundance of loose and quarried Stone along Carey Mountain afforded every facility of deeply counterforting the Retaining Walls and also filling behind them with handlaid Stone, thereby diminishing the pressing Prism of Earth and giving stability and duration to the whole Masonry executed along the steep Mountain declivities.
Willm Bald
1834.
Cut away
No 5.
21.0
1.3
2.0
4.0
4.0
15.0
8.0
Gravel, Earth, and Rock
CAREY MOUNTAIN

N° 6.

BARNICE NA GEE.

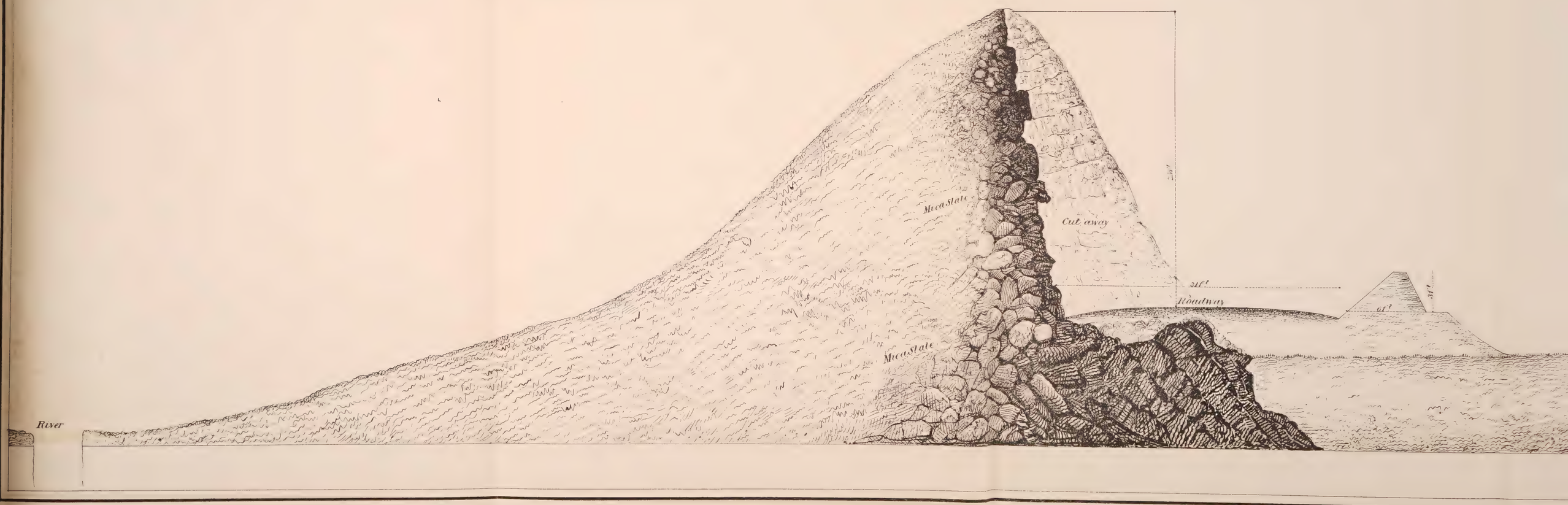
William Reid, Civil Engineer

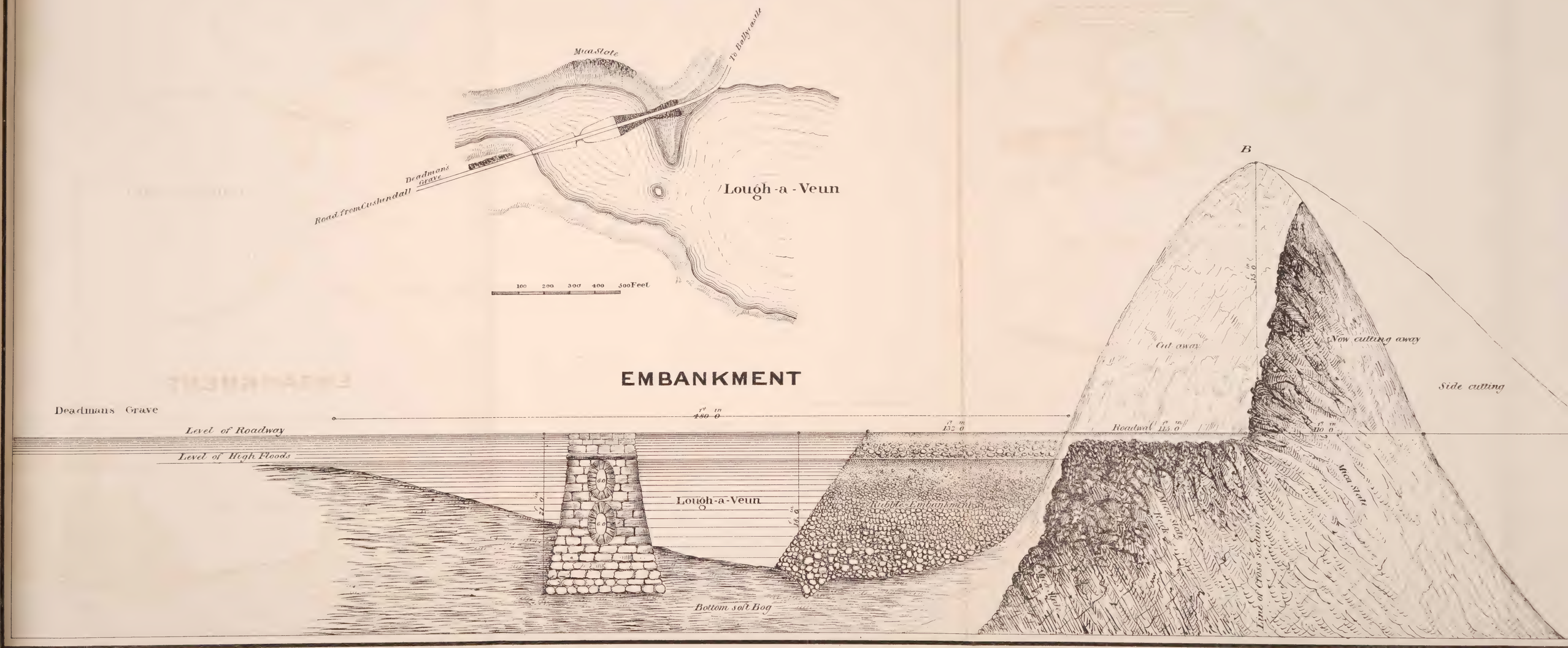
The following are the results of som
Little Deer Park. The Limestone t
cific Gravity 2747 2769; 2763;

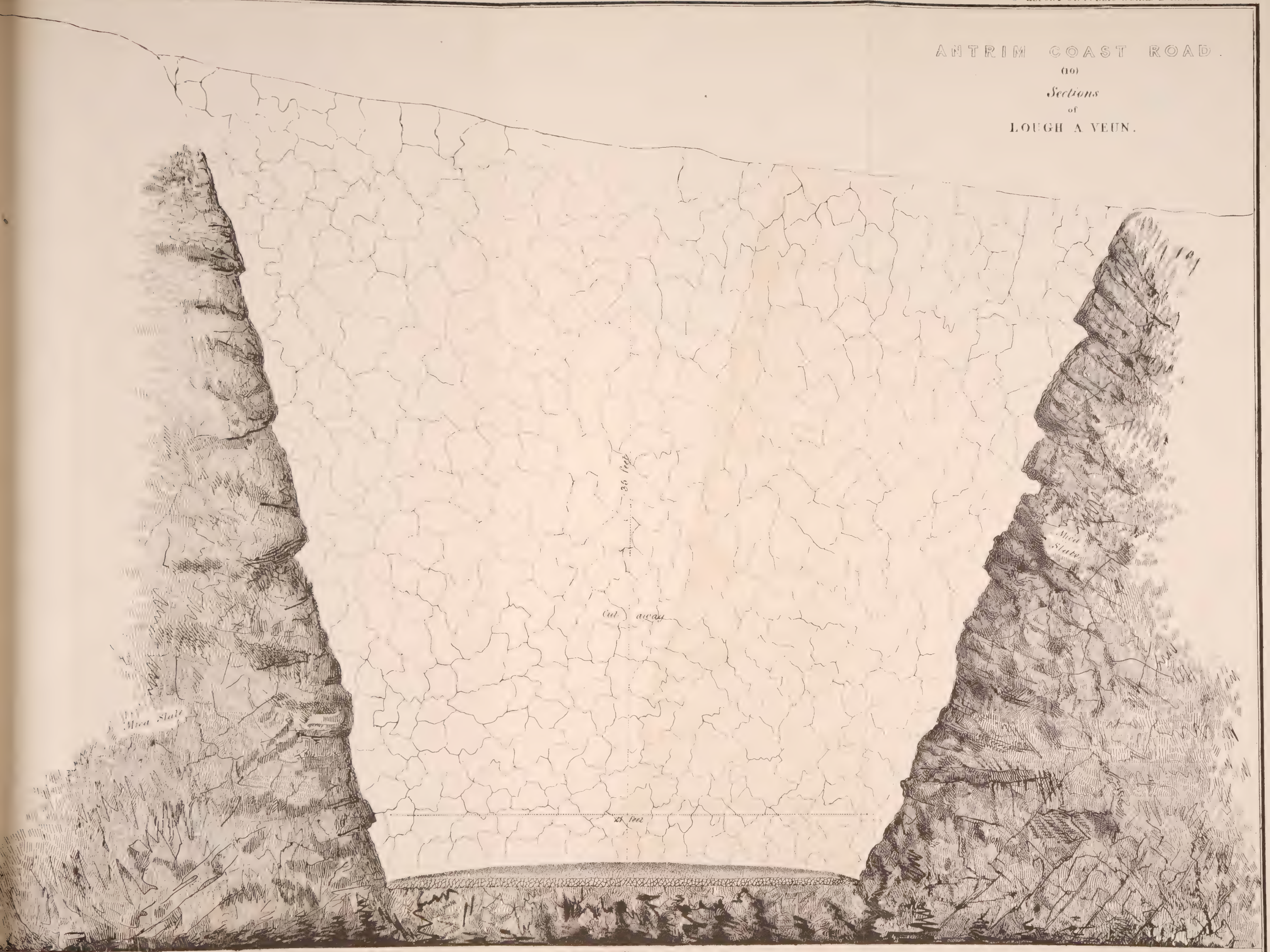
	Length		Breadth
	F. I.		F. I.
Black N° 1 ——	9 . 0	×	7 . 6
2 ——	6 . 9	×	7 . 0
3 ——	12 . 0	×	6 . 0
4 ——	6 . 0	×	6 . 0

From the above experiments it too
Limestone when in blocks. And
about one ounce of gun-powder to

In blasting down the large masses
in the Section annexed, by boring de
from bottom to top, the quantities
tons of White Limestone have bee
into the Toe of the Rocks were alw
Several hundred tons of rock rest
Particular detailed instructions
fuse was also introduced by him,
charges


Mica Slate
Cut away
Mica Slate
Roadway
River


Mica Slate
To Ballycastle
Deadmans Grave
Road from Cushendall
Lough-a-Veun
100 200 300 400 500 Feet
EMBANKMENT
Deadmans Grave
Level of Roadway
Level of High Floods
Lough-a-Veun
Rubble Embankment
Bottom soft Bog
B
Cut away
Now cutting away
Side cutting
Roadway
Mica Slate
Rock
Line of Cross Section



LOUGH A VEUN

William Bald, Civil Engineer.

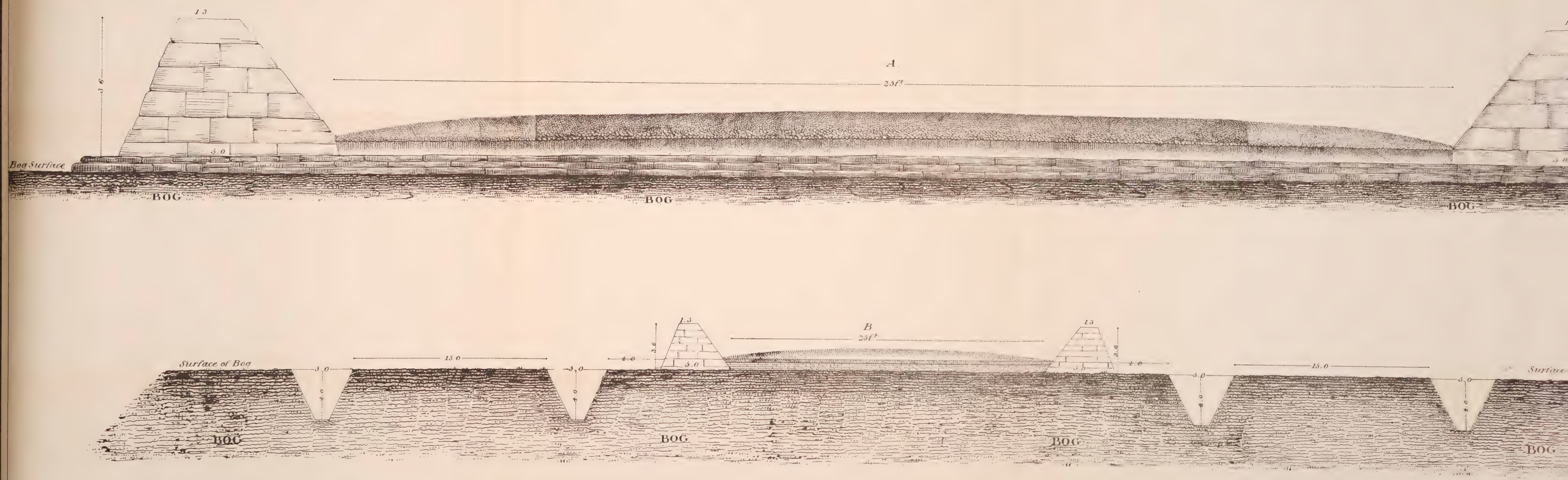
Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed March 23rd 1835.

No. 11

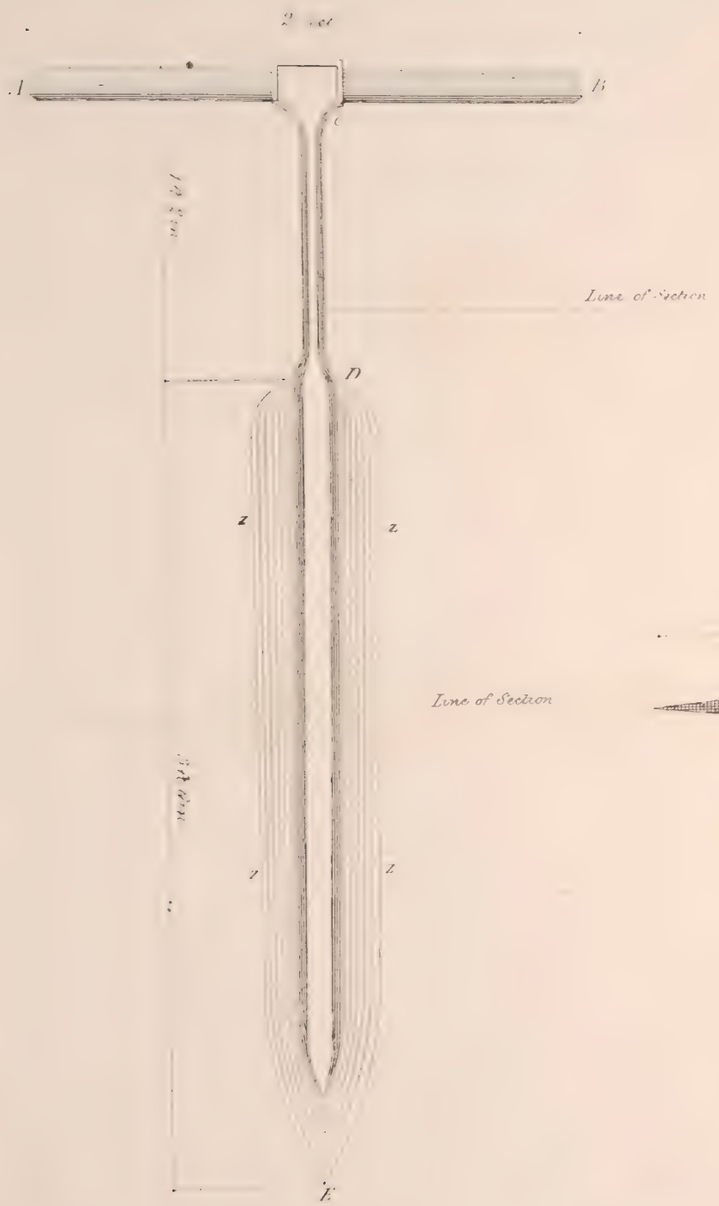
SECTION OF A BOG ROAD.

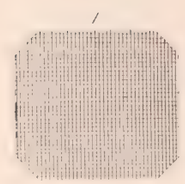
Willm. Bald Civil Engineer F.R.S.E. & M.R.I.A. &c.

1834.

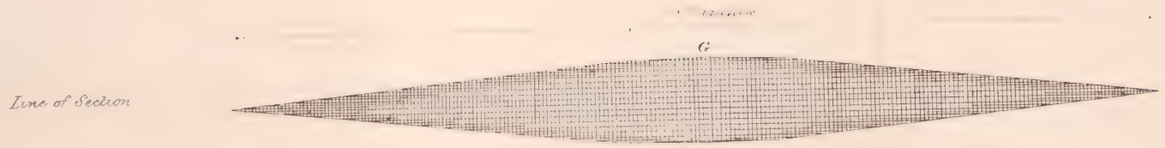


Plan of a BOG KNIFE.





Transverse Section of Shank C D
full size



Transverse Section of Blade DE
full size

A Knife lately invented, for cutting Drains through soft, wet, fibrous Bog

It has been found in practice in the Road operations in the County of Antrim that two such Bog Knives will cut and perform as much work as six Spades and is therefore a great saving of labour in cutting drains through soft, wet Bog. The Knife will cut both vertically and also nearly horizontally. It is admirably adapted for marking out curved lockspit lines over boggy surfaces.

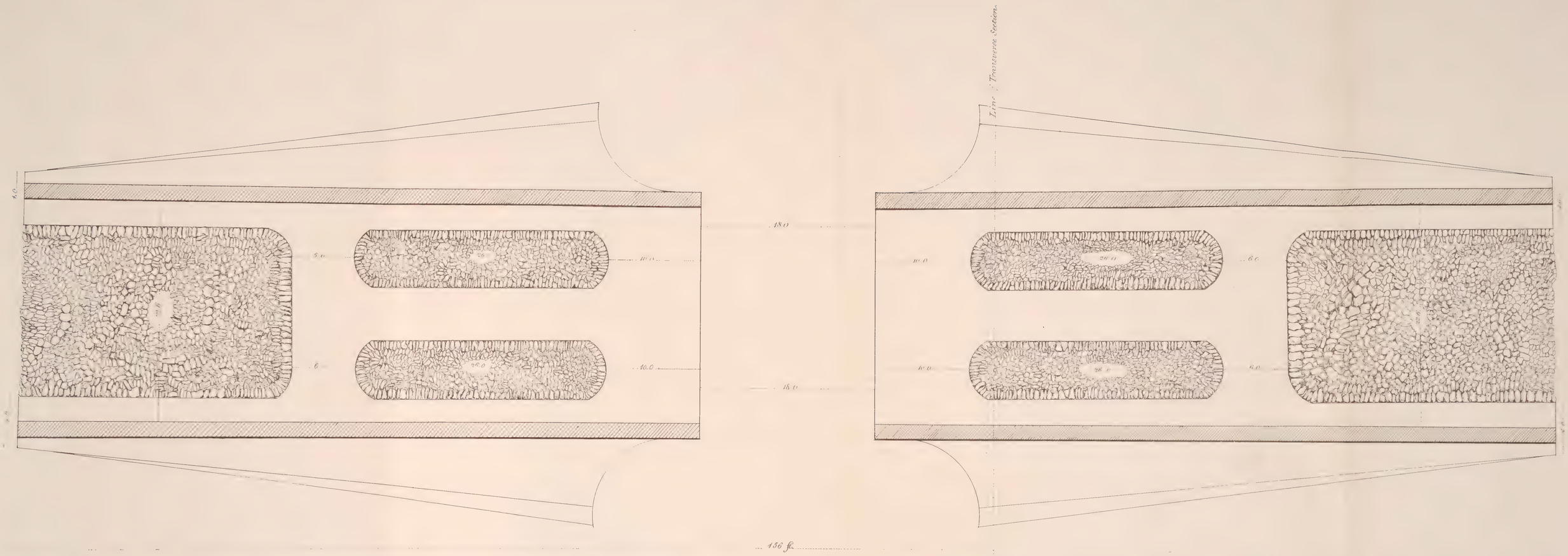
Description of Knife.

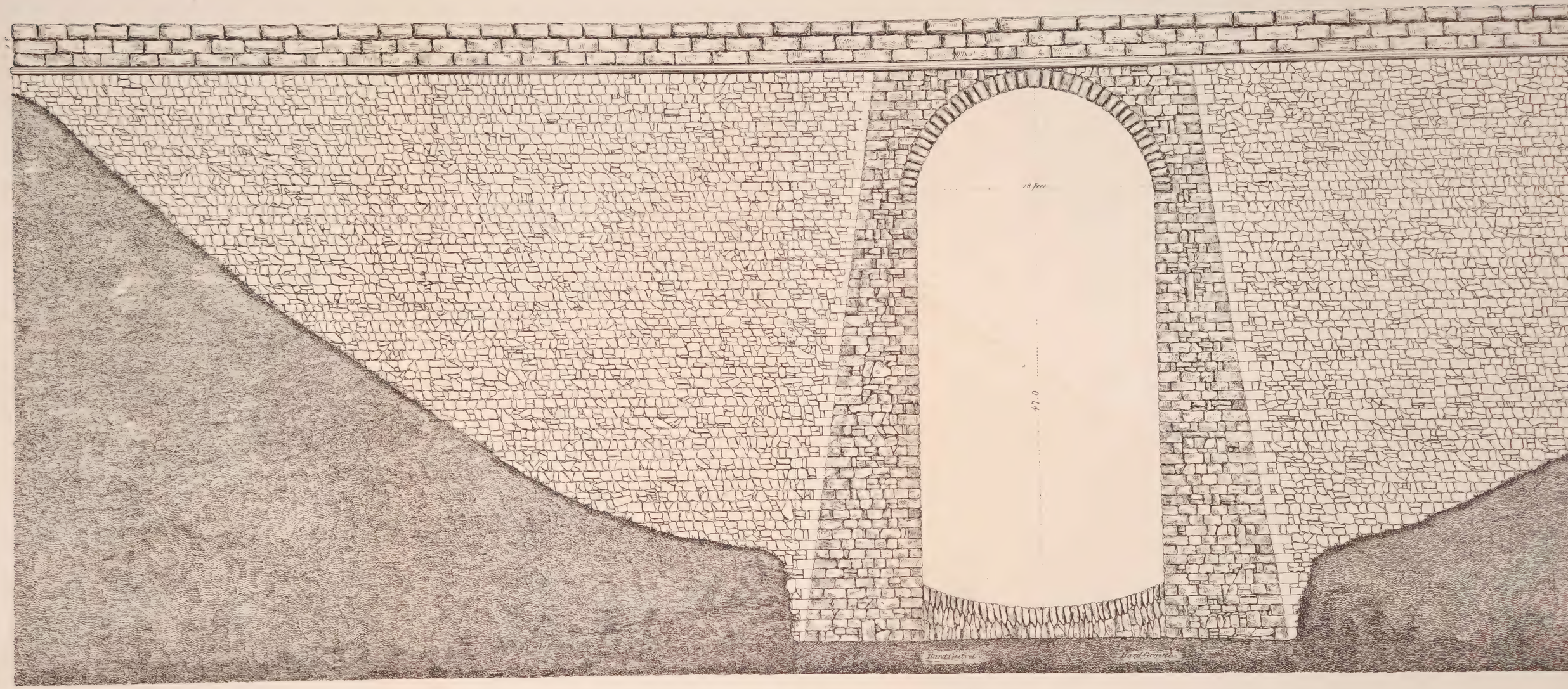
The handle A B consists of wood two feet long, and passes through an iron eye at C. The shank from C to D consists of iron, one foot long and nearly one inch square as represented in the Transverse Section F. The blade D E is three feet long 5½ inches broad and half an inch thick in the middle as described and drawn in the Transverse Section G. Both edges of the blade z z z z are steeled and quite sharp and will cut fibrous bog with great rapidity. The Knives are sometimes made smaller than the above dimensions.

Parties of three men are generally employed in making and sinking Bog drains, one cutting vertically another nearly horizontally and a third with a Pronged Grape lifting and throwing out the pieces of Bog cut by the two men working with the Knives.

William Baldwin Engineer

The handle A B is sometimes placed at right angles with the flat of the blade.


Line of Transverse Section.
180
156 ft.



Solid Rubble Masonry
Parapets Rough dressed Blocks
of Sandstone.

CORETAVY.

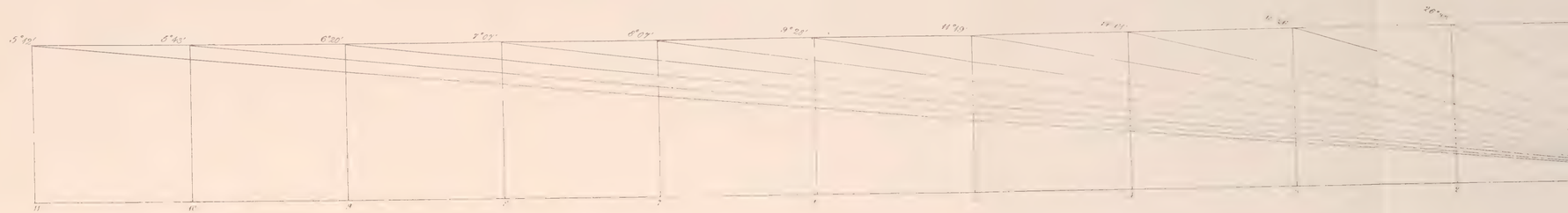
Designed & Executed under the Direction of
William Bald, Civil Engineer, F.R.S.E. & M.R.I.A. &c

47 feet high
136 feet long

ANTRI

TABL

[illegible]	3458	0° 37′	one in	92	1° 13′	one in	47 . 08	1° 49′	one in	31	54	2° 25′	one in	23	71
	1718	0° 38′	D°	90	1° 14′	D°	46 [illegible]	1° 50′	D°	[illegible]	33	2° 26′	D°	23	[illegible]
	1146	0° 39′	D°	88	1° 15′	D°	45 . 83	1° 51′	D°	30	97	2° 27′	D°	23	38
	859	0° 40′	D°	85	1° 16′	D°	45 . 24	1° 52′	D°	30	69	2° 28′	D°	23	28
	687	0° 41′	D°	83	1° 17′	D°	44 . 64	1° 53′	D°	30	43	2° 29′	D°	23	07
	572	0° 42′	D°	81	1° 18′	D°	44 . 08	1° 54′	D°	30	15	2° 30′	D°	22	92
	490	0° 43′	D°	79	1° 19′	D°	43 . 51	1° 55′	D°	30	00	2° 31′	D°	22	77
	429	0° 44′	D°	78	1° 20′	D°	42 [illegible]	1° 56′	D°	29	63	2° 32′	D°	22	62
	381	0° 45′	D°	76	1° 21′	D°	42 . 44	1° 57′	D°	29	39	2° 33′	D°	22	48
	343	0° 46′	D°	74	1° 22′	D°	41 . 94	1° 58′	D°	29	18	2° 34′	D°	22	33
	312	0° 47′	D°	73	1° 23′	D°	41 . 42	1° 59′	D°	28	90	2° 35′	D°	22	18
	286	0° 48′	D°	71	1° 24′	D°	41 [illegible]	2° 0′	D°	[illegible]	64	2° 36′	D°	22	04
	264	0° 49′	D°	70	1° 25′	D°	40 . 45	2° 1′	D°	28	40	2° 37′	D°	21	96
	245	0° 50′	D°	68	1° 26′	D°	39 . 96	2° 2′	D°	28	18	2° 38′	D°	21	76
	229	0° 51′	D°	67	1° 27′	D°	39 . 52	2° 3′	D°	27	94	2° 39′	D°	21	62
	214	0° 52′	D°	66	1° 28′	D°	39 . 06	2° 4′	D°	27	73	2° 40′	D°	21	49
	202	0° 53′	D°	64	1° 29′	D°	38 . 63	2° 5′	D°	27	50	2° 41′	D°	21	35
	190	0° 54′	D°	63	1° 30′	D°	38 . 19	2° 6′	D°	27	29	2° 42′	D°	21	22
	180	0° 55′	D°	62	1° 31′	D°	37 . 86	2° 7′	D°	27	. 07	2° 43′	D°	21	09
	171	0° 56′	D°	61	1° 32′	D°	37 . 37	2° 8′	D°	26	86	2° 44′	D°	20	97
	163	0° 57′	D°	60	1° 33′	D°	36 . 95	2° 9′	D°	26	65	2° 45′	D°	20	82
	156	0° 58′	D°	59	1° 34′	D°	36 . 57	2° 10′	D°	26	44	2° 46′	D°	20	71
	149	0° 59′	D°	58	1° 35′	D°	36 . 17	2° 11′	D°	26	. 24	2° 47′	D°	20	59
	143	1° 0′	D°	57 . 30	1° 36′	D°	35 . 81	2° 12′	D°	26	. 05	2° 48′	D°	20	47
	137	1° 1′	D°	56 . 95	1° 37′	D°	35 . 43	2° 13′	D°	25	. 85	2° 49′	D°	20	36
	132	1° 2′	D°	55 . 48	1° 38′	D°	35 . 08	2° 14′	D°	25	. 66	2° 50′	D°	20	25
	127	1° 3′	D°	54 . 56	1° 39′	D°	34 . 72	2° 15′	D°	25	. 45	2° 51′	D°	20	12
	122	1° 4′	D°	53 . 71	1° 40′	D°	34 . 38	2° 16′	D°	25	. 27	2° 52′	D°	19	99
	118	1° 5′	D°	52 . 89	1° 41′	D°	34 . 03	2° 17′	D°	25	. 10	2° 53′	D°	19	88
	113	1° 6′	D°	52 . 08	1° 42′	D°	33 . 71	2° 18′	D°	24	. 92	2° 54′	D°	19	76
	110	1° 7′	D°	51 . 31	1° 43′	D°	33 . 37	2° 19′	D°	24	. 74	2° 55′	D°	19	65
	107	1° 8′	D°	50 . 56	1° 44′	D°	33 . 06	2° 20′	D°	24	. 55	2° 56′	D°	19	53
	104	1° 9′	D°	49 . 85	1° 45′	D°	32 . 76	2° 21′	D°	24	. 39	2° 57′	D°	19	43
	101	1° 10′	D°	49 . 11	1° 46′	D°	32 . 44	2° 22′	D°	24	. 21	2° 58′	D°	19	. 31
	98	1° 11′	D°	48 . 40	1° 47′	D°	32 . 13	2° 23′	D°	24	. 05	2° 59′	D°	19	21
	96	1° 12′	D°	47 . 78	1° 48′	D°	31 . 82	2° 24′	D°	23	. 87	3° 00′	D°	19	105



One of base to one of height is an angle of 45° 0
Two of D° — D° — D° — D° — 26 . 33
Three D° — D° — D° — D° — 18 . 26
Four — 14 . 01
Five — 11 . 19
Six — 9 . 28
Seven — 8 . 07
Eight — 7 . 07
Nine — 6 . 20
Ten — 5 . 43
Eleven — 5 . 12

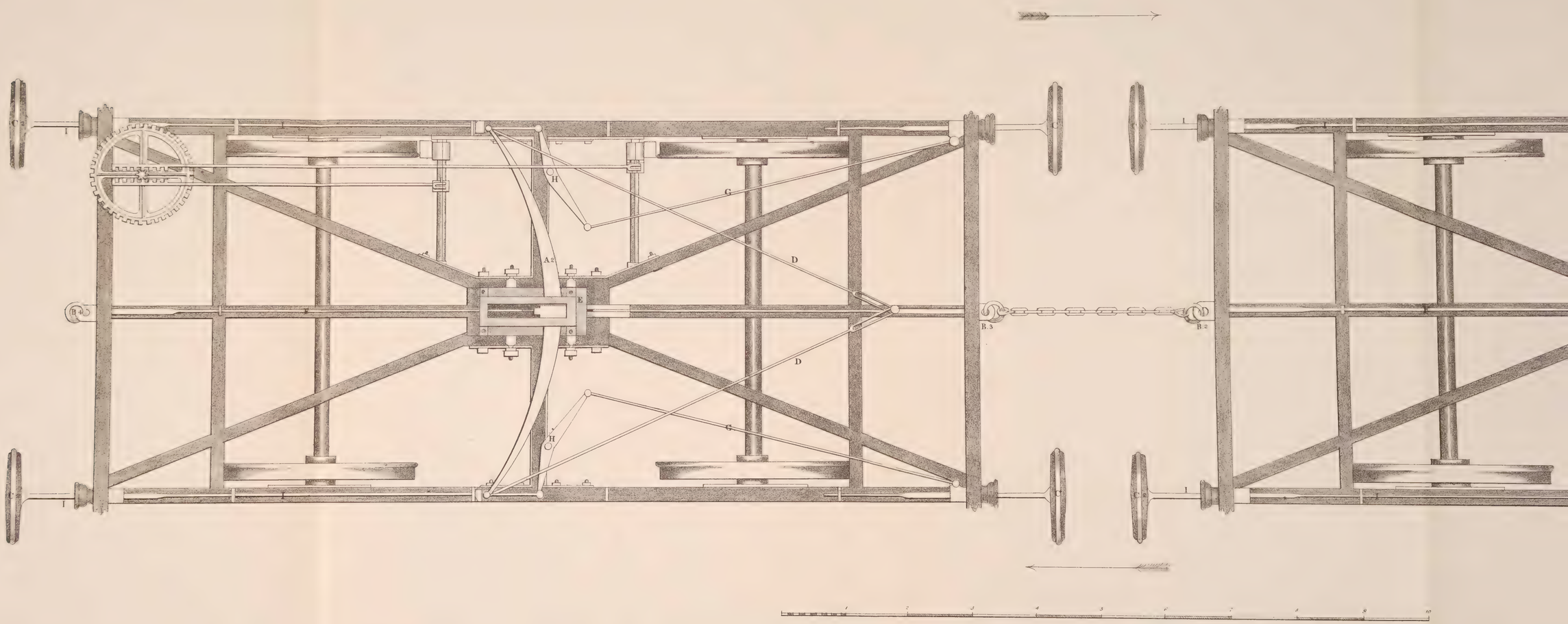
y Charles Bald

Table for Road Surveys calculated from one minute to three degrees.

William Bald

Ordered by the House of Commons to be Print
James & Luke Cunna

FIG. 1.



Plan of the Buffing Apparatus first used on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.

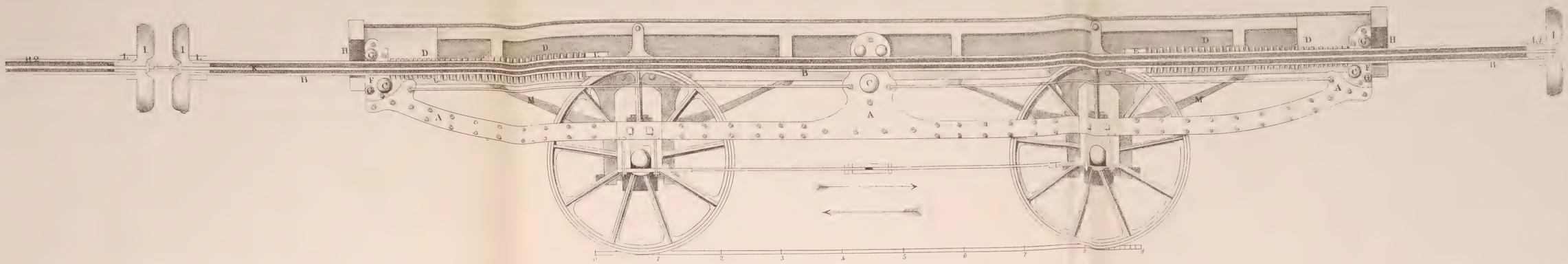
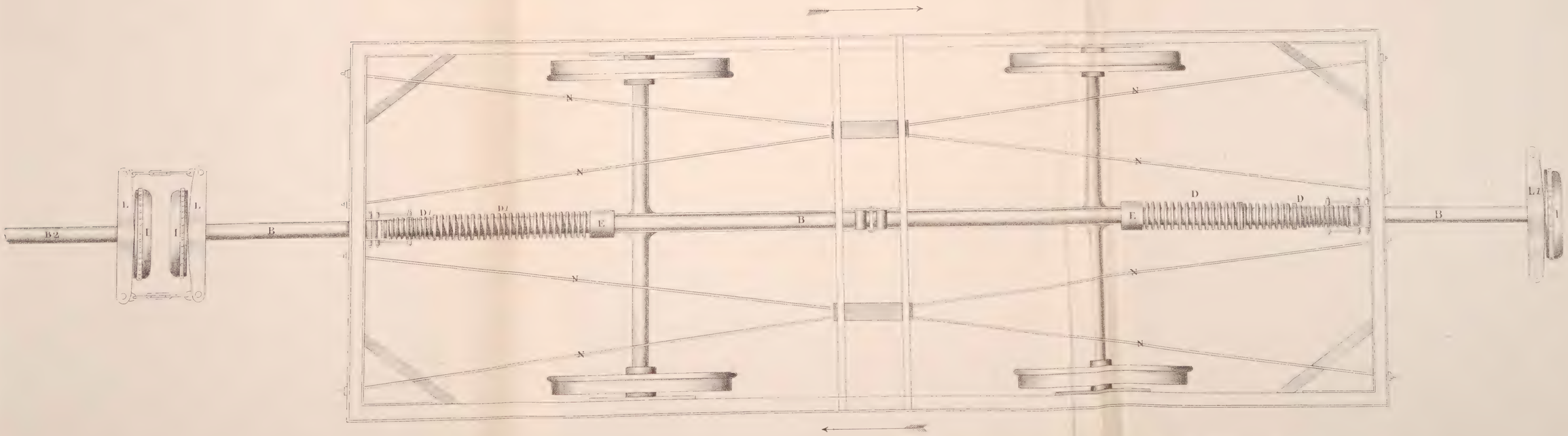


Fig. 2.

SECTION SHEWING THE BUFFING APPARATUS ADOPTED ON THE DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY COACHES.

PLAN OF A CARRIAGE FRAME WITH THE BUFFING APPARATUS USED ON THE DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.

Fig. 3.

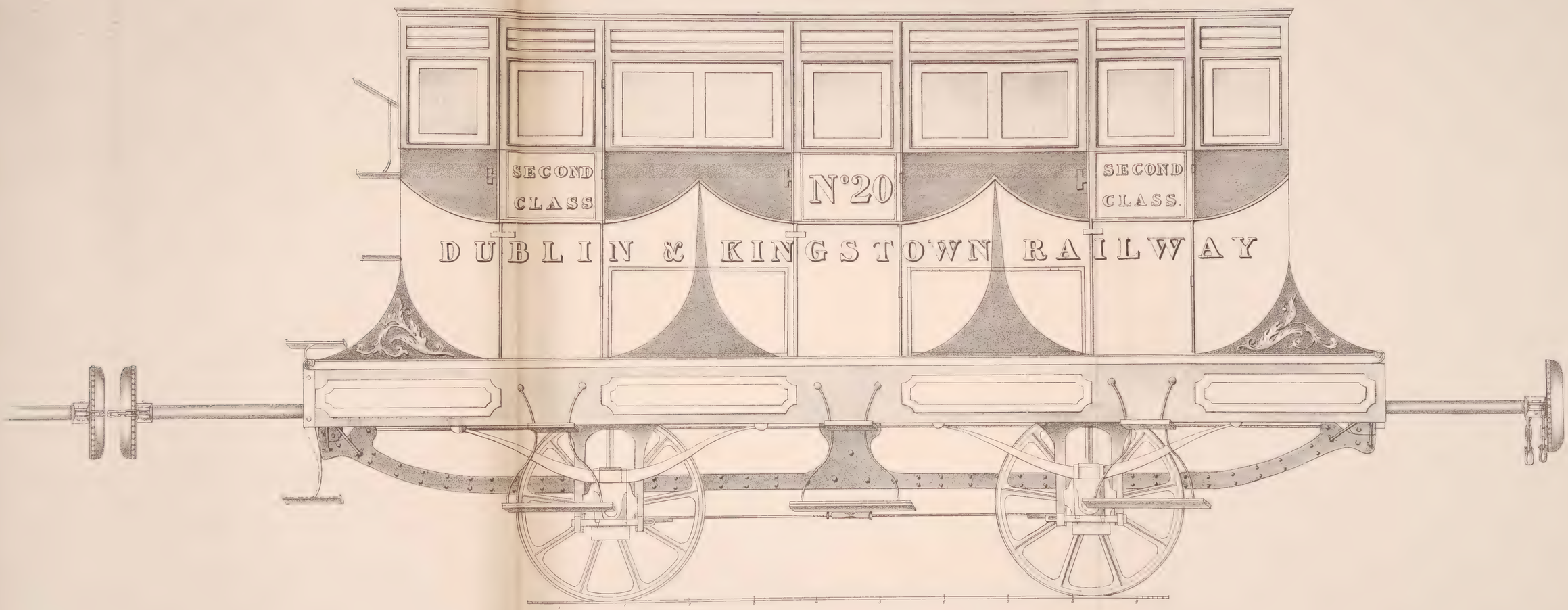


Ordered, by the House of Commons, to be printed, 23rd March 1835.

(3)

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY

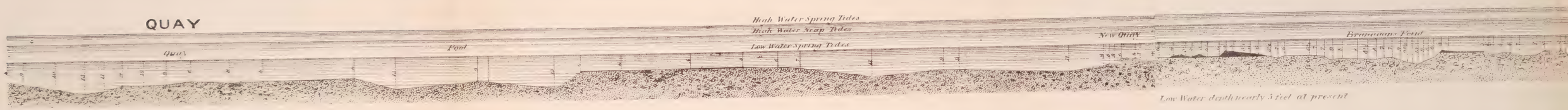
Fig. 4.

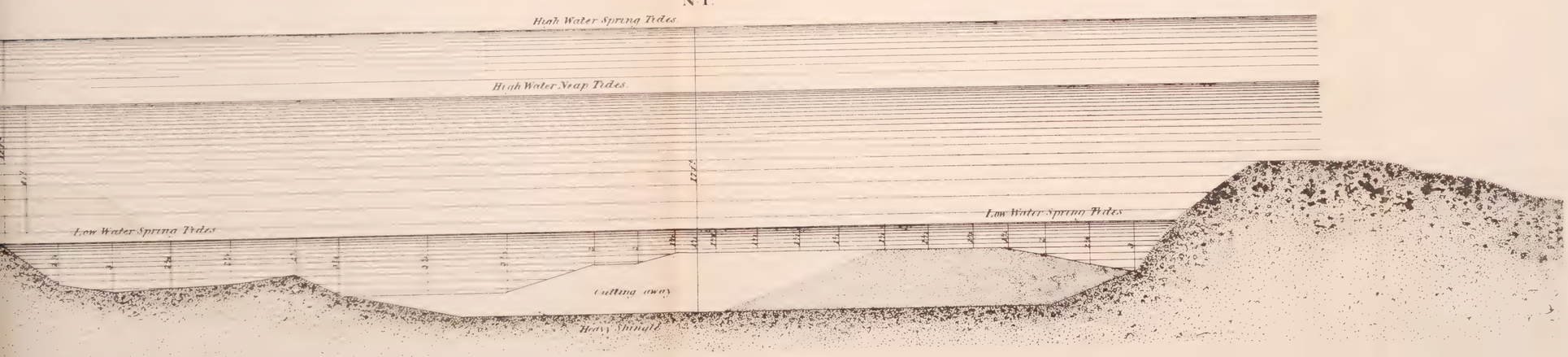


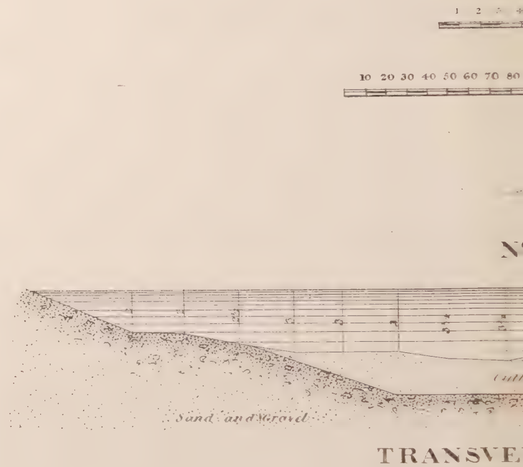
Elevation of a Passenger Carriage fitted with the Buffing Apparatus adopted on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway

76. Ordered by the House of Commons to be Printed March 23rd 1835
James Leake & Hansard & Sons Printers
J. Basire lithog

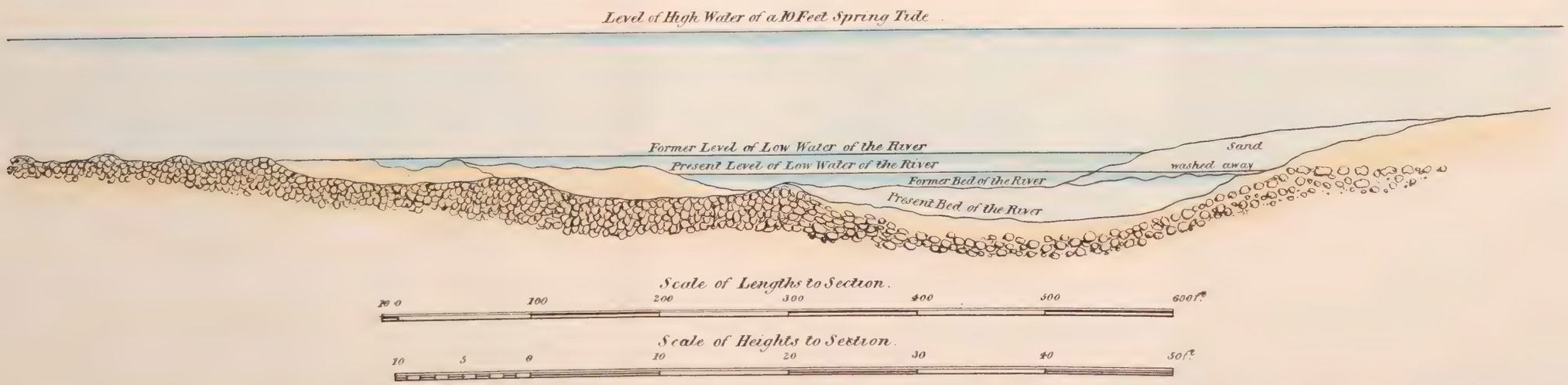
DROGHEDA
RIVER BOYNE
Quay
Bridge
Battery
CHANNEL
Green Hill
High Water
Covered at High Water
CHANNEL
Pier
Quarry
Stammeen
Ballymarino
om the Ordnance Survey Office
m indebted to the kindness of Col. Colby
having obtained a Trace on Oil Paper
om the General Survey of Ireland, of the
wn of Drogheda and from which Trace
e Town has been sketched into this
art. The Chart has been reduced and
ned from a Survey made by John McNeill Esqr in 1825.


QUAY
Quay
Pool
High Water Spring Tides
High Water Neap Tides
Low Water Spring Tides
New Quay
Brunnans Pool
Low Water depth nearly 5 feet at present


N°1.
High Water Spring Tides.
High Water Neap Tides.
Low Water Spring Tides
Low Water Spring Tides
Cutting away
Heavy Shingle

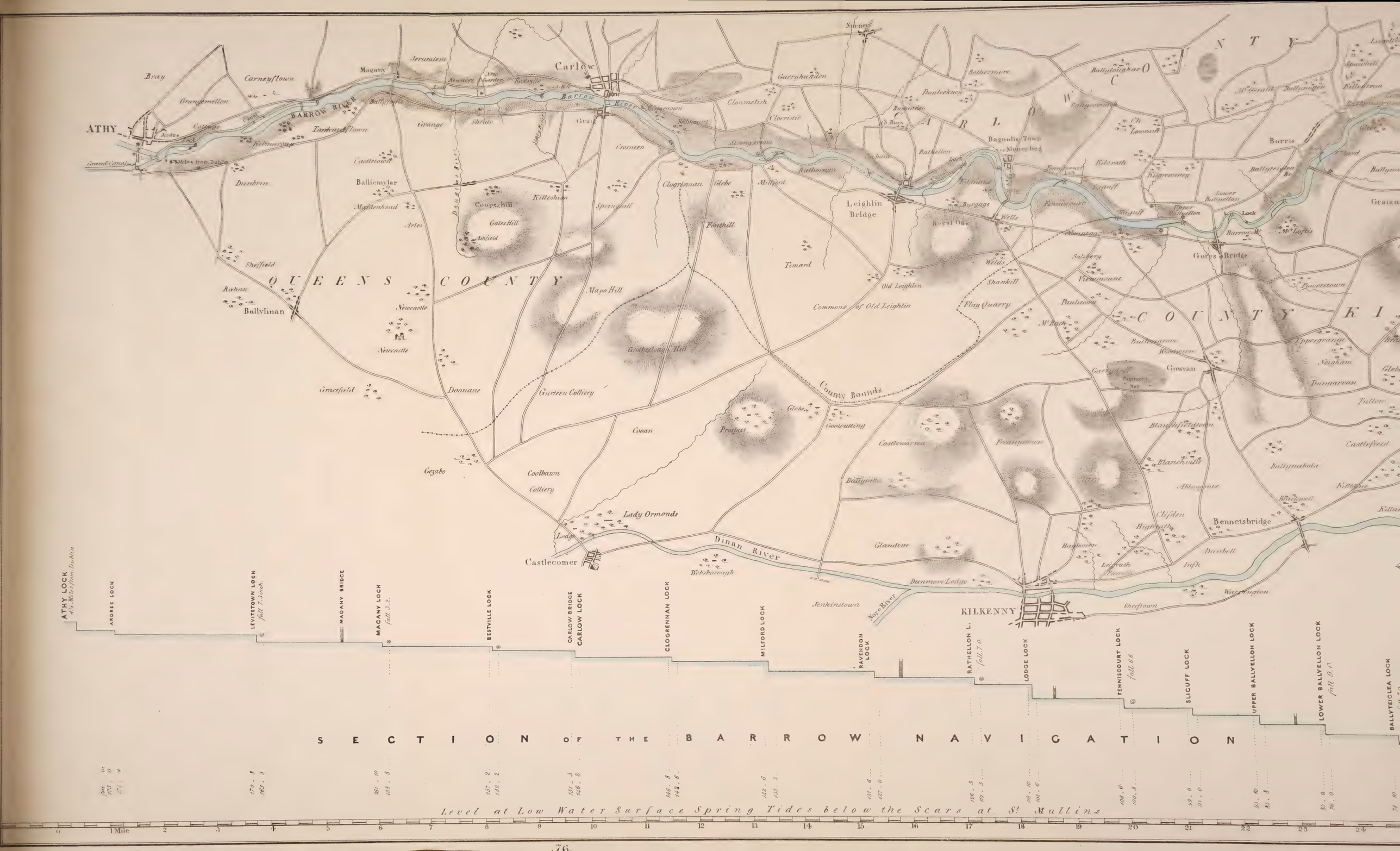

1 2 3 4
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80
Sand and Gravel
TRANSVE

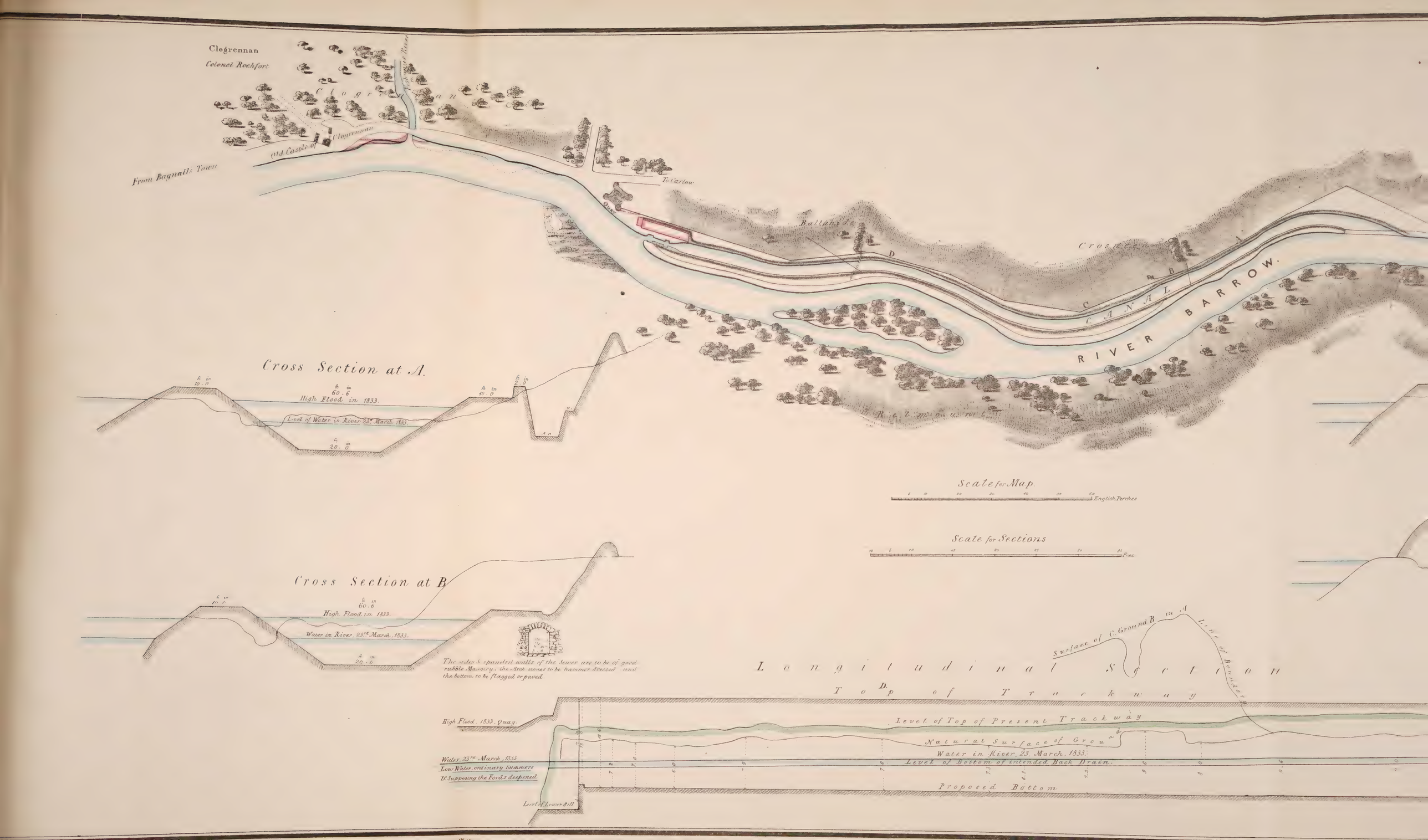
Transverse Section of the River at the Patch as ascertained November 1834.



S. Arrowsmith Lithog

76. Ordered by The House of Commons to be Printed 27th March 1835.
James and Luke G. Hansard & Sons, Printers.

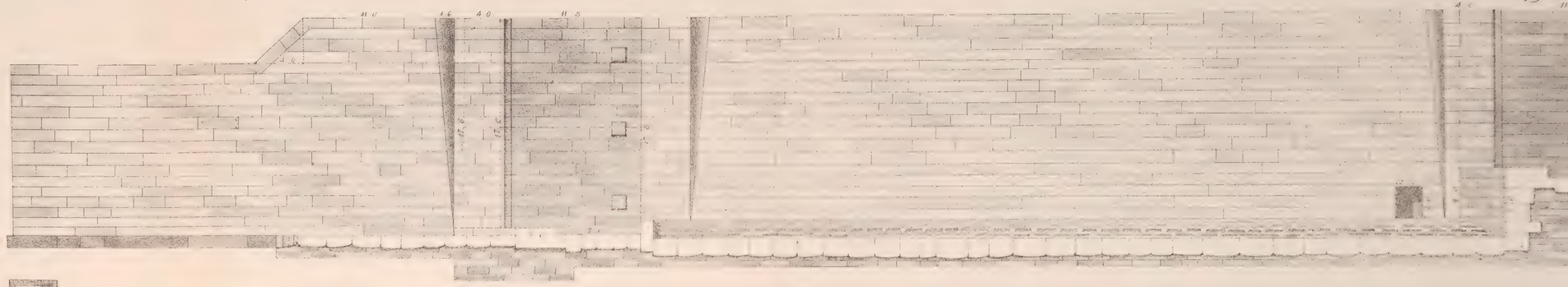

SECTION OF THE BARROW NAVIGATION
Level at Low Water Surface Spring Tides below the Scars at St Mullins
ATHY LOCK
ARDREE LOCK
LEVITSTOWN LOCK
MAGANY BRIDGE
MAGANY LOCK
BESTVILLE LOCK
CARLOW BRIDGE
CARLOW LOCK
CLOGRENNAN LOCK
MILFORD LOCK
RAVENDON LOCK
RATHELLON L.
LODGE LOCK
FENNISCOURT LOCK
SLICUFF LOCK
UPPER BALLYELLON LOCK
LOWER BALLYELLON LOCK
BALLYTEIGLEA LOCK
QUEENS COUNTY
COUNTY KI
CARLOW
Carlow
Leighlin Bridge
Bagnalls Town
Gores Bridge
Gowran
Bennetsbridge
KILKENNY
Castlecomer
Ballylinan
Athy
Grand Canal
BARROW RIVER
Barrow River
Dinan River
Nore River
County Bounds
Lady Ormonds
Commons of Old Leighlin
Old Leighlin
Timard
Glandine
Dunmore Lodge
Jenkinstown
Sheftown
Warrington
Blanchville
Clifden
Highwell
Darlwell
Inch
Leighrath
Castlewarren
Freanystown
Ballyellin
Goolcutting
Prospect
Globe
Coolbawn Colliery
Gurteen Colliery
Mayo Hill
Gravefield
Doonane
Cooan
Gezabo
Newcastle
Sheffield
Rahan
Dumbrin
Castletowns
Ballicmylar
Magdenhead
Arles
Cooperhill
Gates Hill
Ashfield
Kilteshin
Springhall
Crosneen
Clogrennan
Glebe
Mailford
Rathellon
Burgage
Wells
Royal Oak
Shankill
Flag Quarry
Paulstown
Salsbery
Ballyhighar
Borris
Ballytigeen
Lower Ballyellon
Upper Ballyellon
Ballymubola
Castlefield
Kilkenny
Ardree
Tankardstown
Grange
Shride
Bestville
Newcastle
Jerusalem
Carneyflown
Grangemellon
Bray
Clonmelish
Garryhundon
Bothermore
Bunleckney
Rathellon
Fennigscourt
Ballyellon
Ballymoyer
Ballymoyer
Ballymoyer



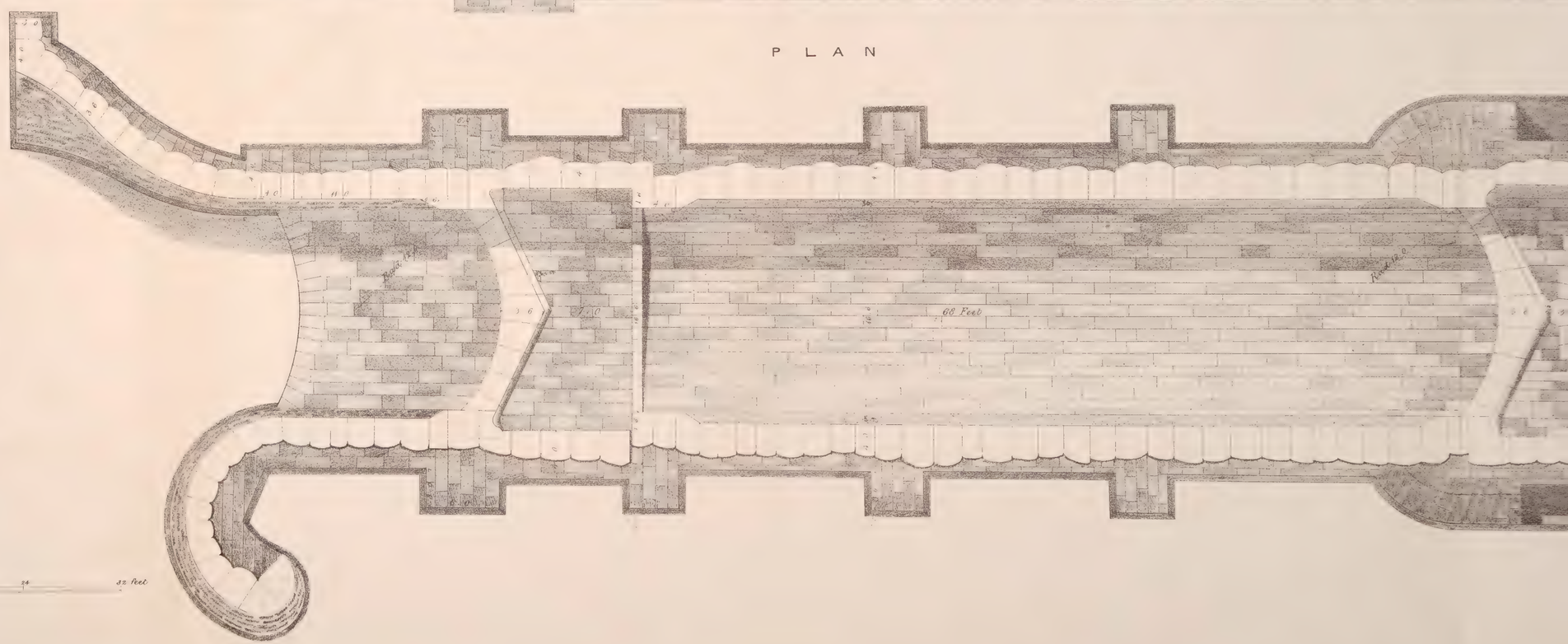
Clogrennan
Colonel Rochfort
Clogrennan
Old Castle of Clogrennan
From Bagnall's Town
To Carlow
Quay
Ballanide
Crosses
CANAL
RIVER BARROW.
Belmount
Cross Section at A.
High Flood in 1833.
Level of Water in River 23rd March 1833.
Scale for Map.
English Perches
Scale for Sections
Feet
Cross Section at B
High Flood in 1833.
Water in River, 23rd March, 1833.
The sides & spandril walls of the Sewer are to be of good rubble Masonry, the Arch stones to be hammer dressed and the bottom to be flagged or paved.
Longitudinal Section
Surface of C. Ground B in A
Line of Boundary
Top of Trackway
High Flood, 1833, Quay.
Level of Top of Present Trackway
Natural Surface of Ground
Water in River, 23. March, 1833.
Water, 23rd March, 1833
Low Water, ordinary Summers
Do. Supposing the Fords deepened
Level of Bottom of intended Back Drain.
Proposed Bottom
Level of Lower Sill

of the Lock

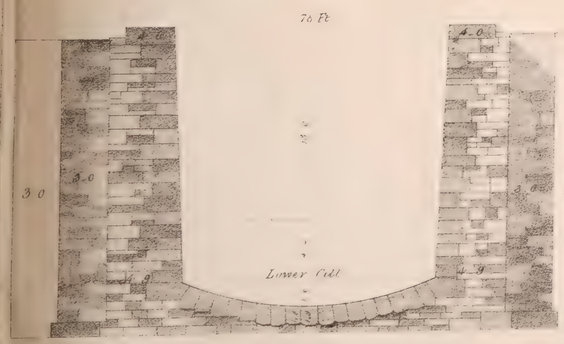
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



PLAN



CROSS SECTION



Mac Mine Island
Marsh
The Sand Beds
Belle Vue House
The Middle Grounds
Old Store House
Lime Kiln
Widow Suttons
Proposed Canal
Townland of Tincoan
Townland of Jamestown
Townland of Tomlane
PARISH OF EDERMINE
Mt Alcock
Mt Toole
Quarry
Townland of Balla-Barnogue
Townland of Mullane
Townland of Garrinisk
Townland of Pool-Darragh
Townland of Redmonstown
PARISH OF BALLANYSLANEY
SECTION
POOL BARRAGH
Lock
Brook
Store House
Widow Suttons
Bog Road
Fishing Station
Bog Road
Bog Road
Brook
Vertical scale of feet
Townland of Pool-Darragh
Townland of Redmonstown
Townland of Jamestown
Townland of Tincoan
Townland of Tomlane
Townland of Mullane
Townland of Garrinisk
Townland of Balla-Barnogue
6 Miles
5 Miles
4 Miles
3 Miles